

Terms of Reference:

Technical Assistance Facility to deliver Energy Africa Compacts

Introduction

1. The Department for International Development's (DFID's) mission is to help eradicate poverty in the world's poorest countries and this is underpinned by our set of values:
 - Ambition and determination to eliminate poverty
 - Ability to work effectively with others
 - Desire to listen, learn and be creative
 - Diversity and the need to balance work and private life
 - Professionalism and knowledge
2. DFID is seeking to work with providers who embrace the DFID supplier protocol and in addition demonstrate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by taking account of economic, social and environmental factors in an ethical and responsible manner, complying with International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards on labour, social and human rights matters.
3. Value for money is important for all DFID programmes and as such, in all our activities, we will seek to maximise the impact of DFID's spend on programmes and encourage innovative ideas from our partners and suppliers to help us to deliver value for money.

Context

4. In October 2015 DFID launched the Energy Africa access campaign, focusing on accelerating access to electricity in Africa via household solar systems. This campaign seeks to support and amplify a series of ongoing shifts in the market in order to achieve the objective of supporting universal access to energy by 2030 (Global Goal 7), in Africa.
5. The campaign seeks to generate national **Policy Actions** to improve the enabling environment for household solar market expansion and to **Coordinate Support** to both governments (to implement their policy actions) and the market (to expand delivery and scale-up). The campaign integrates communications, advocacy, partnerships and scaled-up DFID programming (see **Annex 1** for a campaign overview). The central mechanism where the policy actions and co-ordinated support will be agreed will be through a series of **Energy Africa Compacts**, signed between partner governments and donors, which will essentially be plans of action for accelerating the market in that national context. This Terms of Reference (ToR) outlines the Technical Assistance (TA) required to develop these Compacts. Each Compact will draw from a model (provided in **Annex 2**), but be tailored to individual country contexts.
6. DFID country office leads and counterpart government champions will be the primary client for the TA at country levels, while the Facility as a whole will be overseen by DFID's Africa Regional Department (the budget holder). DFID central and regional teams will also be engaged, while the process will also involve other donor partners, market players and investors.

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

7. There are 14 Energy Africa target countries, these are: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Objective

8. These terms of reference are for a **Technical Assistance Facility** with the purpose of supporting establishment of Energy Africa Compacts in up to 14 African countries, each of which is adapted to the country context and agreed between the participating country, DFID and other donor partners (as active in the respective countries).
9. The **outcome** of the TA provided and the establishment of Compacts will be accelerated investment and deployment of household solar systems, and therefore accelerated energy access in each target country.

The Recipients

10. The recipients of the TA Facility will be the relevant ministries of partner governments in the 14 Energy Africa target countries. Country governments, regional institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organisations will also benefit from advice provided by the Facility.
11. The Facility will set up a governance system to enable this and ensure work is demand led, fast and flexible, and analysis is done by the right people to deliver real change.
12. DFID is not intended to be a direct recipient or beneficiary of the services, but providers will be required to work to DFID's Africa Regional Department, and with DFID country offices to coordinate the delivery of the compacts.

Scope

13. The TA Facility Supplier will act as a **TA coordinator and contract manager** in defining (in consultation with DFID and the partner governments in question), procuring, contracting and managing TA support to up to 14 Energy Africa target countries. This will facilitate the respective governments, DFID country offices, partner donors and market players in a process towards agreement and signature of up to 14 Energy Africa Compacts.
14. Headline outputs to be delivered by the **Supplier**:
 - Consult on, define (in collaboration with the DFID Country Office leads) and finalise subsidiary terms of references for the TA support required to put in place a Compact in each target country. To avoid confusion, these subsidiary terms of reference will be called "TA Assignments", and there will be one TA Assignment per country.
 - Manage the selection and contracting of consultants to deliver each Compact Assignment from a roster, expected to be through the CEIL PEAKS consortium (although it will be possible to contract outside of PEAKS if the response from PEAKS does not fit the requirement)
 - Oversee the delivery of each TA assignment attached to the overall goal to deliver up to 14 Energy Africa Compacts (a model TA assignment for production of the compacts is provided in **Annex 3**)

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

- Manage a further Strategic Opportunities fund within the overall budget envelope, to provide additional follow-on or parallel TA, to respond to strategic opportunities that emerge during the life of the contract
 - Provide weekly reporting to DFID, partner governments and donor partners on progress (see **Reporting** section below)
15. It may not be possible to achieve Compacts in each of the 14 target countries, but it is expected that a majority of the countries (more than 10) will sign partnership documents such that they are eligible for TA in order to support work towards a Compact.¹ The TA Facility should also be prepared to work towards Compacts in other countries in sub-Saharan Africa (with the total not exceeding 14), under the direction of DFID, should the conditions present themselves.
16. The **Energy Africa Compact documents** will be owned by the partner governments and donor partners, with DFID country offices and partner government champions in the lead. The TA is expected to support and provide capacity, momentum, analysis and drafting in support of a collaborative process in the country towards Compact signature at high level between the respective partners. The TA will involve working in close collaboration at the national level with the partner government, DFID, donors and market players. The work will also draw together experience from countries which have established household solar markets and ensure that DFID's broader priorities on local skill creation and proactive engagement of women and girls in the supply chain are incorporated in advice to governments. In this respect the study produced by ODI, GOGLA, Practical Action and Solaraid for DFID as a background to the Energy Africa campaign, and the respective linked documents within that, will provide an important foundation to this work.² DFID will manage the process of engaging Partner Country Governments and open the door for this TA to be provided in each country through pre-cursor Partnership Agreements³ signed between DFID and the Partner Government.
17. Examples of the type of detail that should be included in a Compact document are included in **Annex 2**. We expect the Compact documents will be concise documents of between 5 and 10 pages (with annexes in addition to this).
18. In addition to the Compacts, the TA Facility may be called upon to provide additional follow-on or parallel TA to respond to strategic opportunities that emerge during the life of the contract. Such TA services may be identified by the TA Facility or by DFID. Where identified by the TA Facility they should be summarised in a short concept note setting out the need and proposed TA approach for DFID's review and approval.

Outputs the Supplier is responsible for ensuring delivery of

19. The TA Facility is expected to support the delivery of the following headline outputs:
- **Up to a maximum of 14 Compacts agreed between each partner government, DFID and other partner donors** (The timeline will be agreed with DFID during inception phase, but with the aim of 3 Compacts by 28 February 2016⁴, 6 by 31 March 2016, 10 by 31 April 2016 and any remainder before 31 July 2016)

¹ At the time of writing these have been signed with 3 of the 14 countries (Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Somalia)

² This will be concluded by end November, but includes sections on: the impacts of household solar, a market model, a consulted version of the Policy Actions (as set out also in Annex 1) plus international examples of their implementation, and preliminary assessments of the market and policy scenario, challenges and opportunities in the 14 countries. The draft report is appended to this ToR

³ Partnership Agreements have been signed with Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.

⁴ We anticipate the first 3 countries to utilise the TA assistance will be Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Malawi.

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

- **Additional strategic services** provided to respond to strategic opportunities as identified by DFID, or the provider, on an as needed basis during the life of the programme
20. The Facility is expected to directly deliver the following:
- Inputs under the TA Assignments, as defined in the respective Terms of Reference to deliver up to 14 Compacts that have been agreed with DFID
 - Engage with partner governments to obtain their agreement of the Compact documents
 - Additional strategic services provided to respond to strategic opportunities as identified by DFID, or the provider, on an as needed basis during the life of the programme, in accordance with an agreed Terms of Reference

The Requirements

21. Working to this ToR, DFID will use one 'call down' contract through the Climate, Environment, Infrastructure and Livelihoods (CEIL) (also known as the 'Evidence on Demand') PEAKS consortium to establish and manage the demand responsive TA Facility.
22. The TA Facility will work with DFID country offices and DFID central teams to identify and then manage individual country based assignments supporting the delivery of Energy Africa Compacts in up to 14 countries.
23. The TA Facility core team will include a **TA Coordinator**, and an **administrative support/contracts manager**. The **TA Coordinator** will be the single point of contact for DFID and manage the individual assignments. Members of the CEIL PEAKS consortium will provide experts to implement those assignments.
24. To deliver on these requirements this ToR is broken down into an inception and implementation phase.

Inception phase

25. During the inception phase the TA facility core team will produce:
- A draft work plan for the TA Facility, to be submitted to DFID by the end of week 1. This should include how the TA Facility will be governed, and a draft timeline for the delivery of the full ToRs, including 14 Energy Africa Compacts.
 - An inception report to be approved by the ARD Programme Manager by the end of week 2, including:
 - Initial scoping of technical assistance work needed in each country – building on the work of DFID country offices and others
 - A governance process for identifying how the TA will be deployed, including the drafting of country specific Compact Assignments, the recruitment of experts, and the monitoring of compact progress
 - A full work plan for the period of the Facility, approved by DFID
 - A management structure for the Facility demonstrating how the Supplier will ensure that the Facility's experts and service providers deliver high quality TA outputs on time, within budget and to agreed plans
 - Any adjustments to the headline outputs the Facility will deliver based on needs assessment

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

- A monitoring plan and framework with key performance indicators of progress
- 1 page executive summary of the TA Facility that can be shared by DFID and other partners to help promote the Facility

26. At the end of the inception phase, in week 3, DFID will review the **inception phase report** and reserves the right to end the contract should the plans be unsuitable.

Implementation phase

27. The implementation phase will begin only after satisfactory completion of the inception phase and approval to move forward by the ARD Programme Manager.

28. During the Implementation phase the **TA Coordinator** will:

- Work with DFID country office leads, DFID central teams in the UK and the partner governments to identify TA Assignments leading to the delivery of Energy Africa Compacts. The TA Coordinator and DFID country offices will draw up and agree TA Assignment descriptions for each country in order to support the development of the Compacts. The Compacts will build on and adapt the model descriptions in **Annex 3**.
- Identify and agree with the DFID country office and central teams the PEAKS experts, drawing on a pre-agreed roster (see **Required Expertise**), to implement each assignment. Each assignment is expected to require a small number of 2-3 **experts**. Additional experts to the roster may be identified if required.
- Agree the budget for the TA Assignment with the DFID country office and central teams.
- Following agreement of each assignment description, TA assignment experts and budget by DFID and the partner government, the TA facility will then manage the assignment to deliver the support to the development of the Compact document in line with the agreed assignment description

29. The **TA Assignment expert(s)** will:

- Implement the TA assignment supporting the delivery of Energy Africa Compacts. This will be in close cooperation with the DFID country office. The degree of involvement by the country office will be agreed by that office on a case by case basis.
- Be prepared to assist in the implementation of the reforms outlined in **Annex 2**, in parallel with the delivery of the Energy Africa Compact, subject to approval by DFID

30. The TA Facility may also be required to provide additional strategic services, outside individual country assignments, to deliver on the Energy Africa Compacts. This will be agreed on an as needed basis in agreement between the **TA Coordinator** and DFID.

31. The CEIL PEAKS consortium member leading the TA Facility is not expected to establish a new physical office in the region. It is to use its existing infrastructure and manage short term deployments of experts. It is expected that the support to the preparation of the Compacts will require not more than one visit from the assignment expert(s); however it is possible that the requirements in some cases will be more extensive.

Note on Timescales

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

32. There is time pressure on the TA Facility providing assistance as soon as possible to the countries who have already signed pre-cursor Partnership Agreements. These countries are Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Somalia. Therefore the TA facility core team must be able to provide a 'quick start' plan with first assignments in these countries and experts helping these countries immediately. DFID in turn are prepared to be hands on for the start of the contract to ensure that a 'quick start' is possible and that the aims and objectives of Energy Africa are well understood by the TA Facility team.
33. More generally each assignment to support delivery of a Compact is anticipated to take around ten weeks per country, consisting of the following, noting that these requirements may vary by country:
- 2 weeks for the TA facility to define and agree the assignment description with the various counterparts and secure agreement on the expert(s) from the roster/procurement to be provided
 - 2 weeks for the agreed expert(s) to review the documentation and prepare, in consultation with the partners, a consultation and Compact definition process
 - Up to 2 weeks for meetings and consultations in country with the various partners and market participants
 - Within a further 2 weeks to provide a draft Compact for review by the key stakeholders
 - Within a further 2 weeks to provide a final version responding to comments ready for signatures

Length of Contract

34. The contract will run for 12 months or until the completion of 14 Energy Africa Compacts and follow on TA, whichever is sooner. The Contract could be extended for a maximum of 6 months. Any extension will be at the discretion of DFID, and remain within the overall ToR budget.

Reporting

35. The TA Coordinator will report to the DFID Africa Regional Department (ARD) Programme Manager, with ultimate approval reserved by DFID.
36. During the contract the **TA Coordinator** will provide:
- Within one week of the Contract beginning, a draft action plan to deliver the 14 Energy Africa Compacts, to be approved by the ARD Programme Manager. This action plan will be updated weekly and shared as part of the weekly brief.
 - At the end of each week, a weekly brief to the ARD Programme Manager, providing a narrative on progress, the action plan, and any risks or opportunities projected to affect the programme across the 14 Energy Africa countries.
 - For each target country the TA Coordinator will produce a subsidiary TA Assignment terms of reference, setting out the TA required to produce each Compact. Each TA Assignment ToR is to be approved by the ARD Programme Manager prior to the recruitment of experts.
 - Once individual country TA Assignments are approved, the TA Coordinator will provide a roster of experts to be assigned to each country, to be approved by the ARD Programme Manager prior to deployment.
 - Monthly reports on progress against contract work plan and TA pipeline. Reports will include a narrative review of progress, the TA pipeline and monitoring framework, a forward looking

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

assessment of risks and opportunities and a summary of achievements against value for money indicators, including recipient feedback ratings. The TA facility will also report to DFID on the status of all ongoing TA assignments and the progress toward signature of Compact, particularly highlighting any considered to be at risk of failing to deliver their expected outputs. Included in this report should be a summary of spending to date and the projected spending for each of the following three months.

- A draft final report will be produced 2 months before the end of the contract, and a final report at the end of the contract.

DFID Coordination

37. The CEIL PEAKS Contract will be managed by DFID Africa Regional Department's (ARD) Programme Manager. Any adjustments to the ToR as the work of the Facility progresses will need to be approved by the ARD Programme Manager.
38. The TA Facility will work with DFID country offices and DFID central teams to identify and then manage individual country based assignments supporting to the delivery of Energy Africa Compacts in up to 14 countries. The TA Coordinator will agree the description of each assignment primarily with a named DFID country office contact and with the ARD Programme Manager.
39. The product of each assignment will also be agreed primarily with a named DFID country office contact and the ARD Programme Manager.
40. As well as facilitating agreement of the Compact text for each country, the TA Facility will provide a report for each of the TA assignments leading to the compact.

Budget

41. The total value of services to be provided will be between £450,000 and £540,000. The budget for each Compact assignment will be agreed on a case by case basis by the ARD Programme Manager, but collectively will not exceed the maximum.
42. The CEIL PEAKS Contract Manager proposal to deliver on this ToR will be assessed from a commercial standpoint. The two areas assessed will be cost of managing the service and fee rates.

Payments will be linked to Performance

43. For this ToR, DFID requires payments to be linked to performance. The provider is to suggest a payments mechanism that will be assessed by DFID from a commercial standpoint.

Required Expertise

44. The **TA Coordinator** will have technical and management skills needed to formulate subsidiary ToRs for each TA Assignment, identify the types of expertise required, and manage the TA assignments, cooperating with DFID country offices and the DFID ARD Programme Manager. Technical skills required include an understanding of off-grid renewable energy and private sector approaches to their delivery.

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

45. **TA Assignment Experts** that implement projects leading to the delivery of Energy Africa Compacts will require the following types of expertise⁵:

- Off-grid renewable energy policies, regulations and institutional arrangements
- Political Economy
- Economics and Financing
- Appropriate seniority/experience to work with African Ministers/senior government officials (although a range of seniorities may be proposed, improving value for money).
- An appropriate range of language and country experience, likely to ensure they can hit the ground running and already have some of the appropriate contacts and credibility in the range of target countries (noting for example the Portuguese requirement in Mozambique)

46. The TA Facility should provide a core roster of expertise, anticipated to consist of 5 or so experts that would be available to implement the projects. But other experts could also be added to provide additional expertise, or capacity, for project implementation.

47. CEIL PEAKS will ensure appropriate political economy, environmental, social and conflict sensitive analysis is undertaken to promote the long term sustainability and effectiveness of all the projects supported.

Contract Management

48. DFID will contract one Supplier (or lead consortia member) who is responsible for delivering the full ToR. DFID and the Supplier will agree Key Performance Indicators for the contract in order to monitor contract performance.

49. The Supplier will report to the Africa Regional Department (ARD) Programme Manager.

50. The Supplier must also identify in their tender, a senior representative(s) with whom any contract management issues may be escalated.

Responding to the ToR

51. In their commercial proposal the CEIL PEAKS lead member should set out how the Facility would be organised (including the core staff and their time inputs), this will include how the lead member will both administer the TA Facility and manage the delivery of TA to clients through teams of experts.

52. The commercial proposal should set out:

- The costs of managing the facility
- The anticipated fee rate ranges for the roster of experts (with sample CVs showing how the rates compare to the experts' qualifications and experience) that would be delivering the TA for the Compacts, or additional strategically identified TA identified by DFID.

Background to requirement

⁵ To note that the facility should not be limited to these in a particular country context, but these provide an indication of the skills which the management unit can draw on.

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

53. The Energy Africa access campaign aims to marshal the policy commitments, technical assistance and financing necessary to move off-grid solar in Africa from a nascent market to an industry capable of bending the curve towards universal electricity access, bringing it forward from 2080 on current projections, to the SDG target of 2030.
54. The campaign seeks to support and amplify a series of ongoing shifts in the household solar market: the decreasing cost of solar photovoltaic panels, improvements in battery technology, improvements in the efficiency of appliances, and the spread of mobile payment systems. In doing so it will seek to involve key stakeholders: African Governments; donors, investors and lenders; industry; NGOs; and the public.
55. The campaign will endeavour to build consensus and policy commitments towards improving the enabling environment for household solar market expansion. The campaign has compiled a model list of the key **Policy Actions** needed to create an enabling environment for solar solutions – for example regarding fiscal and import issues, consumer protections and product standards (see **Annex 2**). This list is based on evidence from countries that have demonstrated success in scaling household solar, such as Kenya and Bangladesh, and through consultation with the industry through the Global Off-Grid Lighting Association (GOGLA) and other key stakeholders. Each country joining the campaign will consider and implement the set of policy measures that can best unlock the household solar market in that country.
56. Where there is willingness and commitment on the part of partner governments to create the enabling environment, **Coordinated Support** from partner funders can then play an important role in aiding the implementation of the policy commitments and supporting firms as they expand and improve their offerings. Working closely with Power Africa, SE4ALL and other donor and financing partners, the campaign will seek to draw together co-ordinated multi-donor support for programmes and facilities offering technical and financial support.
57. This procurement will help define, contract and manage the TA to support the development and production of the Energy Africa Compacts in each target country. See **Annex 1** for a more detailed summary of the campaign.

Duty of Care

58. The Supplier is responsible for the safety and well-being of their Personnel 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.
59. DFID will share available information with the Supplier on security status and developments in-country where appropriate. In case of a situation where new security information, which is not in the public domain or would not be easily obtained by the Contractor, is made known to DFID, a named person from the contracted organisation should be responsible for being in contact with DFID to ensure information updates are obtained. There should be a process of regular updates so that information can be passed on (if necessary). This named individual should be responsible for monitoring the situation in conjunction with DFID.
60. 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 on the FCO website and the Supplier must ensure they (and their Personnel) are up to date with the latest position.

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

61. 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 safety in the field training prior to deployment.
62. Tenderers must develop their Tender on the basis of being fully responsible for Duty of Care in line with the details provided above and the initial risk assessment matrix prepared by DFID (see **Annex 4** to this Terms of Reference). They must confirm in their Tender 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.
 - d. They will give responsibility to a named person in their organisation to liaise with DFID and work with DFID to monitor the security context for the evaluation.
63. If you are unwilling or unable to accept responsibility for Security and Duty of Care as detailed above, your Tender will be viewed as non-compliant and excluded from further evaluation.
64. Acceptance of responsibility must be supported with evidence of capability (no more than 3 A4 pages) and DFID reserves the right to clarify any aspect of this evidence. In providing evidence Tenderers should consider and answer yes or no (with supporting evidence) to the following questions:
 - a. Have you completed an initial assessment of potential risks that demonstrates your knowledge and understanding, and are you satisfied that you understand the risk management implications (not solely relying on information provided by DFID)?
 - b. Have you prepared an outline plan that you consider appropriate to manage these risks at this stage (or will you do so if you are awarded the contract) and are you confident/comfortable that you can implement this effectively?
 - c. Have you ensured or will you ensure that your staff are appropriately trained (including specialist training where required) before they are deployed and will you ensure that on-going training is provided where necessary?
 - d. Have you an appropriate mechanism in place to monitor risk on a live / on-going basis (or will you put one in place if you are awarded the contract)?
 - e. Have you ensured or will you ensure that your staff are provided with and have access to suitable equipment and will you ensure that this is reviewed and provided on an on-going basis?
 - f. Have you appropriate systems in place to manage an emergency / incident if one arises?

Annex 1 – Campaign Overview

Energy Africa

A campaign to accelerate the expansion of the household solar market in Africa, helping bring universal energy access in the continent forward from 2080 to 2030



The problem

Two out of three people in sub-Saharan Africa (600 million) have no access to electricity at home, despite it being 150 years since Edison invented the lightbulb. On the current trajectory universal electricity access in Africa will not be achieved until 2080; the Global Goal 7 is for this goal to be met by 2030.

Without affordable and reliable electricity, social and economic development is dramatically stifled.

The opportunity

The decreasing cost of solar photovoltaic panels, improvements in battery technology and appliance efficiency and the spread of mobile payment systems – have together created a new opportunity. While work must continue to expand and improve Africa’s energy infrastructure, firms across Africa are proving that it is possible to provide instant essential electricity to homes via household solar systems, at less than the cost of kerosene.

The barriers to acceleration

The key question is how to transform a few hundred thousand installations so far into tens of millions. The key barriers are around the financing of companies which provide the systems and are paid back over time in micro-payments, ensuring that the policy and regulatory conditions are conducive to market expansion, and building the distribution systems which can reach the poorest with quality solar products.

The Approach

Together with African governments, donor partners, Power Africa, the African Development Bank, the African Union, private sector firms, NGOs and others, Energy Africa will generate the policy and market shifts necessary to overcome the barriers and rapidly accelerate growth in the African household solar industry.

The campaign will work towards **Energy Africa Compacts** in partner countries between governments and donor partners. The Compacts will include the Policy Actions required to foster development of the household solar sector, although they may be embedded in wider sector documents. The draft model list of **Policy Actions (Annex 1)** are based on industry consultation with the Global Off-Grid Lighting Association and on evidence from countries like Kenya and Tanzania, where solar has significantly taken off. The Compact will also include a commitment to **Co-ordinated Support (Annex 2)** from partner funders to assist in implementation. Support will also be available to help firms to expand and to encourage the development of new, innovative solar solutions.

Progress so far: A successful launch and progress being driven forward

The Energy Africa campaign was launched in London on 22nd October, with high level representatives from many African Governments, as well as Kofi Annan, Madame Zuma and other VIPs also lending their support to the campaign. The campaign is focussing on 14 priority countries in the first instance; Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Three countries have already joined the campaign by signing partnership agreements; Nigeria, Somalia and Sierra Leone. The campaign is also drawing together donors and financing partners, and is keen to forge strong relationships which will deliver impact.



International Development Minister Grant Shapps signs partnership agreements at the launch of the Energy Africa campaign.
Picture: Russell Watkins/DFID

Annex 2 – Model Energy Africa Compact

Energy Africa Compacts are expected to be documents of 5-10 pages, plus annexes, which set out the following:

1. The Policy Actions to be undertaken by the partner governments
2. The Co-ordinated Support to be provided by partner donors (including DFID)
3. The above primary sections should be topped and tailed as appropriate with a framing of the situation in the country and relevant other agreements and frameworks, plus the follow-up milestones, persons responsible and monitoring mechanism

The following provides more information about the model content expected in the Compacts, although noting that this will vary strongly with the country and needs.

1. Policy Actions

Based on evidence from countries that have demonstrated success in scaling household solar, like Kenya and Bangladesh, and through consultation with the industry through the Global Off-Grid Lighting Association (GOGLA), Energy Africa has identified the following draft list of key policy measures which can assist with creating a supportive enabling environment for solar solutions.

This list is not intended to be comprehensive and provides options to consider in the process towards the Energy Africa Compact. Each country will consider the most appropriate set of policy measures that can unlock the household solar market in that country.

1. **Remove policy uncertainty** by including market-based off-grid electrification as an integral part in any national electrification strategy, policy, regulation, or action plan to accelerate the replacement of inefficient lighting and electrification products.
2. **Help to mobilize access to finance** across the value chain in cooperation with financial institutions and other relevant funding bodies.
3. **Facilitate the import of household solar related equipment** by removing fiscal and import barriers as appropriate to ease product introduction.
4. **Provide a level playing field** for the household solar sector and review any kerosene and diesel subsidies as solar alternatives become available in the market.
5. **Protect consumers and hold solar system providers accountable** by adopting legal provisions setting out household solar consumer rights and protections
6. **Keep sub-standard products out and prevent market spoilage** by adopting, raising awareness about, and enforcing internationally harmonized quality standards.
7. **Promote consumer awareness** for clean and high-quality energy access and challenge any existing prejudices against solar through educational campaigns, including face to face product demonstrations.
8. **Ease access to end user and consumer-finance**, in particular mobile payment mechanisms and micro finance institutions and remove any legal obstacles for these.
9. **Build a qualified workforce for the sector and increase in-country value creation** by co-operating with trade associations to develop vocational and university-level training to promote regulatory capacity, local business, technical skills, and innovation.

2. Coordinated Support

When the willingness and commitment is there on the part of partner governments to create the enabling environment set out in the Compact, a coordinated toolkit of support from funders can then play an important role in both supporting implementation of the policy commitments, as well as supporting firms to expand and improve their offerings—together transforming the sector. The following draft list of tools is available from existing or upcoming programmes, again based on industry consultation and review of the markets which have moved furthest fastest to date:

1. **Legal and Technical Advice** - supporting governments on Policy reform and implementation
2. **Market information and data** – helping investors and firms understand and meet the need and opportunity
3. **Quality Assurance and standards** – creating a firm basis for market expansion and consumer protection
4. **Matchmaking and trade missions between national and international firms and investors** – both among African countries, as well as with donor countries, encouraging joint ventures, pooling of capabilities and resources, and building of capacity
5. **Transaction and Technical Advice to firms and developers** – helping firms refine technology and business models to meet market needs
6. **Start-up and Feasibility/Innovation grants/loans** – to new businesses seeding innovation and helping overcome start-up costs in early stage markets
7. **Working Capital Loan Facilities** – helping established and emerging firms to access the capital they need to grow and create the track record needed to attract commercial debt
8. **Guarantee Facilities** – able to support local banks lending to this sector in the absence of sufficient collateral
9. **Results-Based Financing (RBF) and Incentives** – temporary per customer incentives can help scale the market up without picking winners, and promote reach to the poorest consumer groups

As with the policy Compact, the Coordinated Support will be tailored to appropriately reflect the status of the market in each country, the regulatory environment and the players within it. Energy Africa seeks to draw together a coordinated set of market supports.

3. Framing and follow-up actions

The Compacts will require to be framed and references made in the preamble to the energy access situation in the country, the key challenges and opportunities around household solar, and the respective agreements/documents already in place such as national strategy documents, SE4ALL Action Agendas, EU Joint Declarations, Power Africa agreements and others.

In the final sections the compacts would be expected to set out the key milestones towards the delivery of the policy actions and co-ordinated support, as well as the responsible persons and the follow-up mechanisms agreed between the parties (such as a ministerial meeting, or more regular follow-up meeting of champions on all sides).

Annex 3 – Sample Assignment Description for a Country Compact TA package

Referring to the three main components of the Compact Documents, the work involved in these may be as follows. It should be noted however that it is expected that each country may have specific analytical or support requirements which would have to be factored in to the ToRs.

Component I: Policy Actions on the part of the partner Government. The TA needed to deliver this component will be defined per country, and would likely include, but not be limited to:

- Analysis of the policy environment for household solar building on the initial ODI/GOGLA review (a draft version is provided with this ToR) and Climate scope scoring (<http://global-climatescope.org/en/>)
- Consultation with the government, donors and market players on key policy issues using the list in **Annex 2** as a framework and discussing in outline the changes/reforms needed in order to unlock the market – potentially including interviews, management of roundtables, participatory market mapping etc.
- Legal review of existing policy documents and detailing of changes required to laws, policies or strategies including decision making responsibilities (e.g. ministers, senior officials or parliament) – although noting that the Compacts will also point to other downstream work for the co-ordinated support, and will not likely bottom out all related implementation issues.
- Consideration of practice and implementation as well as letter of laws, including a political economy analysis of proposed changes
- Proposal and consultation on a draft Compact setting out key measures
- Preparation of a final Compact including steps towards delivery, an estimated timeline and detailing any requirements from coordinated support.

Component II: Co-ordinated support to policy implementation and market scale-up. The TA needed to develop this component would also be defined per country, and would likely include, but not be limited to:

- Analysis of the market for household solar in the country building on the GOGLA/ODI study, Lighting Africa, AT Kearney, Bloomberg NEF and other market analysis identifying key policy and non-policy barriers.
- Consultation with donors to establish a comprehensive list of the available supports and funds in the country which are relevant to the household solar sector, building from the regional toolkit currently in development between DFID, Power Africa and other partners
- Setting of the available supports into a draft Compact document using the model Framework list in **Annex 2**, in a format to be agreed – at a minimum a short paper report including a matrix of support, short descriptive paragraphs and relevant links – but potentially a spreadsheet, searchable database or web form, by proposal and agreement
- Consultation with market players, government, donors and other key stakeholders on the available support to check, identify and agree any gaps – potentially in a roundtable format and/or through interviews.
- Cross check support needs with the policy commitments and consider any support needs the government has to deliver on these
- Recommendation to DFID and other Energy Africa donors on key gaps in the country and needs for support which could come from reassigning/adapting existing regional or other

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

programmes or from upcoming programmes such as Africa Clean Energy (ACE) Business or others

- Propose a final country-level co-ordinated support package for incorporation in the Energy Africa Compact as the donor/support commitment in response to, and supportive of the policy commitments

Component III: Other elements of the Energy Africa Compact document. The first two components will be contained within the Energy Africa Compact document which will also set out the following elements that should be developed by the TA Facility:

- An introduction and framing setting out the positioning of the Compact document with respect to other policy and strategic documents including Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Action Agendas, EU Joint Declarations and others
- Set out the key contact points including champions on both sides, officials and consultation mechanisms
- Set out expected timelines, milestones and monitoring checkpoints - including an agreed review mechanism (6 or 12 monthly) with champions
- Other issues as agreed with the respective signatories, potentially including individual commitments from donors, NGOs, market players or others for example
- Annexes as required to provide links to relevant background documents, consultation and analysis leading to the Compacts
- Be prepared to assist in the implementation of the reforms outlined in **Annex 2**, in parallel with the delivery of the Energy Africa Compact, subject to the approval by DFID

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

Annex 4 – Summary Duty of Care Risk Assessment Matrix

Project/intervention title	Technical Assistance to develop Energy Policy Compacts
Location	Multi-country - Africa
Date of assessment	October 2015
Assessing official	Assessments collated from DFID country offices and DFID Security Unit
Programme Context	Consultants will be deployed on short term field visits to participating countries. They will likely be located in the capital city and meeting with representatives of the national Government and consulting with wider public and private sector energy market actors.

Table 1 below provides a summary risk assessment for the 14 potential countries. Further detail on some of the countries is included below together. The scores should be read in conjunction with the explanation of the Risk Ratings in **Annex 5**.

TABLE 1	DFID RISK ASSESSMENT													
Theme	Senegal	Mozambique	Rwanda	Somalia (Mogadishu & see detail below)	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya (excluding areas listed below)	Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)	Ghana (Accra)	Malawi	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	Zambia	Zimbabwe
OVERALL RATING	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3
FCO travel advice ⁶	3	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	1	4	3	1	1
Host nation travel advice	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
Transportation	3	3	2	5	5	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	2	3
Security	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Civil Unrest	2	3	2	4	3	4	5	2	3	3	4	3	3	3
Violence & Crime	2	3	2	4	3	4	5	2	3	3	4	3	3	3
Terrorism	3	2	3	5	3	3	4	3	1	2	4	2	1	1
War	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hurricane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Earthquake	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Flood	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Medical Services	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	1	2
Nature of Project/ Intervention	2		2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

1 Very Low risk	2 Low risk	3 Med risk	4 High risk	5 Very High risk
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Further Detail on Country Risk Assessments

1) KENYA Detailed Risk Assessment

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 but not including Watamu. It covers Lamu County and those areas of Tana River County north of the Tana river itself.	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) ⁷ and Eastleigh in Nairobi
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	5	4	5
Violence/crime	5	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

⁷ For these areas specific travel advice should be sought. See latest FCO [travel advice](#) for Kenya

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

2) NIGERIA Detailed Risk Assessment

Nigeria's assessment is generic for the whole of Nigeria. There is a strong variation in risk areas around the country, with much higher risks in the north and the Delta area, and far lower risks in Abuja, Lagos and the South and South West of the country. The risk assessment shows the highest score for each risk factor in Nigeria and would not necessarily reflect a visit to e.g. Abuja or Lagos where the risks are lower than those shown.



The FCO travel advice against all travel to certain States and essential travel to some States

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

3) SOMALIA Detailed Risk Assessment for Mogadishu

Consultant is only expected to travel to Mogadishu

Location: **Mogadishu/South Central Somalia**

Date of assessment: **2 September 2015**

Theme	DFID Risk score	DFID Risk score	DFID Risk score	DFID Risk score	DFID Risk score	DFID Risk score
	Mogadishu Airport	Mogadishu	Kismayo Airport	Kismaayo	Dollow	Other Parts of South Central Somalia
OVERALL RATING	4	4	4	4	4	4
FCO travel advice	4	4	4	4	4	4
Host nation travel advice	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Transportation	3	4	4	4	4	5
Security	3	4	3	4	3	4
Civil unrest	2	4	2	4	4	4
Violence/crime	3	4	2	4	4	4
Terrorism	3	4	3	4	4	4
War	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hurricane	1	1	1	1	1	1
Earthquake	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flood	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Services	2	4	4	4	5	5
Nature of Project/ Intervention	2	2	2	2	2	2

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

4) ETHIOPIA Detailed Risk Assessment

Date of assessments: September 2015

	Addis Ababa	Amhara Region	Tigray	SNNPR Region	Oromyia Region	Afar Region	Gambella	Benishangul	Harari	Dire Dawa	Jijiga	Other parts of Somali Region
OVERALL RATING	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
FCO travel advice ⁸	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	5
Host nation travel advice	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transportation	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
Security	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4
Civil Unrest	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Violence & Crime	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	3	3	4
Terrorism	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
War	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4
Hurricane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Earthquake	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1
Flood	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	1
Medical Services	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5
Nature of Project/ Intervention	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Note: Some regions might need further FCO travel advice, depending on the nature of the project and intervention area.

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

6) GHANA Detailed Risk Assessment

Date of assessments: September 2015

	Greater Accra	Ashanti Region	Volta	Brong Ahafo Region	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Upper East Region	Upper West	Central Region	Western Region
OVERALL RATING	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
FCO travel advice ⁹	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Host nation travel advice	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Security	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Civil Unrest	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Violence & Crime	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3
Terrorism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
War	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hurricane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Earthquake	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flood	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
Medical Services	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
Nature of Project/ Intervention	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Note: Some regions might need further FCO travel advice, depending on the nature of the project and intervention area.

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

7) MALAWI Detailed Risk Assessment

Theme	Rating	Comments
Overall Rating	3	
FCO travel advice	1	<p>No restrictions.</p> <p>Wildlife and livestock on roads make driving hazardous. Avoid driving at night.</p> <p>You should carry driver's license when driving. This is a legal requirement.</p> <p>Whilst most visits to Malawi are trouble-free, you should be aware of an increasing incidence of violent crime.</p> <p>There is a low threat from terrorism. But you should be aware of the global risk of indiscriminate terrorist attacks which could be in public areas, including those frequented by expatriates and foreign travellers.</p>
Host nation travel advice	1	Not available
Transportation	4	<p>Malawi has good tarmac roads over some of the country but you should be careful when driving off-road. Driving; particularly outside the major urban areas, can be dangerous as stray livestock can pose a serious hazard. Main roads/motorways are not fenced and people frequently walk on the road. Some trading towns have markets at the roadside. This is a particular risk at night and caution should be taken if driving outside major towns at night.</p> <p>Heavy duty trucks are a common sight on the roads. Zambian, Mozambican and Tanzanian hauliers drive through Malawi when ferrying goods across the region. Trucks that have broken down are a hazard on the road especially at night.</p> <p>Virtually all large cities and towns offer some form of public transportation including mini buses. There are two main airports: Kamuzu International Airport in Lilongwe and Chileka International Airport in Blantyre.</p>
Security	3	Country threat is assessed as low.
Civil unrest	3	You should avoid large demonstrations and gatherings. There were country-wide demonstrations in 2011 against the former regime and president Bingu wa Mutharika. During this period, there was loss of life and looting (police fired live ammunition at protestors). Police Crowd Management is poor. Tear gas is the main tool used to disperse crowds. This causes panic and violence ensues.
Violence/crime	3	Attacks on tourists are rare, but petty and violent crime is increasing. House burglaries; often by armed gangs, are also increasing. There have been some cases of car-jacking. If you are attacked, do not resist. Theft from parked cars does occur. Safeguard valuables and cash. Deposit them in hotel safes, where practical. Keep copies of important documents, including passports, in a separate place to the documents themselves.
Terrorism	2	There is a low threat from terrorism. But you should be aware of the global risk of indiscriminate terrorist attacks which could be in public areas, including those frequented by expatriates and foreign travellers. Terrorism risk is assessed as Echo.
War	1	No identified threat
Hurricane	1	Low Risk
Earthquake	2	Low Risk
Flood	2	Some localised flooding and damage to buildings

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

Medical Services	3	Health care in Malawi is poor. For serious medical treatment, medical evacuation to the UK or South Africa may be necessary. Private hospitals will not treat patients unless you can pay and health care may be expensive.
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8) UGANDA Detailed Risk Assessment

Theme	Kampala	North-east Uganda Karamoja Region	Northern Uganda	South West Uganda	Western Uganda	Eastern Uganda
Overall Rating	3	3	3	3	3	3
FCO Travel Advice	2	4	2	2	2	2
Host Nation Travel Advice	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Transportation	5	5	5	5	5	5
Security[*]	3	3	3	3	3	3
Civil Unrest	3	2	2	2	2	2
Violence/crime	3	4	3	3	3	3
Terrorism*	4	4	4	4	4	4
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	3
Medical Services**	4	4	4	3	3	3
*The FCO travel advice for Uganda advises that there is a general threat from terrorism						
**Medical facilities outside of Kampala and particularly away from cities are limited						

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

9) MOZAMBIQUE Detailed Risk Assessment

Theme	Risk Rating	Comments
FCO travel advice	2 (low)	http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/mozambique#travelSummary
Host nation travel advice	N/A	Unavailable
Transportation	3 (Medium)	Road and transport poor with frequent road traffic accidents, poor vehicle maintenance and poor driving. Public transport not recommended, always very crowded and taxis are not much recommended during night.
Security	2 (low)	Faulty security within the country, opening room for robbery and burglary, especially in areas with abundance of expatriates and foreign travellers.
Civil unrest	2 (low)	May happen from time to time with violent acts both by the Police & demonstrators and include people taking the opportunity to vandalise and rob.
Violence/crime	4 (high)	Police patrolling not enough. Cases may go unreported.
Espionage	2 (low)	http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/mozambique#travelSummary
Terrorism –	2 (Low)	http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/mozambique#travelSummary
War	2 (low)	The government and Renamo, whose forces fought for almost two years, have signed a ceasefire late 2014. Renamo then took part but has not yet accepted the results of the October 2014 general elections. Though still tense, the situation has improved as the elected President of the country and Renamo's leader have recently resumed high-level talks.
Hurricane	1(very low)	The country is exposed to heavy cyclones, though rarely.
Earthquake	1 (very low)	Medium along the rift valley and low in the surrounding areas. Very low in the rest of the country.
Flood	2 (Low)	But it is an experience in some of the Provinces or low areas.
Medical services	4 (High)	3 (Medium) in major cities (Maputo/Matola/Beira/Nampula) and 4 (High) in others cities, outside villages and provinces (Inhambane/Gaza/Manica/Tete/Lichinga e Pemba).

10) ZAMBIA Additional Detail on Risk Assessment

Please note that different provinces in Zambia have different crime trends i.e.

Copper belt towns	High	General Theft / Petty Theft / Picked Pocketing Vehicle high jacking Driving under the influence of Alcohol Common Assault HIV/Aids
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Annex 5 – Explanation of Duty of Care Circumstance Matrix and Risk Ratings

Theme	Risk rating*				
	1 Very Low	2 Low	3 Med	4 High	5 Very High
FCO travel advice	No travel advice warnings.	No travel advice warnings.	All but essential travel advised to parts of or whole area.	Advice against all travel to parts or whole of area.	Assisted departure schemes and or Non-Combatant Evacuation (NEO) operations in place.
Host nation travel advice	No travel advice warnings.	No travel advice warnings.	All but essential travel advised to parts of or whole area.	Advice against all travel to parts or whole of area.	Assisted departure schemes and or Non-Combatant Evacuation (NEO) operations in place.
Transportation	Safe reliable public transport freely available at any time. Roads in good condition with lighting near settlements and intersections. Traffic well regulated. Vehicle condition regulated. Roads well mapped/Good GPS coverage. Frequent service/rest areas.	Public transport available, occasional accidents and unreliability. Roads in fair condition. Traffic regulated in large settlements. Vehicle condition generally fair. Roads mapped/fair GPS coverage. Occasional service/rest areas.	Public transport only advisable during day light hours and if no alternative. Roads in poor condition but passable all year round. Little or no street lighting. Little traffic regulation. Vehicles in poor condition. Roads poorly mapped/patchy GPS coverage. Infrequent service/rest areas.	Public transport unsafe to use. Roads in very poor condition and passable only in fair weather. No street lighting. Occasional road blocks. Vehicles mainly 4x4 or large utility vehicles. Trained and/or experienced drivers recommended. Guides necessary. Maps scarce/scant detail/limited GPS coverage. No service/rest areas. Occasional banditry.	No public transport available. Roads largely impassable. Frequent road blocks. Protected mobility vehicles required or recommended. Trained/experienced drivers essential. Guides essential. Roads unmapped/GPS unreliable. Spares, fuel and sundries must be carried. Frequent banditry.
Security Contact DFID security for updated position. **high threat post* = location requiring security in high threat post SHTP training. ***very high threat post* = location requiring hostile environment HET or hostile environment awareness training HEAT.	Country threat is assessed as low- an attack is unlikely. UK diplomatic threat is assessed as low- an attack is unlikely. UK official/Military threat is assessed as low- an attack is unlikely. UK linked organisations threat is assessed as low- an attack is unlikely.	Country threat is assessed as moderate- an attack is possible, but not likely. UK diplomatic threat is assessed as moderate- an attack is possible, but not likely. UK official/military threat is assessed as moderate- an attack is possible, but not likely. UK linked organisation threat is assessed as moderate- an attack is possible, but not likely.	Location is defined as 'High Threat Post'.* Country threat is substantial- an attack is a strong possibility. UK diplomatic threat is assessed as moderate- an attack is a strong possibility. UK official/military threat is assessed as moderate- an attack is a strong possibility. UK linked organisation threat is assessed as moderate- an attack is a strong possibility.	Location is defined as 'High Threat Post'.* Country threat is severe- an attack is highly likely. UK diplomatic threat is severe- an attack is highly likely. UK official/military threat is severe- an attack is highly likely. UK linked organisations threat is severe- an attack is highly likely.	Location is defined as 'Very High Threat Post'.** Country threat is critical – an attack is expected imminently. UK diplomatic threat is critical – an attack is expected imminently. UK official/military threat is critical – an attack is expected imminently. UK linked organisations threat is critical – an attack is expected imminently.
Civil unrest	No public protest or tension.	Rising tension. Sustained, isolated, minor unrest. Unrest in specific areas, effective policing, no widespread problems.	Sustained and serious unrest. Police control limited. Threat of serious widespread unrest.	Sustained, serious and widespread unrest. Police lose control of situation. British Nationals are specifically targeted.	Sustained, serious and widespread unrest. Police lose control of situation. British Nationals are specifically targeted. No commercial transport available.
Violence/crime	Violence/crime assessed as '5'	Violence/crime assessed as '4'	Violence/crime assessed as '3'	Violence/crime assessed as '2'	Violence/crime assessed as '1'
Terrorism Contact DFID security for updated position.	Terrorism risk assessed as Foxtrot	Terrorism risk assessed as Echo	Terrorism risk assessed as Charlie/Delta	Terrorism risk assessed as Bravo	Terrorism risk assessed as Alpha
War	No identified threat		Threat of intra or inter National war.	War declared/evident. Controlled hostilities	All out war. Uncontrolled hostilities

PEAKS Call down Contract - Annex A

Theme	Risk rating*				
	1 Very Low	2 Low	3 Med	4 High	5 Very High
			Identified pre- or post-conflict environment.	between martial forces. Limited civilian casualties and collateral damage to infrastructure.	including widespread civilian casualties and collateral damage to infrastructure.
Hurricane	No identified threat	Category 4 (or significant impact) Hurricane expected in 2-5 days	Category 4 (or significant impact) Hurricane expected within 72 hours.	Category 4 (or significant impact) hurricane expected within 48hrs. Serious concern about British National safety.	Cat 4 (or significant impact) hurricane expected within 24-48hrs that threatens lives of British Nationals. Post-hurricane devastation or insecurity causes serious concern about BNs safety. No commercial transport available.
Earthquake Location, foundations and seismic design of buildings will have a mitigating effect.	No identified risk	10% Probability of 0.2 – 0.7 m/s peak ground acceleration in 50 years.	Widespread damage to buildings, break-down in services (eg water, electricity,), or/and some breakdown in law and order. 10% Probability of 40.8 – 2.3 m/s peak ground acceleration in 50 years.	Devastation leads to widespread insecurity. 10% Probability of 2.4-3.9 m/s peak ground acceleration in 50 years.	Devastation leads to widespread insecurity. No commercial transport available. 10% Probability of 4.0-4.8 m/s peak ground acceleration in 50 years.
Flood	No identified risk	Localised damage to buildings, break down in services, and/or some breakdown in law and order.	Widespread damage to buildings, break-down in services (eg water, electricity,), or/and some breakdown in law and order.	Devastation leads to widespread insecurity.	Devastation leads to widespread insecurity. No commercial transport available
Medical Services	Full access to high quality medical services for emergency treatment and treatment of illness. Safe and reliable ambulance services.	Limited access to quality medical services. Road ambulances unreliable. Air ambulance available.	Very limited access to emergency medical facilities. Road ambulances unavailable. Air ambulance available.	Very limited access to emergency medical facilities e.g. field hospitals for basic life saving surgery. No air ambulance available.	No access to medical facilities. Reliant on own medics/equipment. No air ambulance available.
Nature of Project/ Intervention	Intervention has full popular support, cultural compatibility, positive media coverage and backing of local and national civil leadership. Intervention is welcomed and encouraged by influential religious/ideological groups. Intervention has no relationship to governmental corruption, organised crime or narcotics.	Intervention has broad popular support, cultural compatibility, neutral or no media coverage, and backing of local civil leadership. Intervention is tolerated by influential religious/ideological groups. Intervention has no direct relationship to governmental corruption, organised crime or narcotics.	Intervention has some popular support, some cultural incompatibility, negative media coverage, and acquiescence of civil leadership. Intervention is controversial to influential religious/ideological groups. Intervention has a relationship to governmental corruption, organised crime or narcotics.	Intervention has limited popular support, some cultural incompatibility, unsupportive media coverage, and has some opposition by local or national civil leadership. Intervention is opposed by some influential religious/ideological groups. Intervention has a significant bearing on governmental corruption, organised crime or narcotics.	Intervention has very limited popular support, significant cultural incompatibility, unsupportive media coverage, and significant opposition by local or national civil leadership. Intervention is strongly opposed by influential religious/ideological groups. Intervention has strong bearing on governmental corruption, organised crime or narcotics