

Request for Proposal (RfP)

Lagos State Climate Hazard Risk Atlas

C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, Inc.

120 Park Avenue, 23rd Floor

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

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1. C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group Inc.

C40 is a network of nearly 100 mayors of the world's leading cities working to deliver the urgent action needed right now to confront the climate crisis and create a future where everyone, everywhere, can thrive. Mayors of C40 cities are committed to using a science-based and people-focused approach to limit global heating in line with the Paris Agreement and build healthy, equitable and resilient communities. We work alongside a broad coalition of representatives from labour, business, the youth climate movement and civil society to support mayors to halve emissions by 2030 and help phase out fossil use while increasing urban climate resilience and equity.

To learn more about the work of C40 and our cities, please visit our [website](#) or follow us on [X](#), [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#) and [LinkedIn](#).

2. Summary, Purpose and Background of the Project

2.1 Program background:

The Resilient Future Cities Program (RUF) is a technical assistance initiative designed to support cities in achieving strengthened climate resilience that addresses the impacts of urban flooding, droughts, and extreme heat, while protecting vulnerable communities and fostering sustainable urban development. RUF actions are delivered through three main workstreams:

- A. Enabling action implementation
- B. Delivering adaptation actions
- C. Raising ambition and scaling delivery.

2.1.1 RUF objectives:

Improved climate resilience and better protection for vulnerable populations from climate impacts through enhanced urban resilience capacity, planning, and management, increased adoption of nature-based solutions, and improved climate leadership.

2.1.2 RUF target outcomes:

- A. Improved equitable and inclusive urban climate resilience governance and mainstream climate adaptation in financial and urban planning in cities
- B. Increased equitable and inclusive high-impact adaptation actions, with a focus on nature-based solutions, protecting vulnerable communities, and addressing the diverse adaptation needs of communities
- C. Strengthened city leadership for climate action and knowledge sharing to accelerate climate resilience regionally and globally

2.2 Project and purpose

The RUF program is seeking a consultant (individual or firm) to develop a Climate Hazard Risk Atlas for Lagos state (hereafter referred to as the 'Risk Atlas'), to support the State's different efforts to improve climate adaptation and resilience in the city. This work will also feed into the development of the wider

Lagos Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) - due in 2026. In addition, the consultant will also lead the implementation of related technical training activities.

The development of the Risk Atlas is coming at a moment when Lagos's climate risk profile is actively evolving. According to the Lagos Climate Change Risk Assessment (2021), the city is affected by 9 major climate hazards. The CCRA Self-Assessment (2026), flags that the hazards and risks flagged in the 2021 CCRA have changed notably. Flooding frequency and intensity have increased, with compound flooding events, that combine coastal, pluvial (rainfall-driven) and riverine flooding simultaneously, becoming more common; heatwaves and the the urban heat island effect have expanded across the city due to land-use change and densification; and land subsidence driven by unregulated groundwater extraction and land reclamation has emerged as a more acute risk, compounding sea-level-rise exposure particularly in Eti-Osa and Lagos Island.

The Risk Atlas is intended to support Lagos State to identify what climate hazards are affecting the state at present and where these climate hazards are manifesting spatially. It should also support Lagos State to understand how these hazards will potentially manifest differently across Lagos State in the future, up to 2050. This information will directly address the information and integration gaps identified by Lagos State, and strengthen the evidence base ahead of Lagos's CCRA update due in 2026.

The Risk Atlas development will also build on earlier works of the ICA Water Project and the implementation of community based early warning systems (CBEWS) in four selected communities of Ajeromi/Ifelodun, Ojo, Kosofe and Lagos Island.

2.2.1 What the Risk Atlas should look like in practice

In practice, instead of a static set of maps or a one-off report, the Risk Atlas will be an interactive, web-based geospatial platform that will have individual map layers demonstrating the spatial manifestation of each climate hazard within Lagos State identified in the 2021 CCRA and 2024 LCARP respectively. It will allow users to switch individual hazard layers on and off (for example, coastal flooding or extreme heat), or view multiple hazard map layers at the same time overlaying them with varying degrees of transparency to see which areas of the city are at a risk of being affected by more than one hazard. There will also be the option to overlay socioeconomic vulnerability data. Users should be able to move from a statewide view down to the LGA, ward, and community levels, compare present-day conditions with future scenarios for 2030 and 2050, and export maps, area risk profiles, and data extracts for use in planning, design, and reporting. This is consistent with how comparable government climate-risk platforms operate internationally, while remaining tailored to Lagos's specific hazards, datasets, and institutions.

The scope reflects demand following engagement with the Lagos Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) that will use the Risk Atlas, including Office of Drainage Services & Water Resources, domiciled at Ministry of the Environment & Water Resources, Lagos State Emergency Management Agency (LASEMA), Lagos Water Corporation, and Lagos State Resilience Office, alongside the priorities raised in the 2026 CCRA Self-Assessment. During the inception phase, the consultant will confirm with these stakeholders the specific required map products, layers, and decisions the Risk Atlas must support, so that the platform is designed around how Lagos State will actually use it rather than around data availability alone.

The Atlas will be a clear improvement on current practice. At present, Lagos's hazard information is fragmented across several separate single-hazard studies, held by different agencies, in different formats, with different levels of accessibility, and largely as fixed maps that are difficult to update. The Risk Atlas will

bring previous studies and maps together, as relevant, into a single, continuously updatable, multi-hazard decision-support tool that captures how hazards interact, how risk changes over time, and which communities and assets are most exposed. This makes it directly usable for land-use planning, drainage and infrastructure investment, emergency preparedness, and the 2026 CCRA update, rather than serving only as a technical reference document.

2.2.2 Key considerations for the Risk Atlas: This is an evidenced need across several Lagos climate strategy and policy documents, including the Lagos Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (LCARP). While Lagos has conducted hazard identification and spatial vulnerability mapping, the State is yet to consolidate these into a unified, multi-hazard risk atlas. The specific needs the Risk Atlas must address are:

- A. Multi-hazard integration gap assessment and framework development:** The previous Lagos Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) of February 2021 found that coastal flooding, inland/urban flooding, river flooding, flash flooding, sea level rise, heatwaves, erosion, and storm surges each affect Lagos State. Each of these hazards has been assessed as separate hazards, however none of the previous strategies to date have adopted a "multi-hazard approach". The Risk Atlas needs to integrate all nine (9) hazards, identified in the previous CCRA as individual layers into a single spatial framework. New hazards that may emerge in the 2026 CCRA being developed will also need to be integrated.
- B. Grid-level resolution gap:** The LCARP's climate analytics model used a 50m × 50m grid to model sea level rise impacts, but this level of granularity has not been applied consistently across all hazards or all 20 LGAs. The Risk Atlas, therefore, needs apply a 50m x 50m grid to model the remaining hazards to ensure consistency and include the option for LGA-level and ideally ward/community-level resolution if possible, especially for the six most severely affected LGAs: Kosofe, Eti-Osa, Ikorodu, Amuwo-Odofin, Ojo, and Alimosho.
- C. Dynamic and future-state projection gap:** Current mapping reflects historical and present-day conditions. Given LCARP's projections (sea level rise of up to 3m by 2050, temperatures reaching 42°C by 2030, and precipitation increasing by 40mm/year etc.), the Risk Atlas should be developed to incorporate future climate scenarios to support long-term land-use and infrastructure planning.
- D. Socio-economic considerations:** The Risk Atlas should also integrate socioeconomic vulnerability layers. The CCRA identifies approximately 12.9 million people as climate-vulnerable, with 6,983 infrastructure assets at risk, ensuring the atlas can function as an equitable planning tool rather than just a technical hazard document.

2.2.3 Audit of Existing Data and Data Gaps

A central early task is to establish clearly what data Lagos already holds, and where the gaps lie. This will be confirmed through a formal data audit during Activity 1, but the current understanding is summarised below.

Data and evidence currently available include:

- The Lagos Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA, 2021), which provides hazard identification and some static spatial vulnerability mapping across the State.
- The Lagos Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (LCARP, 2024), including its climate analytics, the 50m x 50m grid modelling of sea-level-rise impacts, and the supporting Climate AI tool.
- The 2026 CCRA Self-Assessment and gap analysis, which identifies information gaps of the previous CCRA and areas for improvement in the CCRA. .
- Meteorological and hydrological records, including Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) data,

together with operational datasets held by MDAs such as Office of Drainage Services flood and drainage records, LASEMA incident data, and Lagos Water Corporation supply and water-quality data.

- Base mapping, cadastral data, and imagery available through the Lagos State geospatial environment (Lagos e-GIS and the Lagos Geographic Information Service, LAGIS), and the City Water Resilience Approach (CWRA) characterisation report.
- Community led climate risk hotspot identification and cross-referencing.

Key gaps and limitations the study must close include:

- No integrated multi-hazard or compound-hazard layer: Hazards are mapped separately, and compound and cascading interactions are not yet captured.
- Inconsistent resolution: The 50m x 50m grid has not been applied uniformly across all nine hazards or all 20 LGAs, and ward or community-level granularity is largely missing.
- Limited data on emerging hazards, particularly reliable land-subsidence information.
- Limited forward-looking projections: future-state modelling beyond sea-level rise is incomplete, which restricts long-term planning use.
- Fragmented socioeconomic-vulnerability overlays, no single hosting platform, and no agreed cross-MDA data-governance or Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) arrangement.

The data audit will confirm holdings, formats, quality, licensing, and access conditions before modelling begins, and will record any datasets that must be newly generated or procured.

2.2.4 Hazards the study will address: The Risk Atlas will consolidate and analyse the full set of climate hazards affecting Lagos State. Drawing on the CCRA (2021), LCARP (2024), CWRA Resilience Profile (2023), and the 2026 CCRA Self-Assessment, these include the following hazards:

1. **Coastal Flooding and Storm Surge:** driven by sea-level rise (projected up to 3m of impact by 2050) and intensified by coastal-zone development and land reclamation, with Eti-Osa, Lagos Island and the Lekki Peninsula among the most exposed.
2. **Pluvial (Urban) and Flash Flooding:** caused by intense short-duration rainfall events (precipitation increasing by approximately 40mm/year), overwhelmed and poorly maintained drainage, and high impervious-surface cover.
3. **Riverine and Lagoon Flooding:** affecting low-lying LGAs along the lagoon system and river corridors.
4. **Compound Flooding Events:** The simultaneous occurrence of coastal, pluvial and riverine flooding, identified in the CCRA Self-Assessment as increasingly frequent and a critical gap in existing single-hazard mapping.
5. **Land Subsidence:** Driven by unregulated groundwater extraction and reclamation, compounding flood and sea-level-rise exposure; flagged in the CCRA Self-Assessment as a more acute risk than previously assessed.
6. **Extreme Heat and the Urban Heat Island:** With temperatures projected to reach 42°C by 2030, expanding across densely built, poorly cooled neighbourhoods and disproportionately affecting women, children, and the elderly.
7. **Coastal Erosion:** Linked to shoreline development, sediment-flow disruption, and sea-level rise.
8. **Drought, Water-Supply Stress and Quality Risk:** widening demand-supply gaps, saline intrusion into supply networks, and contamination risk during extreme weather events.
9. **Landslides/Mudslides:** Related earth and debris movement down slope occurring as a result of

loose, water saturated soil and fine particles rapidly flowing down the slope . This is common in vulnerable communities of Ogudu, Isheri Magodo, Makoko, Idi Ori and Ajegunle communities.

Note: There may be additional hazards affecting Lagos State that are not considered in the Lagos State CRA (2021) and LCARP (2024). There should be scope in the Risk Atlas to add in any climate hazards newly identified in 2026.

2.2.5 What the study will entail

The consultant will be expected to deliver a full Risk Atlas in the form of an interactive, web-based geospatial platform that will have individual hazard map layers demonstrating the spatial manifestation of each climate hazard within Lagos State identified in the 2021 CCRA and 2024 LCARP respectively. It will not be a desk summary.

At a minimum, the study will involve:

A. Data audit and consolidation: Inventory and quality assessment of existing hazard, spatial, meteorological (including NiMet records), hydrological, topographic, land-use, and socioeconomic datasets held across Lagos MDAs (including Office of Drainage Services, Ministry of the Environment & Water Resources, Lagos State Emergency Management Agency, and Lagos Water Corporation), community led hotspot mapping and cross-referencing, identifying gaps and resolution limitations.

B. Multi-hazard integration framework: A methodology to combine all nine identified climate hazard layers into a single spatial framework, including the modelling of compound and cascading hazard interactions (**Deliverable 2**).

C. Grid-level resolution analysis: Application of the LCARP's 50m × 50m grid approach consistently across all hazards and all 20 LGAs, with finer ward/community-level resolution for the six priority LGAs (Kosofe, Eti-Osa, Ikorodu, Amuwo-Odofin, Ojo, and Alimosho) (**contributes to Deliverable 3**).

D. Dynamic and future-state projection modelling: Incorporation of forward-looking climate scenarios (at minimum a low- and high-emission scenario) to model how hazards evolve to year 2050, supporting long-term land-use and infrastructure planning (**contributes to Deliverable 3**).

E. Vulnerable community and urban sector mapping: This specific mapping layer should highlight where vulnerable communities and vulnerable urban sectors or systems are located. As part of this work, the consultant should also provide a baseline assessment of vulnerable communities and vulnerable urban sectors and systems, risk level analysis and economic impact assessment.

F. Socioeconomic vulnerability overlay: Integration of population, infrastructure-exposure (6,983 assets at risk) and vulnerability layers so the Atlas functions as an equitable planning tool, identifying which communities and assets face the greatest combined exposure-disaggregated into either gender, migrant status, informal housing or settlement or specific workers groups.

G. Platform and usability design: Recommendations on how the Atlas should be hosted, maintained and updated (noting alignment with Lagos's emerging geospatial and MER data infrastructure, such as LAWMIS), so it remains a living tool rather than a one-off output.

H. Stakeholder engagement and validation: Structured engagement with relevant communities, stakeholders and MDAs and a validation process to verify outputs against trusted local data and ground-truth knowledge. This process will involve efficient deployment of the Inclusive Climate Action (ICA) framework and will entail participatory engagement of all stakeholders including vulnerable groups and community level stakeholders etc. Engagement will be through bilateral meetings, structured virtual interviews, and a validation workshop at the end of the project.

I. Technical training: Capacity-building for city officials to develop, interpret, maintain, apply, and

update the atlas with new data in the future. The capacity building will also include training the city officials to continuously engage the local communities in new iteration and data collection. (Deliverable 4).

2.2.6 Ownership, Access, and Maintenance

Institutional ownership: The Atlas will be owned by the Lagos State Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, operating through its Department of Climate Change and Environmental Planning and the Lagos State Resilience Office, with the Office of Drainage Services and Water Resources as custodian of the water and drainage-related layers. Geospatial hosting will be aligned with the Lagos e-GIS and Lagos Geographic Information Service (LAGIS) environment. The consultant will confirm and formalise this arrangement, name the responsible data stewards, and define an update cycle and maintenance schedule so the Atlas remains current across budget and electoral cycles.

Public or internal access: The Atlas will function primarily as an internal government decision-support tool, with role-based access for MDAs. A curated, read-only public-facing view of selected non-sensitive layers (for example, general hazard-awareness maps) will be provided to support transparency and community awareness, while sensitive datasets, such as the precise location of critical assets, remain restricted. The classification of which layers are public, shared, or restricted will be agreed upon with stakeholders during inception.

Access by other departments through LAWMIS: Other MDAs will access the Atlas through the Lagos State WASH Management Information System (LAWMIS), the State's central water-sector data platform, launched in 2026 and coordinated by the Office of Drainage Services & Water Resources (MOE&WR). The Atlas's hazard and risk layers will be published to LAWMIS as standardized, documented map services and application programming interfaces (APIs), enabling departments such as Health, Education, Works, Physical Planning, Town Planning, and local governments to view and query risk data directly through the platform under role-based permissions. The department of climate change will serve as the governance forum for cross-MDA access and use. The consultant will specify the required technical integration, including data standards, service endpoints, the data-refresh workflow, and the access-role structure.

2.2.7 In-house capacity and technical training

A preliminary review indicates that Lagos has growing geospatial capability through Lagos e-GIS and LAGIS, but has limited in-house capacity for multi-hazard climate-risk modelling, compound-hazard analysis, and the ongoing maintenance of an interactive atlas. To ensure the Atlas can be sustained and updated by the city after handover, the consultant will carry out a capacity and skills assessment of the owning team during inception and deliver targeted technical training in addition to the general project handover.

Beyond the general handover, the technical training will cover, at a minimum:

- GIS and geospatial data management, including data structures, metadata, and quality control.
- Multi-hazard and compound-risk modelling, and interpretation of combined risk scores.
- Use and interpretation of future-scenario layers for planning decisions.
- Updating, versioning, and quality assurance of hazard and vulnerability data. Training module development and implementation will build on previous training implemented as part of the ICA water project and EWS 2025-2026.
- Administration of the Atlas platform and publishing of layers to LAWMIS.
- Training of city officials on continuous engagement of local communities in new iterations and data collection.

The specific training needs, the officers to be trained, and the most appropriate delivery format will be

confirmed through the capacity assessment. Proposals must set out the proposed training approach and include a dedicated, itemised budget line for this capacity-building work, including any training logistics, separate from general project-management costs.

2.2.8 Recommendations expected

The study is expected to produce actionable recommendations that feed directly into Lagos's planning, investment and CCRA-update processes, including:

- **Priority intervention zones:** Identification of the highest-risk areas within Lagos State (demonstrated through combining multi-hazard overlays with the vulnerable community and urban system later and socio-economic layer) to guide where adaptation investment should be focused (drainage upgrades, nature-based solutions and where development controls should be focused).
- **Risk-informed land-use and planning guidance:** Recommendations on development restrictions, setback requirements and zoning for flood plains, wetlands, subsidence-prone and coastal high-risk areas.
- Climate risk based vulnerability data and identification of communities at highest exposure of climate risks.
- **Inputs to the CCRA and CAP Update:** Clearly structured outputs that can be incorporated directly into the 2026 CCRA update and CAP update, addressing the multi-hazard, grid-resolution and future-projection gaps the CCRA Self-Assessment identified.
- **Data-governance and MER recommendations:** Guidance on how the Atlas integrates with a future cross-MDA Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) framework, addressing the CCRA Self-Assessment finding that Lagos lacks adequate information systems to integrate climate risk into strategy, planning, and budgeting.
- **Recommendations for ongoing maintenance, institutional ownership and community engagement model:** Clarifying which agency holds, updates, and governs the Atlas so it remains current across electoral and budget cycles, and recommending effective community engagement models.
- **Data-gap closure strategy:** Recommendations for future data collection, including a plan for deploying new sensors or commissioning targeted research studies to address the limitations identified during the Atlas development.

2.3 Activity and Deliverables

The work is organised into the following high-level activities and their associated deliverables. The Risk Atlas itself is a core deliverable. Not every activity carries a separate deliverable; several analytical activities feed directly into the Atlas.

Activity 1: Inception, stakeholder consultation, and data audit: Stakeholder consultation to inform atlas specification and training needs. In addition, an inventory and quality assessment of existing hazard data including meteorological (including NiMet records), hydrological, topographic, drainage, land-use and socioeconomic datasets held across Lagos MDAs (including the Office of Drainage Services, Ministry of the Environment & Water Resources, Lagos State Emergency Management Agency, stakeholder and community groups identifying gaps and resolution limitations). In addition, this should include a review of any existing and previous risk maps (such as flood risk map) conducted by the city, development partners and other stakeholders.

Deliverable 1: Inception report, incorporating the stakeholder-confirmed Atlas specification, the data

inventory and gap assessment, team capacity and training-needs assessment and a detailed methodological approach covering how the consultant plans to approach this work.

Activity 2: Development of a multi-hazard integration framework detailing a methodology to combine all nine identified climate hazard layers into a single spatial framework, including the modelling of compound and cascading hazard interactions.

Deliverable 2: Multi-hazard integration framework.

Activity 3: Produce the multi-hazard risk mapping and build the Risk Atlas, covering grid-level hazard layers across all 20 LGAs and the priority wards, present-day and future-state (2030 and 2050) scenarios, socioeconomic vulnerability overlays, combined multi-hazard risk scoring, platform deployment, and integration with LAWMIS. The multi-hazard risk mapping will involve mapping of all 9 hazard risks, including a comprehensive city-wide flood risk map covering the flood hazard extent, flood water height, mapping of vulnerable communities, risk level analysis, risk-level classification, and economic impact assessment; all integrated into the risk atlas.

Deliverable 3: Lagos State Climate Hazard Risk Atlas, the interactive multi-hazard geospatial atlas and platform, with accompanying user and data-governance documentation.

Activity 4: Capacity assessment and technical training for city officials.

Deliverable 4: Technical training delivered, with training materials and maintenance guides.

Activity 5: Stakeholder validation, recommendations, and handover.

Deliverable 5: Final report and recommendations, covering priority intervention zones, risk-informed land-use guidance, inputs to the 2026 CCRA update, and data-governance, MER, ownership and maintenance arrangements.

3. Proposal Guidelines

This Request for Proposal represents the requirements for an open and competitive process. Proposals will be accepted until **11:59pm EST [31] [July] 2026**. Any proposals received after this date and time will not be accepted. All proposals should include clear timetables, how you will work with C40, clear costs and detail on experience in this area.

The proposal should give C40 evaluators all the information they need to assess your bid. Please clearly indicate where applicable:

- The assumptions you are making about the project;
- Your proposed methodology
- How your proposal is responsive to the Evaluation Criteria
- Risks you have identified and appropriate mitigation measures;
- Budget;
- Proposed timeline of implementation;
- Any additional support that you need to make the project a success, including any inputs you will need from third parties or C40 staff;

- Proposed working partnership with C40, including (as applicable) project governance and management, communication strategy, key personnel, key roles and responsibilities, and escalation procedure for issues.
- Past experience (with examples)
- Company and team profile, outlining lead experts for each deliverable, activity and expected outputs indicated above.

AI-Usage Requirements

The use of AI-supported tools must be kept to an absolute minimum, and no output (text or visuals) should be produced by AI. Any AI-supported tools used must be clearly outlined and justified in the methodology section. Furthermore, the methodology must explicitly detail how results will be validated and verified using a combination of independent human oversight and cross-referencing with trusted databases/sources. Any data C40 shares is strictly confidential and cannot be shared with any AI tools.

Supplier Diversity

C40 is committed to supplier diversity and inclusive procurement through promoting equity, diversity and inclusivity in our supplier base. We believe that by procuring a diverse range of suppliers, we get a wider range of experiences and thoughts from suppliers and thus are best able to deliver to the whole range of our diverse cities and the contexts that they operate within.

We strongly encourage suppliers (individuals and corporations) that are diverse in size, age, nationality, gender identity, sexual orientation, majority owned and controlled by a minority group, physical or mental ability, ethnicity and perspective to put forward a proposal to work with us.

Feel welcome to refer to C40’s [Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Statement](#). Supplier diversity and inclusive procurement is one element of applying equity, diversity and inclusion to help deliver the goals of the Paris Agreement and build healthy, equitable and resilient communities.

Contract

Please note this is a contract for professional services and not a grant opportunity. Organisations unable to accept contracts for professional services should not submit bids.

If C40 is unable to execute a contract with the winner of this competitive process, we reserve the right to award the contract to the second highest Potential Supplier.

Subcontracting

If the organisation submitting a proposal needs to subcontract any work to meet the requirements of the proposal, this must be clearly stated. All costs included in proposals must be all-inclusive of any outsourced or contracted work. Any proposals which call for outsourcing or contracting work must include a name and description of the organisations being contracted.

4. RfP, Project Timeline and Payment Schedule

RfP timeline	Due date
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Request for Proposals sent	[20] [July] 2026
Deadline for receiving Offers	[31] [July] 2026, 11:59pm EST
Clarification of Offers	[31] [July] 2026
Evaluation of Proposal	[3] [Aug] 2026 - [7] [Aug] 2026
Selection decision made	[10] [Aug] 2026
All Potential Suppliers notified of outcome	[10] [Aug] 2026
Contract negotiation and signing	[10] [August] 2026 - [14] [August] 2026

Project Timeline	Due date
The project initiation phase must be completed by	[17] [August] 2026
Project planning phase must be completed by	[28] [August] 2026
Project implementation phase is expected to be completed by	[18] [December] 2026
Final report submission and project completion	[29] [January] 2027

Payment Tranche	Deliverable
Tranche 1	Upon submission of Inception Report
Tranche 2	Upon completion of Deliverable 2 – Multi-hazard Integration Framework
Tranche 3	Upon Completion of Deliverable 3 – Lagos State Climate Hazard Risk Atlas
Tranche 4	Upon Completion of Deliverable 5 - Final Report

5. Proposal Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated against the following criteria.

Evaluation Criteria	Weighting
Clear understanding of the project and requirements	25%
Methodology	25%

Experience and team quality	25%
Budget	25%

Following the evaluation of written submissions, C40 reserves the right to invite a shortlist of the highest-ranked bidders for an interview or technical presentation to further validate their proposals. If conducted, the results of these sessions will be incorporated into the final technical score as outlined in the evaluation criteria.

6. Project Budget

The budget for this project is **USD20,000**. All proposals must include proposed costs to complete the tasks described in the project scope, including all VAT and taxes. Costs should be stated as one-time or non-recurring costs or monthly recurring costs. All costs incurred in connection with the submission of this RfP are non-refundable by C40.

Payment will be made according to meeting project milestones and deliverables as approved by the C40 point of contact. Physical training logistics and local travels within Lagos state are expected for this work and estimated expenses are to be included in the budget. In line with the capacity-building requirement in Section 2.2.7, proposals must include a dedicated, itemised budget line for the capacity and skills assessment and the technical training, including training logistics, separate from general project-management costs.

7. C40 Policies

C40 expects third parties to be able to abide by these C40 policies

- Non-Staff Code of Conduct Policy [here](#)
- Equity , Diversity and Inclusion Policy [here](#)
- [C40 Non-Staff Travel and Expenses Policy - [here](#)]

8. Submissions

Each Potential Supplier must submit **one copy of their proposal** to the email addresses below by **[31] [July] 2026, 11:59pm EST**:

[Kirsty Griffin, Senior Technical Manager, Adaptation Planning. kgriffin@c40.org]

[Obosi Philip, Climate Resilience Adviser, Lagos. pobosi@c40.org]

Based on the submissions received, C40 reserves the right to promote the establishment of consortium relationships or request potential suppliers refine their submission after receipt.

Have a concern?

C40 is committed to the highest standards of ethical behaviour. As such, we are committed to being open and responsive to complaints and suggestions on how we can improve from outside the organisation. Please refer to [C40 Complaints Procedure](#) on how to reach us.

Disclaimer

C40 will not accept any liability or be responsible for any costs incurred by Potential Suppliers in preparing a response for this RFP. Responses submitted will be accessible by all C40 staff and external evaluators (if any).

Neither the issue of the RFP, nor any of the information presented in it, should be regarded as a commitment or representation on the part of C40 (or any of its partners) to enter into a contractual arrangement. Nothing in this RFP should be interpreted as a commitment by C40 to award a contract to a Potential Supplier as a result of this procurement, nor to accept the lowest price or any tender.