



SAHEL RESILIENCE PROJECT

2019-2022

● About us

Successive political and humanitarian crises have been eroding communities' ability in Western Sahel countries to withstand increasingly frequent shocks, protracted conflict, and poverty. COVID-19 has also been a stark reminder of the urgent need to address the multiple risks that arise in the sub-region.

With the Sahel Resilience Project, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides solutions at the heart of climate and disaster risk governance in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal through regional institutions—ECOWAS and the African Union—to safeguard sustainable development gains and achieve the 2063 Agenda.

Thanks to the Government of Sweden*, the project builds on **partnerships** with national disaster management and gender affairs agencies in collaboration with UN-Habitat, UN Women, AGRHYMET, PERIPERI U/Stellenbosch University and the Lake Chad Basin Commission, to better prevent and recover from shocks and crises, specifically by addressing the lack of disaster data.

*\$7,5 million US dollars provided by Sweden and UNDP over three years (2019-2022)

• [Read more](#) | Sahel Resilience Project |



Key results in 2021

Early warning saves lives and preserves livelihoods. The sooner people prepare for disasters, the sooner they recover their homes and livelihoods, and return to prosperity. UNDP supported the assessment and framework on multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) in Africa, which African Union member states have adopted.

With ECOWAS, important research on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and the role of disaster risk governance will enable the seven partner countries to better understand how to cope with a pandemic.

UNDP and other international partners helped the African Union in developing a COVID-19 recovery framework, which was subsequently adopted by all 55 member states. The framework integrates the core functions of health risk management into disaster risk management to better protect against similar crises in the future.

UNDP supported the African Union's comprehensive analysis of progress in domesticating the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Africa Programme of Action (2015-2030).

• [Read more](#) | COVID-19 response |



@ResilienceSahel



Five areas of action

- 1. Data for decision-making:** Increased capacity of tracking the domestication of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the implementation of the African Union's Programme of Action in the Sahel region through enhanced data collection, analysis and reporting systems.
- 2. Risk governance:** Strengthened regional and multi-country regulatory, policy and budgetary frameworks for translating disaster and climate data into risk-informed development.
- 3. Preparedness for recovery:** Enhanced regional recovery and resilience-building processes that address underlying disaster and climate change risks and restore pathways to sustainable development in the Sahel countries.
- 4. Resilient urban areas:** Enhanced regional capacities for urban risk management.
- 5. Regional engagement:** Enhanced innovations and knowledge of risk-informed development through regional dialogue and South-South exchange.



Western Sahel: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal map and photo credit ©Shutterstock/UNDP



Partners for resilience

We leverage the mandate and convening power of regional organisations and national governments to build **resilience to disasters and climate change**. In doing so, we hope to address the cross-border dimensions of risk and development solutions, leaning on the comparative advantages of our partners.



Early warning in Africa

Our continued support to the African Union in establishing multi-hazard early warning systems on the continent and in the countries of the Sahel region responds to the critical need for adequate early action to save lives when disasters and epidemics strike.

The success of the **Sahel Resilience Project** would not be possible without the support of Sweden and the convening power of regional intergovernmental bodies—the African Union Commission (AUC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)—which provide together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women strategic leadership to the initiative, while the PERIPERI U network hosted by Stellenbosch University and the AGRHYMET regional centre based in Niamey respectively bring their academic expertise and capacity in risk data analysis.

The project works on the ground with national disaster management agencies, including departments in charge of epidemics and COVID-19, in seven Western Sahel countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal, to strengthen disaster risk reduction and risk-informed development planning.



Sweden
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300 million people

In the Sahel region, which is home to over 300 million people, projected temperature increases of 3°C to 6°C by 2100 are twice as fast as in any other region of the world. Climate change is expected to exacerbate droughts, contribute to river flow declines, floods, heatwaves, agricultural losses, and recurrent food crises.



Risk governance

We strengthen disaster risk data and governance in the Sahel region, and help assess national commitments to the **Sendai Framework and African Union's Programme of Action**, as well as public investments in disaster reduction.