

Contract section 3
Terms of Reference for: Releasing the Transformational Potential of
Extractives for Economic Development

Component: USEDATA – Using Extractive Data for Transparency
and Accountability

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Introduction

1. The UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) manages Britain's development assistance to poor countries. Many poor countries are exploiting or have recently discovered oil, gas and minerals. If well-managed, these resources have the potential to transform poor countries, supporting growth and reducing poverty.
2. In July 2014, the Secretary of State for International Development announced¹ a new 5 year programme of £34 million to support efforts to 'release the transformational potential of extractives for economic development' (RTPEED). This programme will widen and raise global standards of extractives transparency, increase accountability and responsiveness to ensure extractives are managed better, and improve poor countries' capacity to manage these resources.
3. The programme includes five components to,
 - (i) Support a resource hub on extractives to build capacity and coordinate knowledge and supplier skills globally so that governments can manage extractives better [up to a maximum of £4.5m (exclusive of VAT)];
 - (ii) Enable governments, civil society and investors to revolutionise their use of data from transparency initiatives for accountability and improved policy-making [up to a maximum of £4m (exclusive of VAT)];**
 - (iii) Support the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to deliver the new EITI Standard;
 - (iv) Strengthen the evidence base on the impact of transparency and accountability initiatives;
 - (v) Increase the benefits for citizens from natural resources through promotion of accountable and effective governance.

These Terms of Reference (ToR) set out requirements for USEDATA (component (ii) above). They include the scope of work, detailed requirements, reporting procedures and timeframe. For the purposes of these ToRs, the contracted agent will be referred to as the *Supplier*, recognising this may be a single organisation or a consortium of organisations.

Overall Programme Objectives

4. The objective of the overall programme is to deliver improved transparency and accountability for extractives, and strengthened capacity of key institutions. Together these will ensure that governments manage extractives better to deliver economic development and reduce poverty.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/justine-greening-beyond-aid-development-priorities-from-2015>

USEDATA will increase accountability and responsiveness: Partner country stakeholders will have greater access to user-friendly data and information, and capacity to use extractives data to hold decision makers to account. ' As one subcomponent contributing to the overall RTPEED programme, USEDATA will both learn from and inform other RTPEED components as well as wider programming.

USEDATA

Objective

5. USEDATA will ensure that citizens including marginalised groups, women and girls, as well as policymakers and investors have greater access to user-friendly data related to extractives and capacity to use it, to design, implement and monitor policy and to hold decision makers to account for how extractives are managed. This will be achieved by,
 - a. **pilot work with data users in 6 DFID focus countries**, including a regional perspective where appropriate, to make information about extractives accessible and relevant to users by means of technological and non-technological approaches. The pilots will build capacity of different data users in civil society, governments, working also with investors, to ensure data use can be sustained beyond the life of the pilots.
 - b. **seed funding to develop and pilot technology-based solutions**, such as computer and mobile phone applications, which make complex extractives data accessible and relevant to users.
 - c. **lesson-learning** between extractives and other sectors and experts involved in open data to maximise impact of data work for development, influence international policy on open extractives data and respond to opportunities for innovation.
6. A significant volume of information on extractives projects is already in the public domain, and a flood of new data is anticipated from a combination of voluntary and mandatory initiatives. It is therefore becoming increasingly important to make effective use of this data – so that it can achieve its potential for accountability and to inform policy making, to achieve positive development impacts, and to prevent what has been dubbed 'zombie transparency' where information is released but not used. In order to maximise impact for different citizens and governments this work will need to ensure that data is:
 - o **available** to users who need it and **accessible** in **open** formats that different groups of users need. This means dissemination could be by technology or non-technology based means, for example paper-based or by radio for certain communities. Where it is technology-based this will need to be user-friendly, for example for mobile phones or low internet bandwidth and without requiring proprietary software. It will involve working with different user groups, for example community leaders, local and international, civil society organisations, media, parliamentarians, government officials and investors. It will need to make connections to stakeholders with interests and experience in related areas, for example with experience in budget or service-delivery monitoring, and make data accessible in relevant languages.

- **comparable** with similar data from other contexts, for example through improved data standardisation to enable stakeholders to compare countries' management of extractives more effectively where this is the focus of a pilot. Data in machine readable format (xml) may enable a greater degree of analysis for some users.
- **relevant** so that it provides users locally, nationally and internationally with information they need to design, change and monitor policies and address specific challenges which arise in management of extractives for growth and development. This will involve building capacity of media, parliamentarians, civil society and policymakers through the country pilots. It also requires working with suppliers of data including from the private sector, and combining extractives data with other relevant contextual information on the extractives industry and cycle, economic and growth data and human development outcomes². It will be a means to develop international policy and achieve progress in areas such as identifying beneficial ownership and reducing illicit flows.
- **reliable** as possible and **timely**, easily available when it is needed and opportunities for change exist.

Recipient

7. USEDATA will benefit a range of data users, including communities, national and subnational governments, companies, investors, parliamentarians, media, the research community, and infomediaries. Data users may benefit from each element of the project - the seed funding to develop digital solutions, the 6 country data pilots, and the wider open data lesson learning.

Scope

8. **All six pilots will be in DFID focus countries.** Pilot countries include Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Burma and potentially South Sudan, to include a mix of established producers, countries with new discoveries, commodity diversity across countries, a geographical spread, and inclusion of at least one fragile or conflict-affected state (FCAS). The availability of different kinds of data which can be used to drive accountability, inform policy-making and track impact of reform will also be a critical filter in selecting countries. This spread will maximise the probability of success and lessons learnt. Regional issues related to the nascent oil and gas industry in East Africa will also be explored as part of the pilots (e.g. routing of oil pipelines).
9. The **development of digital solutions** and open data lesson-learning are not limited in scope to any particular geographic region. The products of these work streams will be expected to have relevance to and application in DFID focus countries, in particular those undergoing data pilots, but will be drawing on cutting edge technologies and lessons from open data work in other sectors to maximise success. It is likely that the country pilots will need to be established and initial lessons distilled before relevant digital solutions can be developed which are eligible for seed funding. These solutions will be subject to approval from DFID's

² See commentary for example at: http://goxi.org/profiles/blogs/the-open-government-partnership-summit-extractives-in-the?xg_source=msg_mes_network

internal “Digital Spend Panel” and as such, should not proceed without approval sought by the programme manager.

10. The Supplier will be required to **establish and manage a project steering group** of stakeholders working internationally on extractives data use. This will meet at regular intervals (at least every 4 months), and bring together data and sector experts, including extractives companies, investors, technology experts and foundations and stakeholders from data pilot countries. DFID should also be invited to attend based on availability. The steering group will document lessons learnt to inform international policy on open extractives data and respond to opportunities for innovation. National level steering groups will also be established in each of the pilot countries to include representatives from the extractive industry, civil society and government. The Supplier will develop a data challenge mechanism at the country level for data users to address concerns around data verity through the national steering group, as well as the administrator.

Methods and approach

11. There will be a 10-month **inception period** during which the Supplier will be required to conduct an initial analysis of existing country initiatives on extractives data in order to identify opportunities for the country pilots to complement current work. This analysis will be for pilot countries and should include documenting specific challenges in extractives management which data can be used to address and the availability of relevant data. This will include understanding data available from different sources, including private sector, government, civil society, other sectors and international initiatives. The results of this analysis will inform proposals for the scope of the 5 data pilots to be presented within the inception period.
12. Each country pilot will be “problem-driven” – the starting point not being the available supply of data, but challenges in extractives management which are faced by local communities or other stakeholders, with data solutions and capacity to use data being developed in response. **For example**, such challenges might include, but will not be limited to: enabling governments, investors and citizens to monitor social and environmental impact of operations on communities, tracking how extractives revenues are invested in human development, making use of project-level data produced internationally at country level, linking beneficial ownership data disclosed in country to international information on company ownership, assessing the quality of contracts and level of revenue generation. When considering data pilots in fragile and conflict-affected states, **for example**, the Supplier could consider how these could play a role in building relations between government, industry and civil society (including unions) including at the project level, to address issues and inequalities that could lead to violence.
13. The country pilots will build on the lessons from other empowerment and accountability initiatives. Studies from outside the extractives sector have broadly found that citizen engagement has a positive impact in driving better use of resources and development results. But pathways from transparency to

accountability to better development outcomes are non-linear and shaped by structural and dynamic contextual factors which are country specific. The evidence suggests that it is important not overly to focus on tools (Joshi and Houtzager: Widgets or Watchdogs) - there are challenges with transplanting models from one context to another, and focusing exclusively on tools risks missing the key underlying social and political processes (Fung and Kosack) that explain why a tool is or is not effective, and we are sometimes over-optimistic about what social accountability or 'demand side governance' can achieve in relation to really big and complex context specific development problems. Therefore there is a need to unpack context, for example the influence of civil society on contested decision-making, the political will of politicians and officials to listen and respond to citizens ('closing the loop'), inter-elite relations, the nature of the social contract and global dimensions such as relations with donors and MNEs.

14. The Supplier will work with the full range of stakeholders (including governments, local officials, traditional leaders, policy-makers, citizens, communities, investors, infomediaries, other donors and DFID advisors) to:
 - increase the accessibility of relevant data, working with governments to enable effective use of and results from that data for policy-making and monitoring.
 - analyse the political economy in the context of the issues the pilots are seeking to address.
 - promote innovative uses of data, both technology and non-technology
 - build awareness, and the capacity of data (non-state) users, including local NGOs and community groups, parliamentarians and media.
 - partner with "infomediaries" to learn how to use and analyse the data.
 - build meaningful linkages with other resource-governance efforts aimed at poverty reduction and sustainable development outcomes. The Resource Hub (RTPEED component (i)), for example, could provide an extractives 'data toolkit', bringing together and presenting open data initiatives offering examples of best practice from a range of countries.
 - plan for local ownership and maintenance from the beginning to ensure sustainability
 - determine clear goals for each pilot, and set out how progress will be measured.
15. Digital platforms developed either from the seed funding or the country pilots will adhere to the Government Digital Service principles, for example, 'start with needs', 'build for inclusion' and 'make things open' (<https://www.gov.uk/design-principles>), and follow DFID's UK aid branding guidance. In order to keep digital content relevant and up to date, there should be prior consideration of how to incentivise others to play an active role in platform maintenance and providing new information. Use of open source platforms is strongly recommended to improve adaptability and flexibility, thus reducing costs and improving collaboration, sustainability and operational excellence.

Implementation Requirements

16. Payment will be linked to achieving a certain performance quality level and will form the basis on which milestone payment are made. Key performance indicators (KPIs) will be agreed with the Supplier and these will be assessed annually by DFID.

Key Inception Phase Outputs/Deliverables:

17. This project will have an inception phase of 10 months, during which the scope, detailed work-plans and budgets will be refined (in line with proposal and indicative budget set out in the tender). During the inception phase, DFID will expect and welcome regular dialogue with the Programme Manager and implementation team to give confidence that suitable progress is being made. The inclusion of South Sudan as a pilot country will be reviewed regularly up to 6 months into inception at which point a final decision regarding inclusion will be made. Agreement will be made between the Supplier and DFID Lead Adviser regarding potential selection of an alternative country, for which there may be a cost implication, or re-distribution of funds to the remaining 5 pilot countries/regional perspective at that point.
18. The details of the programme and budget will be outlined in the following two reports:

Early-inception report (3 months after contract signed)

19. The Supplier will provide a concise **early-inception report** to include:
- a. An initial work-plan for the country pilots
 - b. A desk-based analysis of existing country initiatives (in pilot countries, South Sudan to be decided) on extractives data identifying opportunities for the country pilots to complement others' work to maximise impact. This should include an understanding of private sector data initiatives for relevant countries.
 - c. Membership of a 'project steering group agreed so that this project remains connected to other developments in the extractives sector, and in a ready position to absorb ideas and learn from open data approaches in other areas. An early-inception progress report should include:

For the project steering group:

- i. proposed project steering group membership,
- ii. governance arrangements
- iii. Terms of reference (e.g. objectives)
- iv. frequency of meetings

20. **A formal meeting** will be organised between key headquarters and in-country DFID staff and the Supplier **5 to 6 months after contract signing** to discuss the direction of the programme.
21. The project steering group and national steering groups in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Burma should be up and running at this point, with meetings either

having taken place or dates scheduled. Information should be presented on the project and national steering groups, including:

- i. proposed steering group membership,
- ii. governance arrangements
- iii. Terms of reference (e.g. objectives)
- iv. frequency of meetings

For the project steering group only:

- v. plan for the identification of evidence gaps
- vi. timetable to commission new research to inform future policy

Final inception report (10 months after contract signed)

22. At the end of the inception phase, the Supplier will submit a **final inception report**. It is expected that the inception report will be developed through engagement with country partners and, where relevant, stakeholders. The report will include:

- a. A **results framework** for the project, encompassing indicators, milestones and targets for the country pilots, the lesson learning steering group, and initial thinking for the digital tools' development. The results framework will link to results at country level as well as the log-frame³ for DFID's wider extractives programme and include results against the following indicators:
 - i. number of country pilots operational, providing data in accessible formats, leading to policy recommendations targeted at improved management and accountability of NR sector. Should also cover the requirements of Paragraph 19b for South Sudan, and 21i to vi for Nigeria and South Sudan. If South Sudan is decided not to be a pilot country, progress regarding substitution of another country or redistribution of funds should be included.
 - ii. number of citizens (disaggregated by sex) that are actively interacting with government using platforms funded by this programme or linked to the country pilots.
 - iii. engagement scores should be viewed in light of the regions' and countries' access and connectivity to the internet
- b. Plans for how the citizen engagement platforms (both online and offline) will be developed with **in-built evaluation mechanisms** to allow measurement of results in line with the above indicators.
- c. **DFID in-country engagement:** agreement will be made with DFID Lead Adviser regarding the need for a formal meeting between key headquarters and in-country DFID staff and the Supplier to discuss the report and the direction of the programme.
- d. Final **work-plan** and proposed **budgets per country** and for the regional analysis, including a risk management plan and an **exit strategy** ensuring that the initiatives continue beyond the planned lifespan of the project. Leadership and management of the programme should also be included.

³ To be made available via DFID's Development Tracker: <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>

For the Country Pilots

- e. Develop a strategy for each country pilot, with input from country advisers as arranged through the DFID project lead adviser. These should identify the problems or challenges which the data pilots will address, and include:
- development of a country-level **theory of change**, with scope for change through responding to user feedback and iterating the design
 - a plan for **early government engagement on the country pilots**. This should include an understanding of the **political economy** of the extractives sector, the barriers and constraints to reform, and how to operate on behalf of DFID in relevant countries as advised by DFID staff
 - a plan for **early engagement with extractive companies**, including engaging smaller as well as international companies
 - a plan for **early engagement with civil society** (encompassing parliament and media), identifying issues faced by affected communities, and proposing data pilot potential focus areas
 - a plan to **build the capacity of data users**, considering the role of infomediaries, identifying skills gaps and proposing scalable and sustainable training approaches

Key Outputs/Deliverables for Overall Component

23. The key outputs of this component by August 2019 are:

1. **6 country pilots fully operational** (launched within 10 months of start of contract)

Six country data pilots which provide data in accessible formats to different users, leading to policy recommendations which improve policy, management and accountability in the extractives sector so that it benefits poor people.

For each pilot country, the following should be developed:

- Note on **engaging offline and remote communities**: a detailed note with proposals for engaging rural communities on use of data, particularly those close to mining operations, including marginalised groups and women and girls.
- **Early-term report**: details to be agreed during the inception period
- **End of pilot report**: details to be agreed during the inception period, but should include how the lessons learned can be used, and how successful elements of the pilots can be integrated with ongoing initiatives.

Example indicators for each country pilot:

- Number of citizens (disaggregated by sex) that are actively interacting with government using platforms funded by this programme or linked to the country pilots.
- Number of policy recommendations targeted at improved management and accountability of NR sector.

- Number of policy changes resulting from recommendations linked to this programme

2. Establishment and management of steering groups (global programme steering group and four national steering groups up and running within 5 months of start of contract; remaining national steering groups by the end of inception)

The project and national steering groups will learn from other initiatives, influence international policy and respond to opportunities for innovation. They will also inform a marketing and communications strategy outlining plans to ensure that tools developed, lessons learned and in-country initiatives are all communicated effectively.

Annual milestones will be agreed during the inception period as the results framework is developed and once ToRs agreed for the group. The following example indicators could be considered:

- Number of evidence papers issued
- Policy influence resulting from papers issued or other steering group products

3. Seed funding for development of digital solutions (operational by the end of the second year of the programme)

Seed funding will develop and pilot technology-based solutions, such as computer and mobile phone applications, which make complex extractives data accessible and relevant to users. Annual milestones will be agreed in the second year of the programme as the results framework is further developed. The following example outputs could be considered:

- a. Development of new digital solutions in response to the demands of data users, as identified across the country data pilots. To include working with local technology firms with in-country experience.
- b. Further development of existing technologies which can be taken to scale and used to respond to user needs.
- c. Development of mobile technologies for smart and feature phone usage where significant numbers of data users are known to use mobile platforms (adaptive websites are preferred to stand-alone apps due to the high cost of development and upkeep of apps).
- d. Digital solutions developed and supported to be integrated with existing initiatives at the subnational, national, regional and international levels, including the planned country pilots.

Reporting and Management

24. The lead supplier will have overall management and financial responsibility. The Supplier will maintain regular dialogue with DFID's programme management team to ensure compliance with all terms and conditions set out in the contract, as guided by DFID's Procurement and Commercial Department; best practice

financial management, including timely and accurate financial forecasting and invoicing and cost control; and effective contract management, including early notification on any proposed changes to the contract, before formal agreement is sought from DFID's contract office.

25. DFID management for of the project will be led by the Governance and Extractives Industries Team within the Africa Regional Department.

Contractual and reporting requirements

26. Payment milestones linked to outputs and deliverables will be agreed between DFID and the Supplier during the inception phase.
27. The Supplier will be expected to produce an annual report by 31 May, which will form the basis of the programme's Annual Review in August (during year one this will be light touch, building on the final inception report; in subsequent years a brief update to the annual report will be provided in advance of the annual review). DFID carries out annual reviews of all of its programmes to assess progress against the objectives contained in the logframe, and to check if the programme is on track, and if any adjustments need to be made. Quarterly programme meetings should also be held between the Supplier and DFID, with brief update reports provided in advance of meetings, regarding progress milestones to be agreed between DFID and the supplier.

Budget and Timeframe

28. The proposed budget of up to a maximum of £4m (exclusive of VAT) through to August 2019, will be used to develop and pilot technology applications and design and manage 6 country pilots. Payments would be subject to satisfactory completion of agreed milestones.

DFID Co-ordination

29. The DFID lead adviser for USEDATA programme will be responsible for all technical inputs. All administrative inputs and day-to-day management of the projects will be led by DFID's Programme Manager.

Duty of Care

30. The Supplier is responsible for the safety and well-being of their Personnel (as defined in Section 2 Standard Terms and Conditions – Service Contracts at paragraph 7. Duty of Care) of the Contract and Third Parties affected by their activities under this contract, including appropriate security arrangements. They will also be responsible for the provision of suitable security arrangements for their domestic and business property.
31. The Supplier is responsible for ensuring appropriate safety and security briefings for all of their Personnel working under this contract and ensuring that their Personnel register and receive briefing as outlined above. Travel advice is also available at <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice>. The Supplier must ensure

they (and their Personnel) are up to date with the latest position. It has been fluid lately particularly in South Sudan and Nigeria.

32. The likely countries/areas of work involved in this intervention are Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria, Burma (and possibly South Sudan or an alternative fragile or conflict affected state, to be decided up to 6 months into inception). On this basis, DFID assumes that this programme will be rated as 'Medium/High' risk (see Appendix 1 Duty of Care Risk Assessments). During the programme, it is DFID's expectation that any contracted supplier will provide a full Duty of Care assessment for each potential country/area of work where in-country ground work is expected to be necessary.
33. As the programme activities take place in medium or high risk locations, DFID can share available information with the Supplier on security status and developments in-country where appropriate. DFID will provide the following:
 - a. All supplier Personnel will be offered a security briefing by the British Embassy/DFID on arrival.
 - b. A copy of the DFID visitor notes (and a further copy each time these are updated), which the Supplier may use to brief their Personnel on arrival.
34. All such Personnel must register with their respective Embassies to ensure that they are included in emergency procedures.
35. DFID must be notified about all in country visits related to the USEDATA project with details of timings and locations in advance of entry. The process of notification will be agreed between the Supplier and the Lead Adviser.
36. The contractor is fully responsible for Duty of Care in line with the details provided above and should confirm that:
 - a. They fully accept responsibility for Security and Duty of Care.
 - b. They understand the potential risks and have the knowledge and experience to develop an effective risk plan.
 - c. They have the capability to manage their Duty of Care responsibilities throughout the life of the contract.
37. This Programme may require the Supplier to operate in a seismically active zone (South Sudan) and is considered at risk of earthquakes. Minor tremors are not uncommon. Earthquakes are impossible to predict and can result in major devastation and loss of life. There are several websites focusing on earthquakes, including <http://geology.about.com/library/bl/maps/blworldindex.htm>
38. The Supplier should be comfortable working in such an environment and should be capable of deploying to any areas required within the region in order to deliver the Contract (subject to travel clearance being granted).

39. This Programme may require the Supplier to operate in conflict-affected areas and parts of it are highly insecure. Travel to many zones within the region will be subject to travel clearance from the UK government in advance. The security situation is volatile and subject to change at short notice. The Supplier should be comfortable working in such an environment and should be capable of deploying to any areas required within the region in order to deliver the Contract (subject to travel clearance being granted).
40. The Supplier is responsible for ensuring that appropriate arrangements, processes and procedures are in place for their Personnel, taking into account the environment they will be working in and the level of risk involved in delivery of the Contract (such as working in dangerous, fragile and hostile environments etc.). The Supplier must ensure their Personnel receive the required level of training and complete a UK government approved hostile environment training course (Security Awareness in Fragile Environments). (SAFE) via Pilgrims <https://www.pilgrimgroup.com/index.php> or safety in the field training prior to deployment.

Risk

41. The Supplier will be expected to conduct a proactive risk assessment during inception. Types of risk we would typically consider are:
- a. Delivery risk: The risk that the intended benefits will not be achieved or opportunities taken.
 - b. External risks to the programme's objectives, which arise from the operating environment in which the programme is working and may not be within DFID's control
 - c. Fiduciary risk: The risk of fraud, corruption or misuse of taxpayers' money; and the risk of negative unintended consequences that undermine our higher-level objectives – particularly in fragile and conflict-affected states. **DFID has zero tolerance of fraud and corruption.**
 - d. Reputational risk: The risk that the trust and confidence that people have in the UK, DFID or international development in general will be undermined.
42. Having identified the key risks, we then assess their **likelihood** of being realised, and their **impact** if the risk is realised without the application of mitigating actions. This helps us to identify priorities for managing risks.

Appendix 1

Duty of Care (Extractives Data contract)

Project/intervention title: RTPEED (Extractives Data component)

Likely countries to be visited: Burma; Uganda; Kenya; Tanzania; Nigeria; South Sudan.

Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice>

Summary of Duty of Care Risk Assessment Matrix: **Burma**

Theme	DFID Risk score	DFID Risk score
	Burma (Excluding Rakhine State except for the tourist resort of Ngapali and travel to/from the resort via Thandwe airport. Excluding Kachin State (except the towns of Myitkyina, Bhamo and Putao) Excluding Kokang Self-administered zone in northern Shan State. Excluding the border areas with Thailand, Laos and China.	Rakhine State except for the tourist resort of Ngapali and travel to/from the resort via Thandwe airport. Kachin State (except the towns of Myitkyina, Bhamo and Putao) Kokang Self-administered zone in northern Shan State. The border areas with Thailand, Laos and China.
OVERALL RATING ⁴	2	3
FCO travel advice	1	3 (4 for Kachin and Northern Shan

		state)
Host nation travel advice	1	3
Transportation	2	3
Security	1	2
Civil unrest	2	3
Violence/crime	2	3
Terrorism	3	3
War	1	3 (4 for Kachin and Northern Shan state)
Hurricane	1	1
Earthquake	2	2
Flood	1	1
Medical Services	2	3
Nature of Project/ Intervention	2	3

For Latest Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/burma>

1 Very Low risk	2 Low risk	3 Med risk	4 High risk	5 Very High risk
Low		Medium	High Risk	

Read in conjunction with the Travel Advisory on **Uganda**

Theme	DFID Risk Score	DFID Risk Score	DFID Risk Score	DFID Risk Score	DFID Risk Score	DFID Risk Score
	Kampala	North-east Uganda Karamoja Region	Northern Uganda	South West Uganda	Western Uganda	Eastern Uganda
Overall Rating	2	4	3	3	2	2
FCO Travel	2	4	3	3	2	2

Advice						
Host Nation Travel Advice	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Transportation	3	4	3	3	3	3
Security ¹	3	3	3	3	3	3
Civil Unrest	2	2	2	2	2	2
Violence/crime	3	4	3	3	3	3
Terrorism	3	3	3	3	3	3
War	1	2	1	1	1	1
Hurricane	1	1	1	1	1	1
Earthquake	1	1	1	2	2	1
Flood	2	1	2	2	1	2
Medical Services	2	3	3	3	3	3
Nature of Project Intervention						

1	2	3	4	5
Very Low Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk
Low		Medium	High Risk	

Summary of Duty of Care Risk Assessment matrix - Location: **Kenya**

Theme	Risk Score	Risk Score	Risk Score
	Kenya (excluding areas listed separately)	Advise against all but essential travel to within 15km of the coast from the Tana River down to and including Tiwi; this area includes Mombasa Island, Moi International Airport (including transit through the airport), Malindi,	Advise against all but essential travel to Mandera, Daadab and Garissa plus anywhere else within 60km of the Somali border (including areas North of Pate Island on the coast) ¹ and Eastleigh in Nairobi

		Kilifi and Watamu	
OVERALL RATING	4	5	5
FCO travel advice	4	5	5
Host nation travel advice	Not available	Not available	Not available
Transportation	4	4	4
Security	4	5	5
Civil unrest	3	4	5
Violence/crime	4	4	5
Terrorism	4	5	5
Espionage	4	2	2
War	1	1	3
Hurricane	1	1	1
Earthquake	1	1	1
Flood	2	1	1
Medical Services	3	3	3

1 Very Low risk	2 Low risk	3 Med risk	4 High risk	5 Very High risk
			SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN NORMAL RISK	

For Latest Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/kenya>

Summary of Duty of Care Risk Assessment matrix: **Tanzania**

Theme	DFID Risk score Dar es Salaam only	DFID Risk score Whole of the country (including Dar)
OVERALL RATING	2 Low (1 rating x 3; 2 rating x 5; 3 rating x 3; 4 rating x 1 with score for project / intervention to	3 Medium (1 rating x 3; 2 rating x 2; 3 rating x 6; 4 rating x 1 with score for project / intervention to be

	be added)	added)
FCO travel advice	1	1
Host nation travel advice	Not available	Not available
Transportation	2	3
Security	3*	3*
Civil unrest	2	2
Violence/crime	4*	4*
Espionage	(2 or) 3 *	(2 or) 3 *
Terrorism	3*	3*
War	1	1
Hurricane	1	1
Earthquake	2	3
Flood	2	2
Medical Services	2	3
Nature of Project / Intervention		

For Latest Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/tanzania>

Summary of Duty of Care Risk Assessment matrix: **Nigeria**

Theme	DFID Risk score	DFID Risk score
	Zone 1	Zone 2
	All other areas	Abuja and Lagos
OVERALL RATING¹	4 (other than Abuja & Lagos)	2-3
FCO travel advice	Varies from 3-5*	2
Host nation travel advice	n/a	n/a
Transportation	3	3

Security	4	4
Civil unrest and violence/crime	4	4
Terrorism	4	4
War	1	1
Hurricane	1	1
Earthquake	1	1
Flood	2-3*	2
Medical Services	3	2
Nature of Project/ Intervention		

1 Very Low risk	2 Low risk	3 Med risk	4 High risk	5 Very High risk
Low		Medium	High Risk	

* Northern Nigeria

The FCO advise against all travel to Borno State, Yobe State, Adamawa State, Gombe State and Bauchi State where there are frequent violent attacks. Recent attacks have increasingly focused on public places, including bars and restaurants, resulting in a large number of injuries and deaths. The FCO advise against all travel to Kano City and Okene City which see frequent high levels of violence.

The FCO advise against all but essential travel to all areas of Kano State, Kaduna State, Jigawa State, Katsina State, Sokoto State, Zamfara State, Kebbi State and the Okene region of Kogi State where there has been an increase in violent attacks, Jos City, and the Riyom and Barkin Ladi Local Government Areas in Plateau State where inter-communal tensions can lead to outbreaks of violence.

Travelling anywhere in the north of Nigeria is potentially dangerous

The Niger Delta States

The FCO advise against all travel to the riverine areas (ie the river and swamp locations on or close to the coast accessible by boat, but not by road) of Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom and Cross River states. The FCO advise against all travel to Warri city.

The FCO advise against all but essential travel to Abia State and non-riverine areas of Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers and Akwa Ibom States.

*Flash flooding can occur during the wet season (June to October).

For Latest Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/nigeria>

Summary of Duty of Care Risk Assessment matrix Country: **South Sudan**

THEME	DFID RISK SCORE: JUBA	DFID RISK SCORE: OTHER PARTS OF SOUTH SUDAN
FCO travel advice ¹	5	5
Host nation travel advice	Not available	Not available
Transportation	3	4
Security	5	5
Civil unrest	5	5
Violence/crime	3	4
Terrorism	2	1
War	5	5
Hurricane	0	0
Earthquake	2	2
Flood	0	1
Medical Services	4	5
Nature of Project/ Intervention	3	3
OVERALL RATING	5	5

South Sudan has been assessed as '5', which is high risk. Travellers and Suppliers should consult FCO and DFID South Sudan for latest identification of high risk areas.

For latest travel advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/south-sudan>

1. The Service Provider will be responsible for the safety and well-being of their Personnel whilst they are in South Sudan (as defined in the Contract Terms of the Contract) and Third Parties affected by their activities under this Contract, including having appropriate security arrangements in place. Acceptance of responsibility must be supported with evidence of capability (no more than [2] A4 pages) and DFID reserves the right to clarify any aspect of this evidence.

2. The Service Provider will also be responsible for the provision of suitable security arrangements for their domestic and business property in-country; for ensuring appropriate on-going safety and security briefings for all of their Personnel working under this Contract, and; ensuring that their Personnel register with the British Embassy as outlined above
3. Travel to many zones in South Sudan is subject to daily travel clearance from the UN office in advance. DFID also will share where available, information with the SP on the security status and developments in-country where appropriate. The SP must ensure that their Personnel receive the required level of training on safety in the field prior to deployment to South Sudan.
4. The country also sits in a seismically active zone, and is considered vulnerable to minor tremors from earthquakes. These are unpredictable and can potentially result in devastation due to the fact that most buildings have been poorly constructed. There are several websites focusing on earthquakes to which the Service Provider can refer, including:

<http://geology.about.com/library/bl/maps/blworldindex.htm>
5. The SP should be comfortable working in all such environments described above and must be capable of deploying to any areas required within the country in order to deliver on the terms of reference for the Contract.
6. As part of its Duty of Care Policy, DFID has assessed the country and project risks in order to allow Service Providers (SPs) to take reasonable steps to mitigate those risks during the duration of the contract. Below is the key for attributing overall scoring.

1	2	3	4	5
Very Low Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk
Low		Medium	High Risk	

ⁱ Although UK assessment of Security for Uganda is substantial risk, hostile environment awareness training is not required other than for Karamoja
Once the districts to be visited have been established please refer to the Latest travel advice
<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/uganda>