UNDRR is the United Nations’ focal point for the coordination of disaster risk reduction, working with countries and a broad range of partners and stakeholders to support the implementation, monitoring and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in coherence with the 2030 Agenda and other instruments, for the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development and the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses.

UNDRR issues grants, in line with UN Financial Regulations and Rules, to apolitical and not profit-making organisations to facilitate, implement, or carry out activities related to UNDRR’s and the partner’s mandates and work programmes.

To this end, UNDRR invites not profit-making organisations to submit grant proposals that focus on the project described below.

(Grant Proposal)

Building Disaster and Climate Resilience in Niger

A. Rationale:

Between 2015 and 2020, the UN Office for Disaster Risk reduction (UNDRR) completed the implementation of a regional programme entitled “Building Resilience to Natural Hazards in sub-Saharan Region Countries and Communities”, funded by the European Union (EU) and the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS). Among other important results, the programme institutionalized disaster risk reduction units within the Africa Union Commission (AUC) and at the level of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). At the national level, it supported national platforms for disaster risk reduction and sought to endow members of coordinating bodies with diverse tools to enhance understanding and management of disaster risk.

Among such tools were disaster risk profiles for flood and drought with estimation of potential loss and damage to multiple sectors, designed to inform, jointly with DRR economic analysis, the development of national DRR strategies and to assess the benefits of diverse disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions. With scientific-technical support from the CIMA Foundation, and in coordination with diverse national stakeholders, 16 Member States developed probabilistic disaster risk profiles for flood and drought. Further tuning was performed in three Member States that collated detailed risk information to allow for the development of highly

1 http://riskprofilesundrr.org/riskprofiles/countries.html
disaggregated risk profiles (Angola, Zambia, UR Tanzania). In the context of the same EDF10 programme, a probabilistic risk profile for Niger was developed by GFDRR; whereas the focus and the resolution of the risk profile differed from those developed by UNDRR related to the estimation of the exposure and vulnerability layers, a probabilistic methodology was used, hence allowing for methodological alignment in the future.\(^2\)

In 2019 and 2020, UNDRR in collaboration with key continental, regional and national stakeholders developed the *Africa Road Map for Improving the Availability, Access and Use of Disaster Risk Information for Early Warning and Early Action, including in the Context of Transboundary Risk Management*\(^3\). The road map has the overreaching purpose of enhancing vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms to enhance the African stakeholders’ capacity for preparedness. Disaster risk profiles are core elements, allowing for impact-based early warning systems.

Since 2020, multiple donors finance the implementation of the Road map and its *Africa Multi Hazard Early Warning System for Disaster Risk Reduction (AMHEWS)* which is composed of a continental Situation room at the AUC, connected with other centers at the continental, regional, and national level.\(^4\) The AUC continental Situation room has already been connected to two regional centers, namely the situation room of the Disaster Operations Centre of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) run by the Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC) and the Multi-Hazard Early Warning Advisory Centre at the African Centre for Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD). Additional connections at the regional level are being pursued with ECOWAS, AGHRYMET, and SADC. There is increasing interest from national governments to connect national disaster/emergency operation centers and situation rooms.

The *Nairobi Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction* adopted by African Minister following the African Regional Platform on DRR held in November 2021 cites the development of multi-hazard and impact-based early warning systems among its priorities.\(^5\) The Declaration further emphasizes the need for multi-hazard and impact-based early warning systems for early action and for effective transboundary risk management. It calls for enhanced partnerships, North-South, South-South, and Triangular cooperation to enhance MHEWS and to make provisions for timely and appropriate early action.

In 2020 and 2019, UNDRR collaborated with Niger’s national authorities to assess and strengthen *coherence between DRR and Climate change adaptation*. A policy coherence peer learning exchange on DRR – Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was held in Niamey, Niger with participants from Benin, Niger, Cote d’Ivoire and Togo. A national peer learning exchange on DRR- Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) was organised with the


respective national authorities. Through the process, capacities in distinct national bodies were enhanced to enable the integration of CCA into the DRR strategies and to strengthen collaboration among stakeholders in charge of DRR and of CCA.

In 2021 and 2022, UNDRR, WFP, IGAD with support from the technical partner, CIMA Research Foundation, under a project funded by the Government of Sweden, developed a regional flood risk profile to enhance services provided by IGAD-ICPAC to IGAD Member States. Risk indicators covered by the risk profile mapped onto the distinct dimensions relevant for food insecurity assessment. Efforts were made to identify and document ways in which the probabilistic risk profile can be used to complement and strengthen assessment undertaken using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) methodology.

The above past and ongoing activities will provide a context for work under the present grant.

B. Purpose:

Work through the present grant will contribute to the ongoing implementation of the Africa Road Map for Improving the Availability, Access and Use of Disaster Risk Information for Early Warning and Early Action, including in the Context of Transboundary Risk Management.

Accordingly, the objective is to develop risk information in the form of a quantitative probabilistic risk profile for flood and drought, including with future climate and socio-economic projection, to enhance national efforts in preparedness and in DRR more broadly.

The risk profile will provide national DRR bodies with essential risk information for impact-based early warning.

The risk profile will provide information on potential impacts for the use by stakeholders working on food security. The latter should count among the principal stakeholders in the development of the risk profile, ensuring the usability.

The risk profile will inform activities focused on the assessment of the costs and benefits of DRR investments, reflecting national development priorities and fostering policy coherence in the area of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, sustainable humanitarian development.

Finally, the work will feed into ongoing efforts to establish the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning System. Work with key stakeholders in the domain of preparedness and impact-based early warning will aim to enhance vertical and horizontal coordination among national, regional, continental stakeholders, thus facilitating access to and exchange of data and information using pre-agreed tools and through agreed standard operating procedures.

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C. Outcome:

New risk information, in the form of a quantitative probabilistic risk profile, is available to the national DRR stakeholders, responding to policy and operational needs. National DRR stakeholders show strong ownership of the risk profile. The risk profile informs the national Early Warning System, food insecurity assessment and national development planning efforts. National DRR/EWS stakeholders are connected to the regional and continental MHEWS.

D. Output:

New risk information for applications in early warning, food security and national development planning. National risk profile validated and owned by national DRR stakeholders. A data exchange platform is configured connecting data and services among national, regional and continental data/information providers and users.

E. Suggested activities:

**Contextualization of the regional risk assessment, scoping and planning.**

- Identify key stakeholder: mapping of data providers and related institutional mandate, and of the users of the risk profile;
- jointly agree on the scope of the risk assessment;
- jointly confirm the future applications of the risk assessment;
- jointly agree responsibilities and timelines to coordinate across national and international stakeholders.

**Deliverables**

- Inception multi-stakeholder workshop;
- inception report.

The Grantee should ensure that any publications or reports drafted in the context of the activities are developed and designed following UNDRR’s editorial, branding and publication guidelines. The Grantee will ensure that all reports, publications, graphic design, and other written products are of high quality and that they are edited by an English editor before they are sent to UNDRR.

**Co-design the national flood and drought risk assessment methodology**

- Through engagement with national stakeholders, members of the national DRR platform, mandate authorities, and in close collaboration with the national authority in charge of DRR, produce an overview of existing flood and drought risk initiatives and associated risk assessments/risk information; the overview is to inform methodological choices and stakeholder involvement for the development and for the dissemination of the risk profile;
- through consultations with national and international stakeholders, identify indicators to inform early and anticipatory actions on food security by mandated entities.
• through consultations with national and international stakeholders, propose a methodology for the national probabilistic flood and drought risk profile, preferably building on the 2019 profile produced by GFDRR;
• design and roll out a series of thematic consultations to ensure engagement of and input from relevant technical staff from national and international organizations in Niger in the development of the risk profiling methodology;
• In consultation with relevant stakeholders, validate all aspects of the risk assessment methodology, including, among other, agreement on the metrics and the format of assessment results.

Specific requirements for the development of the methodology for the national flood and drought risk profile:
- full engagement of the national DRR stakeholders in the development of the methodology and analysis and substantial engagement of country-based international stakeholders is a priority;
- the risk assessment presents opportunities to link the final product to the national and regional forecast and warning services;
- the methodology reflects an advanced understanding of opportunities to link risk assessment and assessment of food security to support early action.

Deliverables
- Systematic review of existing work on flood and drought risk assessment;
- technical report summarizing the engagement of and input by DRR stakeholders;
- technical report elaborating the proposed methodology;
- stakeholder consultations;
- a list of indicators and metrics agreed by the key partners during stakeholder consultations.

Development of the national flood and drought risk profile
- Engage local data experts to identify data needs, collect and clean all relevant datasets; ensure that key datasets routinely used by national DRR stakeholders are incorporated in the analysis;
- in close collaboration with the project partners, undertake an analysis of available forecasts, prepare hazard scenarios, assess exposure and vulnerability, assess flood and drought impact, produce preliminary results;
- produce results at administrative levels and for river basins relevant for applications for EWS and food insecurity assessment;
- support the national DRR authority in convening multi-sectoral stakeholder capacity development workshops focused on increasing the stakeholders’ capacity for risk profiling and their appreciation of the results of the risk profile;
- present the results in a format suitable for validation and use by the project partners;
- support the national DRR authority in making necessary arrangements for integration of the regional risk profile in decision-making processes;
in close collaboration with key national DRR stakeholders, co-design and run a series of training workshops related to risk profiling, with the objective of enhancing the technical skills of diverse DRR stakeholders.

**Deliverables**

- Relevant data collected and made publicly available in an open access data repository;
- Niger national flood and drought risk profile - desktop version and disaggregated output data published in an open access data repository; results presented in other innovative ways;
- multi-sectoral stakeholder capacity development training and consultation sessions focused on the analysis and the results of the risk profile.

**Activity 4: Application of the IGAD regional risk assessment**

- Liaise with relevant stakeholders to foster application of the risk profile for Early Warning and Early Action;
- Liaise with relevant stakeholders to foster application of the risk profile to enhance food insecurity assessment;
- Liaise with relevant stakeholders to foster application of the risk profile to enhance national development planning, namely the assessment of costs and benefits of selected DRR interventions.

**Deliverables**

- Multi-sectoral stakeholder training sessions on the use of the risk profile for EWS and for the assessment of food insecurity;
- technical guidelines on the use of the risk assessment for early warning, early action for food security;
- a policy brief on the use of the risk assessment for early warning, early action for food security;
- results developed as relevant for a cost-benefit analysis of DRR options selected by national stakeholders.

**Support coordination of national EWS stakeholders with the African Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for DRR**

- In close collaboration with the national DRR authority, assess the current information management system and support the national authority in undertaking actions to strengthen a national integrated disaster risk information system, data exchange infrastructure, namely in support of impact-based EWS;
- in collaboration with national and regional DRR and EWS stakeholders, make provisions for the linking of the national EWS to regional and continental data exchange platforms and to networks of operators (including to liaise with AUC, AGHRYMET, ACMAD, ECOWAS situation room).
Deliverables

- Integration of national data and information exchange platforms with regional and continental platforms;
- training on the continental and regional MHEWS and on impact-based EWS;
- peer exchange and study visit at the regional and continental EWS centers.

F. Resources: USD 419,000

G. Elements specific to the project that the grantee should know:

- Applicants are required to indicate a plan for implementation, taking into consideration challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- UNDRR’s principal interlocutor is the Ministère de l’Action Humanitaire et de la Gestion des Catastrophes and the Prime Minister’s Office; UNDRR collaborates with regional bodies (ECOWAS, AGHRYMET, ACMAD) and members of the Country Team.
- All activities should be implemented in French. The reporting language is English.

H. Budget and administrative-related aspects:

The duration of the proposed project cannot exceed 17th July 2023. The maximum amount requested from UNDRR for the implementation of this project cannot exceed USD 419,000. The project proposal must not exceed 10 pages (attachments such as scanned copies of entity’s registration, CVs of staff etc. do not count).

For this purpose, please fill in duly all the sections of the application form, include the required documents (scanned copy of NGO/IGO’s registration certificate, CVs of staff etc.) and budget excel sheets, and send the complete application package (application form, budget excel sheets, entity registration certificate, CVs of staff, etc.) to the following email address: undrrgrantproposal@un.org

c: katarina.mouakkidsoltesova@un.org

Reference: 2022 006 Call for Proposals – Building Disaster and Climate Resilience in Niger

Deadline for applications: 19 August 2022, midnight New York, USA EST (Eastern Standard Time). Incomplete and/or late applications will not be considered.

Projects’ activities can include, amongst others, the following:

- seminars, workshops, trainings;
- capacity building activities;
- institutional strengthening activities and
- advocacy
The following types of activity will not be covered:

- capital expenditure, e.g. land, buildings, equipment and vehicles;
- individual scholarships for studies or training courses;
- supporting political parties; and
- sub-contracting

Due to the number of applications, only short-listed applicants will be notified.

Please note that the grant payment schedule will be determined with the selected grantee when finalizing the agreement. UNDRR standard practice is: not to exceed 40% of the requested amount upon signature of the grant agreement; remaining payments made based on a schedule of payments linked to production of project milestones and the final payment, 20%, will be paid after the end of the project, once final documents have been received, verified and approved by UNDRR.

Refund of grants: UNDRR may request organizations to refund, either in part or in whole any amounts paid in respect of a grant when:

- the project was not implemented in full or in part;
- the grant was spent for ineligible expenditures other than those mentioned in the budget proposal submitted to, and approved by UNDRR;
- no narrative, financial or audit report was submitted within the deadline established by the grant agreement;
- a narrative report and/or a financial report submitted was determined to be unsatisfactory;
- a negative evaluation of the project by UNDRR;
- any other valid reason provided by the UNDRR.