



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

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## BID BULLETIN # 2

**Date:** March 17, 2020

**Project Reference:** Call for EOI/IOM/001/2020, "Multi-Hazard Assessment and Risk Mapping in Burundi"

**Subject:** Response to Bidders' Inquiries/Clarification regarding call for Expressions of Interest (Eoi) to undertake a Multi-Hazard Assessment and Risk Mapping in Burundi

***Q1. The Eoi does not specifically mention if it allows organizations to partner. Can we submit Eoi as a partnership?***

A1. Yes, Eois with information about possible local (Burundian) partnerships will be viewed positively. International partnerships will also be allowed. Note that more details about possible partnerships can be provided at a later stage by those applicants that are pre-qualified to bid as part of the Request for Proposal (RfP).

***Q2. Are applicants allowed to submit an Eoi that only covers a single hazard or a limited selection of the hazards included in the Terms of Reference?***

A2. It is not required that applicants include all hazards in their Eoi as assessment methodologies and expertise needed may differ depending on the hazard to be investigated. Organizations may choose to focus on hazards that they specialize on. However, organizations may equally choose to include all five hazards and have the option of partnering locally or internationally to secure the necessary expertise needed to address the full requirements of the ToR. IOM is also looking for organizations that can include partnerships with local Burundian organizations to enable local knowledge transfer during the risk assessment process (the details of this can be provided by pre-qualified applicants at the RfP stage).

***Q3. Considering the 6 months duration, are new data needed? Do we need to plan data collection activity? Or are we expected to use only data actually available?***

A3. It is quite possible that new data will be needed and a data assessment and collection plan should be included in the service to determine where there are gaps. Certain hazard data already exists but might be incomplete or outdated. We do expect that primary data will need to be collected at some level.

***Q4. Context of the study and objectives: What is the genesis of the project? Is this project linked to other previous or ongoing initiatives, notably on disaster risk reduction?***

A4. The multi-hazard disaster risk assessment is one component of a larger project that IOM is leading in Burundi and which seeks to strengthen institutional mechanisms for disaster risk management and build the resilience of disaster-vulnerable communities to multi-hazard risks. The IOM project is funded by the European Commission and contributes to the wider EU initiative

*“Resilience Support Measure for Burundi’s People Component 1: Rural Development for Nutrition”*. IOM has been tasked by the EU to undertake the project in line with IOM’s chairmanship of Pillar 4 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which focusses specifically on supporting national and decentralized authorities to adopt and implement mechanisms for disaster risk management and prevention, sustainable management of natural resources, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and ecosystem protection. IOM has also been tasked with assisting the Government of Burundi to coordinate multi-stakeholder support to the National Platform for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management by setting up and hosting the secretariat of a national Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group.

***Q5. What is the mandate of this study: Does the project aim to support national authorities/government in elaborating official disaster risk reduction policies and strategies?***

A5. Yes, the study will be used to support the government in developing or updating disaster risk reduction plans and policies, in particular contingency and emergency preparedness plans at the provincial and municipal levels. These activities are outside the scope of the current services, but the risk assessment report is expected to include recommendations on how the findings can be used to support the development/updating of national DRR and preparedness plans, as well as to risk-inform relevant sectoral development plans.

*If it is the case, to what extent this study is supported (or mandated) by official institutions? Should we anticipate institutional coordination activities?*

IOM has the mandate and support to undertake the risk assessment in coordination with the National Platform for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management. Institutional coordination will be led by IOM as “sector” lead, but the service provider will be expected to interface with national and sub-national government agencies at various stages of the assignment, in particular during the course of data collection but also as part of transferring skills and knowledge to government through a sensitization workshop, a capacity-building training and a workshop to present and validate findings. These latter activities will be conducted jointly with IOM. IOM will assist the service provider with letters or introductions to relevant counterparts where needed.

*Does this project aim essentially to frame future interventions of IOM within the scope of your mandate and activities?*

Yes. The disaster risk assessment will inform IOM’s activities to update contingency plans, strengthen provincial and municipal preparedness capabilities and support resilience-building measures at the community level. (These activities are outside the scope of the risk assessment and not part of the current consultancy/EoI). As the results and findings of the risk assessment are intended to be made publicly available and published online, the risk assessment will also inform and support the activities of other DRR actors and stakeholders in Burundi.

***Q6. Scope of the study: We would like to have a better understanding of what is expected for the hazard component analysis. To what extent do you expect quantitative modelling for hazard analysis? To what extent can consultants rely on existing indicators?***

A6. Quantitative modelling is expected as part of the services. The service provider will need to factor in time/resources needed to study availability and reliability of existing indicators and data sets needed to undertake hazard modelling.

***Q7. Local support provided: Are there counterparts or local experts already identified by the IOM and expected to accompany and support the consultants during the mission? I.e., do you plan to establish local connections at the beginning of the project to facilitate the coordination between national and international teams?***

A7. IOM will assist in establishing connections at the beginning of the project, in particular with national and provincial government counterparts. The service provider is expected to identify other local experts and counterparts needed to accompany consultants during the mission (and this can be done through a local partnership initiated by the service provider).

**Q8. Size of the project: Do you have any maximal budget information to provide in order to frame as best as we can our intervention (resources mobilized and efforts to provide)?**

A8. At the EoI stage, we are not requesting financial proposals and hence not indicating a budget ceiling. Financial proposals will be assessed at the RfP stage (which will use a technical (60%) vs. financial (40%) weight formula to evaluate proposals)

**Q9. Timing: Do you have a preferred launch or end-by date for the project?**

A9. The overall project is under a timeline to begin the assessment in May 2020 and complete it by October or November 2020. The total duration of the assignment is estimated to be six months.

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