Issue Date: November 21, 2019
Deadline for APS Questions: December 06, 2019
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Closing Time: 23:59 EST

Subject: **Annual Program Statement (APS) Number: 7200AA20APS00003**

Program Title: **Agricultural Biotechnology for Global Food Security**

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 98.001

Dear Applicants,

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) seeks to notify qualified organizations about forthcoming opportunities to implement the Agricultural Biotechnology for Global Food Security program described in this Annual Program Statement (APS), and in further detail under published Addenda to this APS. Please note that this APS describes the overarching program USAID is interested in funding in this space, however, funding opportunities will be available only at the Addendum level, and will be published separately on www.grants.gov.

USAID intends to issue multiple awards by way of funded Addenda to the applicant(s) who best meets the objectives based on the general merit review criteria described in this APS and the more specific criteria outlined in subsequent Addenda. Eligible parties interested in responding to a given Addendum are encouraged to thoroughly read this APS and the relevant Addendum to understand the type of program sought, application submission requirements, and the selection process. Eligibility for awards resulting from Addenda under this APS is not restricted.

To be eligible for award, the applicant must provide all information as required in this APS and meet eligibility standards in Section C of this APS. This APS is posted on www.grants.gov, and may be amended. It is the responsibility of the applicant to regularly check the website to ensure they have the latest information pertaining to this notice of funding opportunity and to ensure that the APS and relevant Addenda have been received from the internet in its entirety. USAID bears no responsibility for data errors resulting from transmission or conversion process. If you have difficulty registering on www.grants.gov or accessing the APS or Addendum, please contact the Grants.gov Helpdesk at 1-800-518-4726 or via email at support@grants.gov for technical assistance.

USAID may not issue an award to an applicant unless the applicant has complied with all applicable unique entity identifier and System for Award Management (SAM) requirements

detailed in Section D.V.f. The registration process may take many weeks to complete. Therefore, applicants are encouraged to begin registration early in the process.
Please send any questions to the point(s) of contact identified in Section D. The deadline for questions on the APS is shown above. Responses to questions on the APS received prior to the deadline will be furnished to all potential applicants through an amendment to this notice posted to www.grants.gov.

This Annual Program Statement is unfunded, and issuance of this APS does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government, nor does it commit the Government to pay for any costs incurred in preparation or submission of comments/suggestions or an application. Applications are submitted at the risk of the applicant. All preparation and submission costs are at the applicant's expense.

Thank you for your interest in USAID programs.

Sincerely,

/s/

Matthew Case
Agreement Officer

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SECTION A: BACKGROUND AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

I: BACKGROUND

a. Definition of Agricultural Biotechnology Under this APS

For the purposes of this APS, "Agricultural Biotechnology" refers to the technologies used for the deliberate manipulation of an organism to introduce, remove, or modify one or more heritable characteristics of a product for agricultural use; and to overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers, with emphasis on *in vitro* nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant DNA or direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles. Examples include, but are not limited to, "traditional" genetic engineering (GE) approaches (*e.g..,* transgenic organisms, genetically modified organisms, living modified organisms, *etc.*), and emerging approaches for gene editing and precision breeding (*e.g.,* CRISPR-Cas9, TALENs, zinc-finger nucleases, *etc.*).

Within the scope of this definition of Agricultural Biotechnology, USAID includes under this Agricultural Biotechnology APS all potential applications of agricultural biotechnology as a tool to achieve global food security objectives—ranging from crop improvement, livestock and veterinary applications, agricultural pest and disease control, to food safety and processing, and beyond.

Note that this definition of agricultural biotechnology specifically excludes technologies used in conventional breeding and selection, such as genomics- or marker-assisted breeding. It also excludes more broadly defined connotations of the term "agricultural biotechnology" as *any* application of biology to address agricultural challenges (such as rhizobial inoculants or tissue culture, for example). Though important in their own right, USAID supports such approaches under other Feed the Future programs.

b. USAID's Approach to Global Food Security

The U.S. Government defines food security as the availability, utilization, and stability of sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life. In the wake of the 2007/2008 global food price spikes, it was widely recognized that food security represents a pressing humanitarian challenge that has important consequences for global stability and security. In 2010, this led the U.S. Government to develop the Feed the Future Initiative -- its signature effort to reduce global hunger, undernutrition, and extreme poverty.

After an initial five-year period of food security programming in selected partner countries, Feed the Future's track record of successful results and critical contributions to the U.S. economy, security and leadership culminated in the enactment of the 2016 Global Food Security Act

(GFSA).[1] With its signature goals of sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition and poverty, the GFSA authorized a new phase of U.S. Government engagement in global food security programming.

To reflect changes in the global context since the initial launch of Feed the Future, as well as lessons learned during the initiative's first phase, the GFSA called for a new, whole-ofgovernment strategy to focus and coordinate resources and programming across Feed the Future's eleven U.S. Government partner agencies. The resulting 2017-2021 Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) describes in detail how the U.S. intends to direct Feed the Future resources and programming to achieve the topline goals of the GFSA (Figure 1).[2]

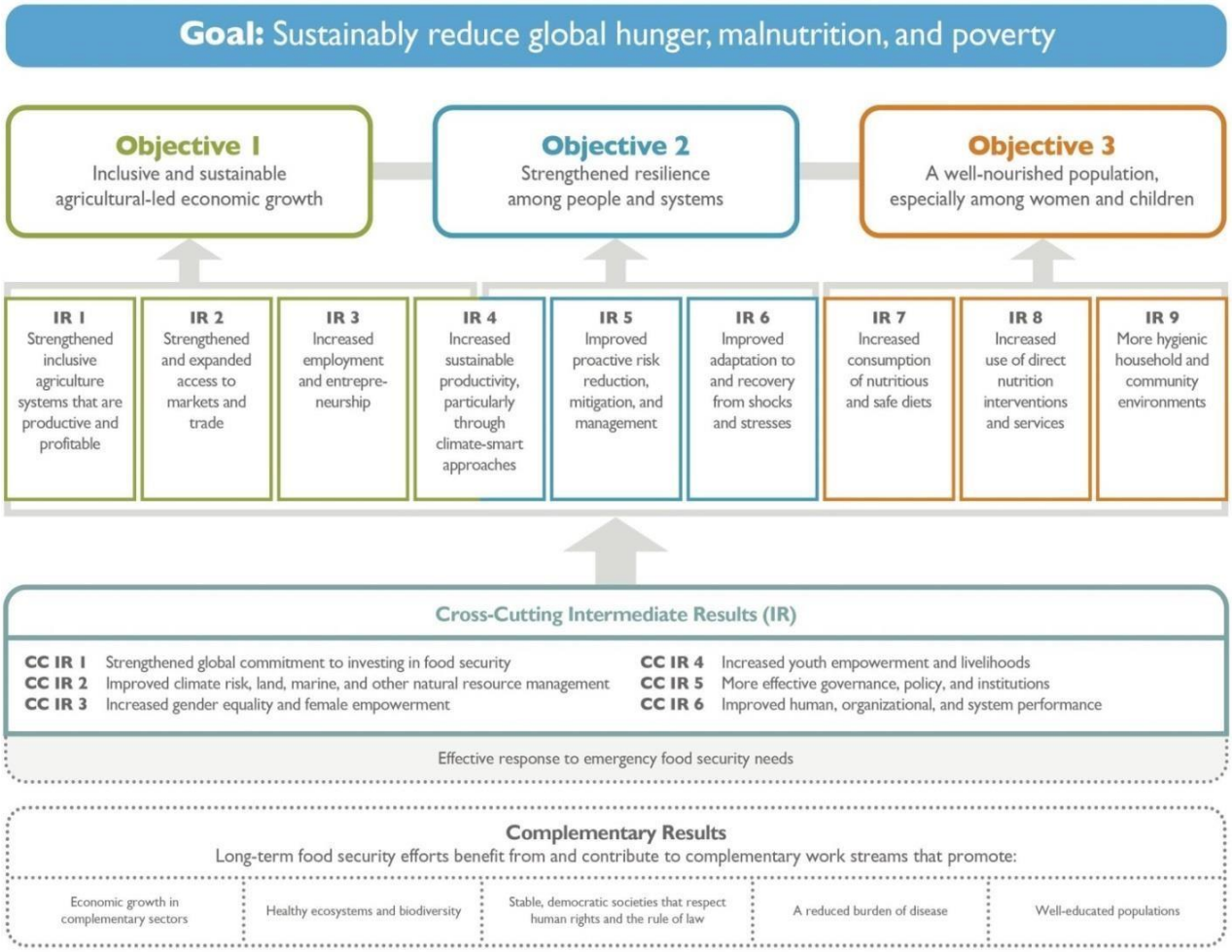

Figure 1. GFSS Results Framework (2017-2021).

[1] https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/1567
[2] https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/us-government-global-food-securitystrategy

The GFSS serves as the framework under which USAID and its inter-Agency partners currently design and implement all Feed the Future programs—including agricultural biotechnology programming planned under this APS.[3] Collectively, Feed the Future programs under the GFSS contribute to three high-level development objectives:

1. Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led growth.[4]
In development contexts, agricultural growth has been shown to be the most effective means for reducing poverty through direct and indirect pathways. Feed the Future programming therefore seeks to promote agriculture-led growth by increasing sustainable agricultural productivity; strengthening productive, profitable, inclusive agricultural systems; strengthening and expanding access to markets and trade; and increasing employment and entrepreneurship.

2. Strengthened resilience among people and systems.[5]
Resilience is the ability of people, households, communities, and systems to reduce, mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. It is an essential condition for sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty, as well as to reduce reliance upon emergency food assistance. Feed the Future programming therefore seeks to identify, develop, support, and strengthen resilience capacities across multiple scales by increasing sustainable agricultural productivity—particularly through climate-smart approaches; improving proactive risk reduction, mitigation, and management; and improving adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses.

3. A well-nourished population, especially among women and children.[5] Promoting the availability, access, and consumption of diverse, safe foods is a key element of food security under the GFSS. Using a multi-sectoral approach, Feed the Future applies both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches to increase consumption of nutritious and safe diets; increase use of direct nutrition interventions and services; and cultivate more hygienic household and community environments.

In addition to these three overarching strategic objectives, several other GFSS cross-cutting objectives and broader USAID strategic priorities are relevant to the design and implementation

[3] Additional technical guidance regarding U.S. Government approaches to global food security can be found online at: https://www.feedthefuture.gov/guidance-and-tools-for-global-food-security-programs/.
[4] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-technical-guidance-on-agriculture-led-economic-growth/ [5] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-guidance-on-resilience/ and https://www.usaid.gov/resilience/resources
[5] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-technical-guidance-on-nutrition/

of Feed the Future programming, including programming in the area of agricultural biotechnology. These include:

4. Local Capacity Development and the Journey to Self-Reliance

Under the GFSS, USAID's approach to improving human, organizational and system performance is rooted in local capacity development, a "process of unleashing, strengthening, and maintaining the ability of people, organizations, and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully."[6] USAID strongly emphasizes the importance of capacity development to improve food security outcomes, impacts and sustainability by increasing local ownership through partnerships across all levels of society—government, civil society, the private sector, academia, *etc*.. This includes supporting partner countries' capacity to plan, finance and implement solutions to local development challenges; and strengthening their commitment to see these through effectively, inclusively, and with accountability—or what USAID terms a country's "journey to selfreliance."[7] (In this context, *commitment* refers to the degree to which a country's actions—its laws, policies, informal norms and practices—enable it to address its development challenges.)

5. Country Ownership and Alignment with USAID Mission Objectives

The U.S. Government promotes sustainability and effectiveness by emphasizing local ownership of food security priorities and strategy, alignment around a country's development strategy, and collaborative partnerships among development partners and local actors inspired by the values of the High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness and outlined in the Paris Declaration and related partnership agreements. Within USAID's internal organizational context, local USAID Missions lead the process of adapting the high-level priorities and principles of the GFSS to suit the unique priorities and context of their respective partner countries or regions. Through the development of Global Food Security Plans for each GFSS Target Country and Region, USAID Missions and their inter-Agency partners coordinate across a variety of partners and resources to identify shared agricultural, resilience, and nutrition priorities for investment and programming, including the identification of focal value chains and market systems.[8] USAID-funded agricultural research and development programs, projects, and activities therefore respond to global strategies such as the GFSS, but also contribute to country and regional agendas as articulated in these GFS Country and Regional Plans.

[6] Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee. (2006). The Challenge of Capacity Development: Working Towards Good Practice, Paris, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/capacitybuilding/pdf/DAC_paper_final.pdf

[7] https://www.usaid.gov/selfreliance

[8] See https://www.feedthefuture.gov/about/ for a list of GFSS target countries, and links to further countryspecific information.

6. Partnership and Private Sector Engagement

The GFSS embraces partnerships with a wide range of development actors and groups across the public and private sectors in order to improve the reach, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the U.S. Government's food security efforts. Consistent with USAID's 2018 Private Sector Engagement (PSE) Policy,[9] Feed the Future programming particularly emphasizes engagement with a wide range of private-sector entities—including for-profit commercial entities and their affiliated foundations; financial institutions, investors, and intermediaries; business associations and cooperatives; micro, small, medium and large enterprises that operate in the formal and informal sectors; local, regional, American, and multinational businesses; and for-profit approaches that generate sustainable income (*e.g.* a venture fund run by an NGO or social enterprise). By pursuing market-based approaches to achieve results, engaging with private-sector actors throughout design and implementation, and partnering with commercial partners that offer unique value, food security activities under the GFSS seek to address the scale and complexity of food security challenges effectively and sustainably.[10]

7. Increased Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

USAID policy requires that gender equality be addressed as appropriate in all USAIDfunded activities, and programming contribute to Gender and Female Empowerment Policy[11] objectives and the GFSS Cross-cutting Intermediate Result of advancing gender equity and female empowerment.[12] Accordingly, while not all Feed the Future programming will specifically emphasize gender outcomes as a topline objective, all activities must be implemented in a gender-sensitive manner—developing knowledge, recommendations, tools, and strategies that recognize and account for the needs and multi-dimensional roles of both women and men in innovation, production and marketing systems. Gender analysis[13] and integration must be implemented as a cross-cutting effort within all activities.

8. Increased Youth Empowerment and Livelihoods

In addition to the gender requirements noted above, the 2012 Youth in Development

[9] https://pages.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/usaid_psepolicy_final_signed.pdf

[10] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/GFSS_TechnicalGuidance_Private%20Sector%20Engagement.pdf

[11] https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/GenderEqualityPolicy_0.pdf

[12] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-technical-guidance-on-advancing-gender-equality-and-female-empowerment/

[13] The Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 codifies USAID's gender analysis requirements: https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/3247/text

Policy[14] mandates the inclusion of youth (ages 10 – 29) across USAID's portfolio, while the GFSS has committed itself to mainstreaming youth in agriculture, food security and nutrition using a Positive Youth Development framework.[15] Accordingly, while not all Feed the Future programming will specifically emphasize youth outcomes as a topline objective, all activities must be implemented in a youth-sensitive manner, by developing knowledge, recommendations, tools, and strategies that recognize and account for the needs and multi-dimensional roles of youth in small-scale production and marketing systems, with youth analysis and inclusion implemented as a cross-cutting effort within all activities.

9. Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA)

Strategic collaboration, continuous learning, and adaptive management are a set of practices that link together all components of USAID's Program Cycle. This linkage ensures that the U.S. Government's international development programming is coordinated with others, grounded in a strong evidence base, and iteratively adapted to remain relevant throughout implementation.[16] Those designing and implementing USAID activities are expected to systematically apply CLA approaches. Implementing partners assume particular responsibility for monitoring progress, evaluating impact, and adapting activities in response to new evidence or changing circumstances to improve development outcomes and ensure accountability for the resources used to achieve them. In particular, strong Knowledge Management (KM) and communications practices are essential in order for USAID and its partners to ensure that knowledge is generated, captured, shared, and applied systematically and strategically so there is continuous learning, effective engagement, and organizational improvement. Effective KM and communication also helps stimulate innovative ideas, capitalize on effective practices, foster better decision-making and build a more informed workforce.

c. The Research-to-Scaling Continuum under the Global Food Security Strategy

Achieving the U.S. Government's high-level food security and development goals in a complex, dynamic global context requires innovative approaches. Accordingly, research and innovation are a fundamental part of Feed the Future: The GFSA explicitly calls for U.S. investments to "harness science, technology and innovation," and the GFSS highlights that research investments "ensure a pipeline of innovations, tools and approaches designed to improve agriculture, food security, resilience and nutrition priorities in the face of complex, dynamic challenges."

To ensure that Feed the Future strategically leverages U.S. scientific capabilities and resources to catalyze global food security efforts, the 2017 Global Food Security Research Strategy[17]

[14] https://www.usaid.gov/policy/youth
[15] https://www.youthpower.org/positive-youth-development-toolkit
[16] See https://usaidlearninglab.org/ or https://www.agrilinks.org/topics/monitoring-evaluation-and-learning for further information and resources.
[17] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/the-u-s-government-s-global-food-security-research-strategy/

describes how Feed the Future programming will direct its food security research-fordevelopment investments in order to best support GFSS development objectives.

To accomplish this, Feed the Future research programs emphasize applied and adaptive research, linking global, regional, and national research partners to identify and adapt promising methodologies and technologies for local farming systems in developing countries, and to intensify and diversify major production systems where the poor and undernourished are concentrated. In doing so, research investment spans a wide array of technical themes and approaches—including (but not limited to) crop and livestock improvement; post-harvest loss reduction; nutrition and food safety; sustainable intensification of farming systems; natural resource management; and socioeconomic and policy research. Within this broader research context, agricultural biotechnology represents a powerful set of scientific tools, with the potential to enable transformative innovation across a variety of research domains.

As described in the GFS Research Strategy, research represents one stage within a continuous, iterative process by which new food security innovations (including technologies, practices, and knowledge) are developed, disseminated, adopted, and used in order to enhance prosperity, resilience, and nutrition. The continuous nature of this process is particularly worth noting, as USAID agricultural biotechnology programming under this APS may include activities at all phases of the research-to-development pipeline.

In order for new innovations to ultimately yield maximum impact in developing countries, a facilitative approach is typically required to move from the research stage, to initial adoption by a small number of direct beneficiaries, and ultimately to achieve widespread, sustained adoption at the population level (*e.g.*, hundreds of thousands to millions, depending on the innovation and context). To successfully achieve technology scaling—the process by which a technology is sustainably adopted by a progressively larger number of users over time—USAID's investments in research and innovation emphasize continuity throughout and beyond the research phase.[18] In order to maximize the potential for research outputs to ultimately achieve development impact, USAID ensures that best practices to promote technology scaling are integrated into research activities from the earliest stages of design and implementation. These include:

1. Gathering and applying market intelligence about the products and traits desired by intended beneficiaries, to inform early-stage research and product design.
2. During initial R&D activity design and implementation, identifying potential product delivery and dissemination pathways that will ultimately support the diffusion of an innovation.
3. Cultivating active and increasing collaboration between researchers and potential scaling partners as innovations advance through the research and development process, beginning with the earliest phase of research prioritization and design.

[18] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-technical-guidance-on-scaling/

4. Using participatory research methodologies that engage intended end-users and potential public or private sector disseminators in co-design and testing of innovations, ensuring that traits and characteristics preferred downstream are selected for early in the research process.
5. Soliciting and responding to ongoing, iterative feedback from end-users, stakeholders and technology scaling partners to inform upstream research activities throughout the research pipeline.

To facilitate successful technology scaling, USAID agricultural development approaches particularly consider the structure and function of local product supply and distribution systems, in order to promote effective, equitable dissemination of agricultural inputs and other technologies to their intended beneficiaries.[19]

d. Enabling Systems for Innovation and Market Function

To successfully advance agricultural technologies from inception through research, development, and scaling—and ultimately to achieve widespread food security benefits—a network of actors must perform the underlying scientific, extension, and market functions that support these processes. Through concepts such as Agricultural Innovation Systems[20] and Inclusive Market Systems,[21] USAID emphasizes development approaches that not only supply new technologies, but also strengthen the enabling system of organizations, relationships, and processes that enable their development and dissemination in partner countries.

USAID's innovation- and market-systems approaches rely on facilitation of local systems—the interconnected sets of producers, market actors, researchers, and consumers, including governments, civil society, the private sector, universities, individual citizens, and others—to collectively drive sustainable innovation and market development.[23] Such approaches foster productive interactions between individuals and organizations across the domains of research and education; the private sector and markets; and agricultural extension and other "bridging institutions" across these various domains. They also expand focus from the farm level to include a broader perspective on all functions and relationships along a value chain, as well as consider and contribute to the broader agriculture enabling environment—which comprises all of the informal and formal norms, traditions, customs, laws, regulations, policies, trade agreements, and infrastructure that drive behavior and decisions within the system.

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[19] For example, seed-system analyses are important to inform programming and engagement on improved crop varieties; further information available at https://www.agrilinks.org/events/strengtheningearly-generation-seed-systems-africa-and-beyond)

[20] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-technical-guidance-on-capacity-development/

[21] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-guidance-on-market-systems-and-value-chains/

23 https://www.usaid.gov/policy/local-systems-framework

In the context of agricultural development—and particularly agricultural biotechnology—policy systems represent one crucial element of the broader enabling environment.[22] Defined as the set of legislative, executive and judiciary rules, regulations, statutes, *etc.*, that govern the agricultural and food system, policy systems consist of three components:

1. The policy agenda is a set of prioritized policy changes;
2. Institutional architecture is the formal and informal structure in which policy is formulated and implemented; and
3. Mutual accountability stems from the observation that development is a multi-stakeholder phenomenon, which works best when all stakeholders are accountable to themselves and others for their individual roles, and the set of stakeholders is jointly accountable for ensuring that the set of actions is sufficient to make needed progress. (For example, government might be accountable for creating enabling policies and space for inclusive, evidence-based dialog; the private sector for commercializing locally appropriate products; farmers' and consumers' groups for articulating what they value; and civil society for participating in objective, evidence-based dialog.)

All participants in policy systems must have sufficient capacity to execute their responsibilities, so capacity building is often a critical component of policy systems strengthening. Stronger policy systems in turn strengthen agricultural and food systems to significantly accelerate inclusive agricultural growth, catalyze key sector outcomes, and support a country's journey to self-reliance.

e. Investment Rationale: Agricultural Biotechnology as a Tool for Global Food Security

Since the early 1990s, USAID has supported agricultural biotechnology programming as one element of its broader food security research and development portfolio. This longstanding investment is rooted in the premise that agricultural biotechnology provides a powerful, flexible set of tools for agricultural innovation, offering extraordinary potential to drive sustainable food security and development gains not possible with conventional approaches. Through its agricultural biotechnology programming, USAID has supported partner countries that seek equitable access to the full toolkit of modern agriculture—expanding the options available to developing-country innovators and farmers to address local food security and development priorities.

Though the impacts of agricultural biotechnology depend on the specific products and traits under consideration, illustrative examples of biotechnology's potential to drive development gains for smallholders in developing countries include:

[22] https://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/global-food-security-strategy-technical-guidance-on-policyprogramming/

1. Productivity traits reduce the quantity of inputs (*e.g.* land, water, feed, fertilizer, labor, pesticides, *etc.*) required to maintain and increase yields, thereby enhancing both environmental sustainability and smallholder profitability.
2. New traits and approaches to help control pests and diseases increase the resilience of crop and animal production systems—and the households and communities whose livelihoods rely on them—in the face of biotic stresses.
3. A wide array of stress tolerance traits (*e.g.* for drought, heat, low soil fertility, *etc.*) help stabilize agricultural production in the face of climate extremes and other abiotic shocks and stresses.
4. Biotechnological approaches to biofortification enhance the nutritional content of food and feed, while novel food-safety traits minimize accumulation of harmful compounds such as mycotoxins or heavy metals in agricultural products—thereby improving human and animal health.
5. Enhanced quality traits and processing technologies address local market preferences and stimulate opportunities for value addition and trade within local market systems.
6. Adoption of the products of agricultural biotechnology results in aggregate productivity, quality and safety gains (or averted losses due to improved resilience to shocks and stresses) that add hundreds of millions of dollars per year to developingcountry economies.

Despite these potential benefits for food security and sustainability in USAID partner countries, persistent challenges have historically slowed the development and application of agricultural biotechnology to address global food security concerns. Some of these are generic challenges common to agricultural development efforts more broadly, though they may be particularly acute in the context of agricultural biotechnology: Local partners may lack capacity or resources to independently develop and disseminate locally appropriate agricultural innovations. Conversely, market actors with sufficient capacity and resources typically focus on the more profitable global commercial agriculture sector, as fragmentation and risk in developing-country markets deters investment in products relevant to smallholder farmers.

Beyond these common challenges, agricultural biotechnology faces additional obstacles of public awareness and perception. These arise from negative messages about the safety and appropriateness of agricultural biotechnology that have been widely popularized, often without robust scientific evidence. Combined with low levels of public scientific literacy, such negative rhetoric can leave key stakeholders and the public wary of biotechnological approaches. As a result, many developing countries have been slow to develop enabling policy or regulatory systems, further dis-incentivizing innovation and investment in agricultural biotechnology solutions relevant to smallholder farmers in these countries. Furthermore, lack of policy harmonization can lead to asynchronous regulatory approvals for agricultural biotechnology products across regional and global trade networks—fragmenting markets, raising concerns of

potential trade disruptions, and in some cases impeding timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Despite these challenges, emerging trends suggest that many years of effort by developingcountry innovators and policymakers have fostered significant progress towards the prudent application of agricultural biotechnology to address global food security challenges. Consistent with these trends, potential entry points for USAID engagement and programming include:

1. **A growing number of developing countries are exploring agricultural biotechnology as a tool to achieve their development goals**. Since 2012, developing and middleincome countries have surpassed developed countries in the area planted to GE crops.[23] Amidst intensifying food security and climate challenges—and in acknowledgment of the strong, decades-long safety record of agricultural biotechnology products worldwide—a growing number of developing countries are exploring the development and use of locally appropriate agricultural biotechnology products. This includes, for example, the development of enabling policy and regulatory instruments; establishment of regulatory authorities and/or regulatory coordination frameworks; and achievement of key product development benchmarks, such as implementation of Confined Field Trials and issuance of environmental release approvals. Partners' growing interest in agricultural biotechnology increases the potential geographic scope for USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology Program to engage with and support partner countries and regions. It also expands opportunities for facilitative approaches to promote regional and bilateral exchange of knowledge, experiences, and solutions between developing countries. Conversely, this trend creates challenges of programmatic efficiency and strategic prioritization, in order to maximize the development impact of limited USAID resources across proliferating geographic priorities and growing demand for technical support in the area of agricultural biotechnology.

2. **Longstanding agricultural biotechnology product development efforts are increasingly approaching market—and in some cases reaching smallholders—in developing countries.**

3. **New tools and approaches are expanding the potential applications and impacts of agricultural biotechnology.** Rapid scientific advances are improving the speed, precision, cost, and range of potential applications of agricultural biotechnology; this, in turn, creates new opportunities to drive food security innovation and impact. USAID programming and partnerships can help developing-country scientists access emerging tools and approaches and bring them to bear on agricultural species, traits, and systems

[23] http://www.isaaa.org/resources/publications/briefs/53/download/isaaa-brief-53-2017.pdf

important to local smallholder farmers and consumers. In parallel, these technological advances also drive partner-country demand for technical support and capacity development on corresponding policy and regulatory issues—such as, for example, gene editing; genetically improved animals; ongoing efforts to engineer, test, and disseminate effective recombinant livestock vaccines; or the potential development of gene drives to control disease or pests at the landscape level.

In summary, agricultural biotechnology represents a unique, powerful set of tools with potential to catalyze developing-country innovation and address global food security challenges, consistent with USAID's programmatic investments under the GFSS and Global Food Security Strategy. Accordingly, USAID has a decades-long history of investment in agricultural biotechnology as one element of its broader portfolio of research-for-development efforts. These investments have historically aimed to address productivity, resilience, nutritional, and environmental challenges relevant to smallholder production systems in developing countries—while simultaneously supporting partner countries' efforts to build technical and regulatory capacity. Moving forward, trends such as the application of new biotechnological tools, the release of locally relevant agricultural biotechnology products in developing countries, and the growing number of countries and stakeholders exploring the potential benefits of agricultural biotechnology, provide promising entry points for USAID engagement.

II: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This APS is authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended. Any awards resulting from Addenda under this APS will be subject to 2 CFR 200 – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and USAID's supplement, 2 CFR 700, as well as any additional requirements found in Section F.

This Agricultural Biotechnology APS is *not* a Request for Applications (RFA), and it is unfunded. This APS is intended only to notify stakeholders and prospective applicants about USAID's planned investments in this area, and to describe the general scope of the Agricultural Biotechnology Program. New activities that address program priorities will be developed and awarded under subsequent, funded Addenda.

a. Program Purpose and Theory of Change

The overarching purpose of the Feed the Future Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security Program is **to enable developing-country partners to apply agricultural biotechnology to advance global food security**, in support of the strategic and cross-cutting objectives of the GFSS. To fulfill this purpose, USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology Program aims to help partner countries and regions that choose to apply these technologies to meet two overarching conditions:

1. **Partner countries have the capacity to advance agricultural biotechnology products through the product life cycle**.

The **product life cycle** is the standardized process that every product undergoes as it matures, from inception through disposal. In order for an agricultural biotechnology product to successfully advance through its life cycle, relevant organizations within the partner country must develop, test, obtain regulatory approval for, market, scale, trade, and steward the product. Executing each progressive phase in the product life cycle requires different capacities, and all steps must be completed to ensure success; typically, multiple organizations must coordinate over the product life cycle to ensure that a given product matures through the various phases and achieves development impact. In order to sustainably build this full set of capacities and institutional relationships, USAID aims to support a portfolio of agricultural biotechnology product development activities that, cumulatively, span the full product life cycle in partner countries. In addition to these agricultural biotechnology products driving specific, project-level food security outputs, outcomes and impacts, program activities must strengthen partners' underlying capacity to sustainably apply agricultural biotechnology as a tool to address local objectives and future challenges.

2. **Partner countries have an enabling environment that supports the responsible application of agricultural biotechnology products.**

The agricultural biotechnology **enabling environment** comprises all of the informal and formal norms, traditions, customs, laws, regulations, policies, trade agreements, and infrastructure that must be in place in order for the products of agricultural biotechnology to be successfully developed, disseminated, and adopted. Though individual R&D projects build targeted capacities within the enabling environment, addressing many of these systemic challenges typically transcends the scope of individual product-development efforts, and requires additional, specialized expertise and approaches. USAID will therefore support complementary programming to address critical constraints in partner countries' biotechnology enabling environment.

The above approach can be framed as a Theory of Change for USAID's Feed the Future Agricultural Biotechnology Program: By supporting a portfolio of agricultural biotechnology product-development activities that allow partners to gain hands-on experience with the full product life cycle, complemented by activities that cultivate the local enabling environment for agricultural biotechnology, USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security Program will progressively build partner capacity to responsibly apply agricultural biotechnology as a tool to achieve food security—ultimately driving development gains consistent with the GFSS, and advancing USAID's partners on their journey to self-reliance.

As for any international development program, the above Theory of Change for USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology Program rests upon several assumptions. Contextual assumptions include that partner countries retain sufficient social and political stability to successfully implement development programming throughout the programmatic period, and that the broader global trade and regulatory climate supports partner countries' aspirations to apply agricultural biotechnology.

This Theory of Change also makes a key programmatic assumption. Successful deployment of any agricultural product (whether conventional or biotechnological) relies on the basic, underlying functionality of agricultural innovation and market systems. However, USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology Program generally limits its scope to activities, capacities and enabling-environment considerations directly relevant to agricultural biotechnology products. This Theory of Change therefore assumes that activities under USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology Program will actively leverage, align, and coordinate with complementary research, value-chain and market-system investments made by USAID and other development partners in partner countries—and that those complementary activities will help build sufficient local innovation- and market-system capacity to potentiate the more targeted agricultural biotechnology activities and interventions supported under this Program.

b. Technical Objectives

In order to accomplish the purpose articulated in the above Theory of Change, the Feed the Future Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security Program aims to achieve the following two technical objectives. (Note that although *cumulatively* USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology Program should address both objectives, USAID does not anticipate that every award supported under the program will emphasize all objectives to an equal extent; individual projects or activities may address a subset of these objectives or key programmatic elements, as specified in the relevant Addendum.)

1. **Technical Objective 1: Develop and take to scale agricultural biotechnology products that advance GFSS objectives—in the process building the capacity of local innovation- and market-system actors to support biotechnology products throughout their life cycle.**

   The **product life cycle** is the standardized process that every product undergoes as it matures, from inception through disposal. Though details vary depending on the product, the life cycle of an agricultural biotechnology product is typically conceptualized in successive phases such as Discovery, Development, Regulatory Approval, Production, Distribution, Utilization, and Discontinuation (Annex 1). Though USAID investment at the early "Discovery" phase will be minimal, the Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security Program may support activities operating across this full product life cycle—potentially ranging from research and development (R&D) to dissemination of finished agricultural biotechnology products at scale in partner countries.

Since individual USAID awards typically only extend 3-5 years at a time (in contrast to biotech product development timelines, which can require 15 years or more), programming supported under Objective 1 will likely comprise a portfolio of activities operating at different phases of their respective product life-cycles. Note that while sustained support for a given award is never guaranteed, USAID has historically provided product developers with opportunities for performance-based award extensions and/or opportunities to re-compete for continued support at the end of an award phase. Such approaches have enabled USAID to provide sufficiently long-term support to allow the progressive development, deregulation, and scaling of high-potential products, while building accompanying partner capacity along the way.

Given the long development timelines and multiple successive phases of USAID investment typically required to develop agricultural biotechnology products, compounded by the regulatory and trade complexities often involved in bringing biotech products to market, a particularly robust approach is required to successfully design and manage productdevelopment activities. A product life-cycle approach provides an effective framework for such activities.

By encouraging long-term strategic planning, a life-cycle approach ensures that sufficient consideration is given to relevant technical and operational functions throughout each phase of development in anticipation of longer-term implementation needs—for example, addressing not only technical research milestones, but also considerations such as local partner and stakeholder engagement and communications; legal and licensing concerns; regulatory affairs and compliance; and product marketing, even during early phases of the product life cycle. In particular, a product life cycle approach emphasizes establishment of appropriate **phase gates**—defined decision points that govern whether and when a product progresses from one phase of development to the next—to structure agricultural biotechnology activities (Annex 1). A life-cycle approach to product development therefore positions USAID's agricultural biotechnology activities and partners for long-term success, by ensuring that even shorter incremental award phases are designed, managed, and implemented within the strategic context of a product's full life cycle.

Another essential consideration across the agricultural biotechnology product life cycle is **product stewardship,**[24] which refers to the responsible management (handling, governance, oversight, *etc*.) of a product throughout the various phases of its life cycle. Stewardship requirements evolve over the course of the product-development life-cycle. For an agricultural biotechnology product, for example, they can include: planning for, achieving, and documenting regulatory compliance at the testing, release, utilization, or discontinuation phases; maintaining product integrity across the life cycle; planning for effective and proper

[24] https://www.excellencethroughstewardship.org/the-ets-guides

product use to sustain product value; prevention and management of any incidents; meeting product specifications for purity and performance; and securing all necessary regulatory authorizations in relevant markets. Ensuring that responsible stewardship practices are enacted throughout the product life cycle is a critical element of USAID's agricultural biotechnology product development activities.

Four Key Elements for successful achievement of Objective 1 are described below. Activities supporting Objective 1 are expected to address *all* of these Key Elements, *in a manner appropriate to the proposed phase of product development for a given activity*.

i. **Strong development rationale.** The selected agricultural commodities, traits, products, and/or other proposed activities have clear and well-supported potential to achieve significant impacts on food security objectives in the proposed developing-country target geography. Activities advance the strategic objectives of the GFSS, GFS Research Strategy, relevant GFS Country and/or Regional Plans, and other U.S. Government development initiatives and objectives as appropriate. Activities harness biotechnology in a manner that is innovative and displays outstanding scientific and technical quality, and that offers a clearly articulated advantage over conventional approaches—*i.e.*, by delivering unique solutions, or by addressing food security challenges in a manner that is better, faster, or cheaper than could be accomplished through conventional means.

ii. **Impact-oriented product design.** Activities integrate USAID best practices for technology scaling, as appropriate to the proposed phase of product development—including identification of product dissemination pathways, scaling partners, and scaling targets in partner countries. Product design is informed by local market intelligence and addresses target beneficiary demand. Activities leverage complementary value-chain and market-system investments made by USAID and other development partners in partner countries, as appropriate, in order to maximize impact.

iii. **A life-cycle approach to product development.** Activities establish phase gates and performance milestones appropriate to the proposed phase of product development. Partnerships, organizational structure, management, and staffing ensure access to sufficient technical and operational expertise (*e.g.* scientific, regulatory, legal and licensing, marketing, communications, *etc.*) to achieve the stated milestones. Partners enact strong product stewardship practices throughout activity design and implementation.

iv. **Sustainably address targeted capacity constraints of local developing-country partners** as an essential component of all product development activities, in order to enable the continued development, scaling, trade, use, and stewardship of USAIDsupported biotechnology products (and by extension, agricultural biotechnology

approaches and products in general) by in-country partners and their affiliated innovation- and market-system actors. Local partners are substantively engaged in product development activities. Where appropriate, activities create opportunities for sustainable local agribusiness development that will contribute to economic growth in partner countries.

2. **Technical Objective 2: Support development of a biotechnology enabling environment in partner countries**.

In partnership with developing countries that seek to access agricultural biotechnology as a tool for food security, USAID programming will enhance the agricultural biotechnology enabling environment—which comprises all the informal and formal norms, traditions, customs, laws, regulations, policies, trade agreements, and infrastructure that must be in place in order for the products of agricultural biotechnology to be successfully developed and deployed.

Key Elements for successful achievement of Objective 2 are described below. Programming in support of Objective 2 may address *one or more* of these Key Elements, as appropriate to the proposed approach:

i. **Identify, prioritize and sustainably address systemic constraints within the biotechnology enabling environment.** Identify high- and low-leverage intervention points and target capacity improvements to key actors in order to sustainably improve overall enabling system function in partner countries and regions. Develop approaches to identify and measure key aspects of the biotechnology enabling environment, establish benchmarks, and monitor progress against relevant metrics. Identify and respond adaptively to emerging challenges, opportunities and demand for strategic engagement on agricultural biotechnology. *(Analysis of constraints within the biotechnology enabling environment may suggest a variety of different priorities and interventions, depending on the local context. However, the capacity of partner-country biosafety policy systems, innovation systems, and market systems are expected to present common challenges across most partner countries; some additional considerations in these areas are therefore described in greater detail below).*

- **Support development of functional biosafety policy systems** in partner countries and regions. USAID programming will support partner countries in developing science-based biosafety policy systems that are transparent, consistent, predictable, timely, and efficient. It will provide access to independent, internationally respected, credible technical expertise on policy and regulatory best practices. It will also support partner countries as they develop and implement their biotechnology policy agenda; create spaces for transparent, inclusive, evidence-based dialog about agricultural biotechnology; and facilitate mutual accountability between relevant stakeholders in policy systems. As

needed, activities may also conduct, coordinate or manage external expert biosafety reviews of agricultural biotechnology topics, products, or activities, in a manner meets high standards of scientific integrity and credibility.

- **Provide capacity support to innovation- and market-system actors in developing countries** to address cross-cutting systemic constraints. Although all activities under Objective 1 are expected to engage in targeted capacity development of local partners within the context of individual product-development efforts (Section A.II.b.1), USAID will also consider complementary approaches to overcome systemic capacity constraints *that transcend the scope of individual product-development efforts* (*e.g.* product stewardship, regulatory affairs, legal and licensing issues, communications, or other relevant capacities essential to enable agricultural biotechnology product development and scaling in partner countries).

- **Coordinate and communicate across relevant networks** of partners, stakeholders, initiatives, projects, and beneficiaries operating at different scales (global, regional, country), in order to leverage complementary resources and capacities and ultimately achieve sustainable, systems-level improvements in the biotechnology enabling environment.

c. Cross-Cutting Programmatic Objectives

USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology Program must advance the above two technical objectives in a manner consistent with USAID and GFSS priorities for activity design, management, and implementation. Key cross-cutting objectives for all programming include:

1. **Support partner country- and USAID Mission-led priorities,** consistent with USAID principles of country leadership, local capacity development, and partners' journey towards self-reliance *(see Section A.I.b.2)*. Also note that, consistent with the Geographic Scope of the Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security Program *(see Section A.II.d below)*, USAID will only support activities in partner countries interested in accessing agricultural biotechnology approaches, and that engage appropriate local partners.

2. **Engage diverse partners**, spanning the private and public sectors as appropriate, to leverage complementary resources and expertise and enhance support among diverse stakeholders *(see Section A.I.b.6)*.

3. **Integrate gender- and youth-sensitive approaches** into activity design and implementation *(see Sections A.I.b.7 and A.I.b.8)*. Within the context of the particular project or activity, this requires the design and delivery of outputs and outcomes that meet the distinct needs of men and women, boys and girls—as scientists, farmers, entrepreneurs, value chain actors, consumers, *etc.*. Because men, women, and youth are

not homogenous groups, USAID programming aims, to the extent possible, to be sensitive to this diversity, and explicitly recognize the specific needs among different communities. Activities should therefore demonstrate a clear understanding of gendered and age-specific challenges and opportunities within their particular implementation context; develop implementation approaches that improve gender- and youth-related outcomes and minimize gender- and youth-related biases; and strengthen underlying innovation, market, and policy systems in ways that empower women and youth. As appropriate to a given activity, illustrative areas for possible gender and youth integration could include, but are not limited to:

i. Data-driven analysis informs the selection of commodities, traits, and products that appeal to women and youth in the proposed geography, and/or have potential to address gaps in gender equity and youth empowerment. ii. Include access to gender and/or youth analytical expertise within the activity design, partnership structure, and/or staffing plan.

iii. Strengthen gender- and/or youth-responsive analytic capacity and other skills within partner institutions and other stakeholders.

iv. Identify approaches that reduce barriers to entry and advancement—and that promote the engagement, leadership, and empowerment—of women and youth at all levels of project implementation, including scientists, farmers, entrepreneurs, value-chain actors and other beneficiaries and stakeholders.

v. Collect gender- and youth-disaggregated data regarding project impacts and beneficiaries. Where information gaps exist, generate data to understand project impacts on women and youth, and to inform activity design & decision-making. vi. Product scaling approaches consider how factors such as access to information and associations, ability to access complementary inputs, and product cost factor into the enabling environment—particularly in terms of gendered or age-specific uptake and impact of agricultural biotechnology products.

vii. Formulate and address biosafety policy priorities, questions, or concerns of particular relevance to empowerment and equality of women and youth.

viii. Engage with women's and youth organizations in efforts to strengthen market, innovation, and policy systems.

4. **Utilize USAID resources efficiently and effectively** across the USAID Program Cycle through strong planning, design, implementation, management, monitoring, evaluation, learning, and knowledge management approaches *(see Section A.II.b)*. Awardees ensure timely, accurate compliance with all USAID policies and requirements (including but not limited to environmental compliance, biosafety, financial, data management, reporting, and other requirements). Activities are structured to streamline USAID award management burden relative to impact achieved.

d. Geographic scope

Individual Addenda issued under this APS will specify the geographic scope of planned agricultural biotechnology activities.

Consistent with USAID's strategic emphasis on local ownership of food security priorities, partner-country demand is a crucial element of the geographic scope of USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security program. Activities may only be conducted in partner countries interested in accessing agricultural biotechnology; all activities must comply with applicable local biosafety laws and regulations; and relevant local partners should play an active role in any activity or approach proposed for USAID investment in a target geography.

Implementation of proposed activities in a given country is ultimately contingent on approval by the relevant USAID Mission. (Note that prospective applicants should not approach Missions directly; USAID will facilitate Mission engagement as appropriate during the procurement/cocreation process specified in a given Addendum.)

e. Focal commodities, value chains and production systems

Individual Addenda issued under this APS may further specify focal commodities, value chains, or production systems of interest for planned agricultural biotechnology activities.

SECTION B: FEDERAL AWARD INFORMATION

I. Use of the Annual Program Statement

When USAID intends to support a variety of creative approaches to develop and implement activities, the Agency may use an Annual Program Statement (APS) to generate competition for these awards. The APS seeks to provide broad flexibility for the relevant community to collaborate with USAID, each other, and local institutions (including the private sector, government, and civil society organizations) to build partnerships around key development challenges—in this case, the application of agricultural biotechnology to advance global food security.

II. Funding Opportunities

This Agricultural Biotechnology APS is unfunded. It is intended to describe the overarching scope of USAID's Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security Program and set forth the general process by which USAID will develop awards under subsequent, funded Addenda for projects or activities that fall within this scope.

USAID will collaborate with internal or external partners to post specific funding opportunities through Addenda to this APS. Addenda will be the exclusive source of funding through this APS and will be posted on www.grants.gov. The amount of resources made available will ultimately depend on the scope of Addenda released under this APS, the concepts received from applicants,

and the availability of funds. USAID/RFS~~BFS~~ anticipates issuing multiple awards as a result of Addenda to this APS. However, publishing this APS and subsequent Addenda does not commit USAID to make any awards.

Funded Addenda under this APS include the following:

Addendum #1
Title: Global Feed the Future Agricultural Biotechnology Program
Issuance Date: November 21, 2019
Concept Note Submission Date: January 17, 2020 **Responsible USAID M/B/IO:** RFS~~**BFS**~~/ARP

III. Expectations Regarding Co-Creation, Collaboration and Communication Co-creation is a design approach that brings people together to collectively produce a mutually valued outcome, using a participatory process that assumes some degree of shared power and decision-making. It is a time-limited process that focuses on generating a specific outcome and can be used at various points throughout the USAID Program Cycle.

Addenda issued under this Agricultural Biotechnology APS may offer opportunities for cocreation of approaches and activities to address programmatic objectives. Throughout the application and award process, USAID seeks extensive communication with prospective partners in order to jointly explore and define key challenges and problems, identify new and existing solutions, build consensus around areas for action, and/or refine plans to move forward with programs, projects, and activities. Such co-creation efforts are intended to reduce barriers to entry for new partners and improve the overall quality, value and impact of awards issued under this APS.

Specific co-creation processes and approaches may be detailed in individual Addenda issued under this APS.

None of USAID's communication during any co-creation process conducted under this APS or its Addenda should be interpreted as a commitment to making an award of USAID funding. Applicants are advised that participation in any co-creation process under this APS or its Addenda is entirely at their own risk; the Government is not responsible for any cost incurred by the Applicant if the Applicant decides to accept the invitation to co-create with USAID. A commitment to an award of USAID funding is only made when an award agreement is signed.

IV. Other Funding Information

a. **Estimate of Funds Available and Number of Awards Contemplated**

USAID intends to award multiple awards by way of funded Addenda issued under this APS. Subject to funding availability and at the discretion of the Agency, USAID intends to provide up to $100 million in total USAID funding of multiple awards over the lifetime of the program.

b. Start Date and Period of Performance for Federal Awards

The anticipated period of performance is pursuant to the issuance of subsequent Addenda. The estimated start date is undetermined as awards can be made on a rolling basis under any published Addenda.

c. Substantial Involvement

Any awards issued from Addenda under this APS could consist of all or a combination of the following elements of Substantial Involvement:

1. Approval of the Recipient's Implementation Plans
2. Approval of Specified Key Personnel
3. Agency and Recipient Collaboration or Joint Participation
4. Agency Authority to Immediately Halt a Construction Activity

d. **Authorized Geographic Code**

The geographic code for the procurement of commodities and services under this program is Code 937 (the United States, the recipient country, and developing countries other than advanced developing countries, but excluding any country that is a prohibited source).

e. Nature of the Relationship between USAID and the Recipient

The principal purpose of the relationship with any award Recipient under the subject program is to transfer funds to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation of the Agricultural Biotechnology for Global Food Security APS which is authorized by Federal statute. Any successful Recipient will be responsible for ensuring the achievement of the program objectives and the efficient and effective administration of the award through the application of sound management practices. The Recipient will assume responsibility for administering Federal funds in a manner consistent with underlying agreements, program objectives, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

SECTION C: ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

I. Eligibility Information

Unless otherwise specified in a given Addendum, all types of organizations may apply to Addenda issued under this Agricultural Biotechnology APS—including public, private, forprofit, or nonprofit organizations; public international organizations; non-governmental organizations; U.S. and non-U.S. governmental organizations; and multilateral or international donor organizations. Therefore, eligibility to respond to Addenda under this APS is not restricted. All organizations must be determined to be responsive to the APS as well as the specific Addendum.

Organizations that do not intend to apply for USAID support but possess relevant expertise, insight, or resources in the area of agricultural biotechnology may also participate in co-creation efforts, for the purposes of contributing to the discussion, facilitating coordination across aligned efforts, *etc.*

USAID welcomes applications from organizations that have not previously received financial assistance from USAID. Organizations that have not previously partnered with USAID are encouraged to participate, especially in response to Addenda where the entry point is a concept paper. Prior to making an award under this competition, USAID may perform a pre-award survey for organizations that are new to working with USAID ("NUPAS") or for organizations with outstanding audit findings. Accounting systems, audit issues and management capability questions may be reviewed as part of this process. If notified by USAID that a pre-award survey is necessary, applicants must prepare in advance the required information and documents. A preaward survey does not commit USAID to make an award to any organization.

The recommendation or selection of an Application for award does not in any way guarantee the award. In accordance with the principles established by USAID and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) (see 2 CFR 200.205), the AO must evaluate the risks posed by applicants and make an affirmative determination that the Applicant is "responsible," as discussed in ADS 303.3.9, before making an award.

Unless otherwise noted in a given Addendum, institutions responding to this APS may:

a. Apply to multiple Addenda under this APS.
b. Make multiple submissions as the lead applicant.
c. Participate as a sub-awardee on multiple submissions.

II. Cost Sharing or Matching

Although cost-share is encouraged, it is not a requirement to be eligible for submission of a concept note or full application, or other application materials, as specified in a given Addendum.

SECTION D: APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

I. Agency Point of Contact

Names: Olivia Ricks and Teena Curry
Title: Agreement Specialists ~~Contract~~ ~~Specialists~~
Email: biotechaps@usaid.gov
Mail Address: 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20523

USAID reserves the right to fund any or none of the applications submitted in response to Addenda issued under this APS. The Agreement Officer is the only individual who may legally commit the Government to the expenditure of public funds. Any award and subsequent incremental funding will be subject to the availability of funds and continued relevance to Agency programming.

II. Questions and Answers

Questions regarding this APS or any accompanying Addenda should be submitted by email to biotechaps@usaid.gov by the submission deadline. Any information given to a prospective applicant concerning this APS or subsequent Addendum will be furnished promptly to all other prospective applicants if that information is necessary in submitting applications or if the lack of it would be prejudicial to any other prospective applicant.

III. General Content and Form of Application

Application requirements will be described in detail in individual Addenda. Interested applicants and stakeholders should read each Addendum carefully, as it will describe the submission instructions that pertain to that particular funding opportunity.

USAID Addenda are time-sensitive calls for stakeholders and prospective applicants to participate in a co-creation and/or an application process. Different Addenda may prescribe a variety of different processes or approaches, which may require but are not limited to submission of some or all of the following materials:

a. **Expression of Interest (EOI).** A very short *(typically 1-2 pages)*, preliminary statement that allows stakeholders and prospective applicants to signal their interest in participating in initial co-creation discussions. USAID typically uses EOIs to select diverse respondents best able to contribute relevant expertise, insight, or resources during a planned co-creation process.

b. **Concept Note (CN).** A short *(typically 3-5 pages)* description of a proposed concept, approach, or activity, typically used by USAID to determine whether to engage in deeper co-creation discussions to further develop the concept.

c. **Full Application.** An in-depth *(typically 15-25 pages)* description of a proposed activity, typically used by USAID to determine whether to issue an award for funding. Typical Full Application requirements are described in further detail in Section D.V. below.

IV. General Guidelines for Preparation and Submission of Application Materials

Applicants interested in pursuing an opportunity posted in an Addendum must comply with the following general submission guidance, as well as any specific instructions in the Addendum:

a. USAID will not accept or consider any Statement of Interest, Concept Note, Application, or other material unless it is submitted in direct response to a specific Addendum issued under this Agricultural Biotechnology APS.

b. Any application materials must be prepared and submitted according to the instructions in the Addendum of interest—with particular attention to the relevant Point of Contact (POC), submission deadlines, and details of the submission review and selection process.

c. Applicants should submit only the information and materials specified in the Addendum, and only in the requested format. Applicants should not submit any alternative document or narrative as a substitute for requested information; application materials submitted in any other format or by any other means (including grants.gov) will not be accepted or reviewed.

d. All submissions must be in English.

e. Response to any Addendum of this APS is entirely at the Applicant's own risk; the Government is not responsible for the cost of preparing an EOI, CN, Full Application, other application materials, or co-creation participation (at any stage in the process), nor is the Government committed to funding any Concept Note or Full Application that may be submitted under this APS.

f. USAID reserves the right at any time to modify the APS co-creation, application, and award process as necessary to fulfill the objectives of a given Addendum; any variation from the process will be clearly stated in the Addendum. USAID may adjust timelines as the number of applicants and other scheduling may require.

V. Preparation of Full Applications:

Although this APS is not an RFA, prospective applicants should be aware of USAID's standard submission requirements. RFAs issued in the context of an Addendum to this APS will consist of, but are not limited to, the following requirements listed in this section. Any RFA issued under an Addendum will state the ultimate deciding evaluation and submission requirements.

Applications usually are submitted in two separate parts: the Technical Application and the Business (Cost) Application. This subsection addresses general content requirements applying to the full application. Please see subsections b and c, below, for information on the content specific to the Technical and Business (Cost) applications. The Technical application addresses technical aspects while the Business (Cost) Application presents the costs, and address risk and other related issues.

Both the Technical and Business (Cost) Applications may include a cover page containing the following information:

a. Name of the organization(s) submitting the application;
b. Identification and signature of the primary contact person (by name, title, organization, mailing address, telephone number and email address) and the identification of the alternate contact person (by name, title, organization, mailing address, telephone number and email address);
c. Program name
d. Notice of Funding Opportunity number
e. Name of any proposed sub-recipients or partnerships (identify if any of the organizations are local organizations, per USAID's definition of 'local entity' under ADS 303.

Any erasures or other changes to the application must be initialed by the person signing the application. Applications signed by an agent on behalf of the applicant must be accompanied by evidence of that agent's authority, unless that evidence has been previously furnished to the issuing office.

Applications may comply with the following:

- USAID will not review any pages in excess of the page limits noted in the subsequent sections. Please ensure that applications comply with the page limitations.
- Written in English
- Use standard 8 ½" x 11", single sided, single-spaced, 12 point Times New Roman font, 1" margins, left justification and headers and/or footers on each page including consecutive page numbers, date of submission, and applicant's name. ○ 10 point font can be used for graphs and charts. Tables however, must comply with the 12 point Times New Roman requirement.
- Submitted via Microsoft Word or PDF formats, except budget files which must be submitted in Microsoft Excel.

- The estimated start date identified in Section B of this APS must be used in the cost application.
- The technical application must be a searchable and editable Word or PDF format as appropriate. ○ The Cost Schedule must include an Excel spreadsheet with all cells unlocked and no hidden formulas or sheets. A PDF version of the Excel spreadsheet may be submitted in addition to the Excel version at the applicant's discretion, however, the official cost application submission is the unlocked Excel version.

Applicants should review and understand all aspects of this APS and the Addendum to which they are applying. Failure to do so may be considered as being non-responsive and may be evaluated accordingly. Applicants should retain a copy of the application and all enclosures for their records.

a. **Full Application Submission Procedures**

Applications may be submitted by email to the contact listed in the RFA. Email submissions should include the Addendum number and applicant's name in the subject line heading. In addition, for an application sent by multiple emails, the subject line should also indicate whether the email relates to the technical or cost application, and the desired sequence of the emails and their attachments (e.g. "No. 1 of 4", etc.). For example, if your cost application is being sent in two emails, the first email should have a subject line that states: "Addenda number, organization name, Cost Application, Part 1 of 2".

USAID's preference is that the technical and cost applications each be submitted as consolidated email attachments, e.g. that you consolidate the various parts of a technical application into a single document before sending it. If this is not possible, please provide instructions on how to collate the attachments. USAID will not be responsible for errors in compiling electronic applications if no instructions are provided or are unclear.

After submitting a Full Application electronically, applicants should immediately check their own email to confirm that the attachments were indeed sent. If an applicant discovers an error in transmission, please send the material again and note in the subject line of the email or indicate in the file name if submitted via grants.gov that it is a "corrected" submission. Do not send the same email more than once unless there has been a change, and if so, please note that it is a "corrected" email.

Applicants are reminded that e-mail is NOT instantaneous, and in some cases delays of several hours occur from transmission to receipt. Therefore, applicants are requested to send the application in sufficient time ahead of the deadline. For this APS, the initial point of entry to the government infrastructure is the USAID mail server.

There may be a problem with the receipt of *.zip files due to anti-virus software. Therefore, applicants are discouraged from sending files in this format as USAID/ RFS~~BFS~~ cannot guarantee their acceptance by the internet server.

Applications in response to an RFA issued under Addenda must be submitted no later than the closing date and time indicated in the RFA, as amended. Late applications will not be reviewed nor considered. Applicants should retain proof of timely delivery in the form of system generated documentation of delivery receipt date and time.

b. Full Technical Application Format

The technical application should be specific, complete, and presented concisely. The application should demonstrate the applicant's capabilities and expertise with respect to achieving the goals of this program. The application should take into account the requirements of the program and merit review criteria found in this APS and the individual Addendum to which you are applying.

1. Cover Page (See Section D.III above for requirements)

2. Table of Contents

3. Include major sections and page numbering to easily cross-reference and identify merit review criteria.

4. Executive Summary (One page)

The Executive Summary must provide a high-level overview of key elements of the Technical Application.

5. Technical Approach (no more than 25 pages)

c. Full Business (Cost) Application Format

The Business (Cost) Application should be submitted separately from the Technical Application. While no page limit exists for the full cost application, applicants are encouraged to be as concise as possible while still providing the necessary details. The business (cost) application should illustrate the entire period of performance, using the budget format shown in the SF424A.

Prior to award, applicants may be required to submit additional documentation deemed necessary for the Agreement Officer to assess the applicant's risk in accordance with 2 CFR 200.205. Applicants should not submit any additional information with their initial application.

The Cost Application should contain the following sections (which are further elaborated below this listing with the letters for each requirement):

1. **SF 424 Form(s)**

The applicant may sign and submit the cost application using the SF-424 series. Standard Forms can be accessed electronically at www.grants.gov or using the following links:

Instructions for SF424	http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/form-instructions/sf-424instructions.html
Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)	https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html
Instructions for SF424A	http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/form-instructions/sf-424ainstructions.html
Budget Information (SF-424A)	https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html
Instructions for SF424B	http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/form-instructions/sf-424binstructions.html
Assurances (SF-424B)	https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html

Failure to accurately complete these forms could result in the rejection of the application.

2. **Required Certifications and Assurances**

The applicant must complete the following documents and submit a signed copy upon request by the AO:

(1) "Certifications, Assurances, Representations, and Other Statements of the Recipient" document found at http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/303mav.pdf
(2) Assurances for Non-Construction Programs (SF-424B)
(3) Certificate of Compliance: Please submit a copy of your Certificate of Compliance if your organization's systems have been certified by USAID/Washington's Office of Acquisition and Assistance (M/OAA).

3. Budget and Budget Narrative

The Budget should be submitted as one unprotected Excel file (MS Office 2000 or later versions) with visible formulas and references and must be broken out by project year, including itemization of the federal and non-federal (cost share) amount. Files should not contain any

hidden or otherwise inaccessible cells. Budgets with hidden cells lengthen the cost analysis time required to make award, and may result in a rejection of the cost application. The Budget Narrative should contain sufficient detail to allow USAID to understand the proposed costs. The applicant should ensure the budgeted costs address any additional requirements identified in Section F, such as Branding and Marking. The Budget Narrative should be thorough, including sources for costs to support USAID's determination that the proposed costs are fair and reasonable.

i. The Budget should include the following worksheets or tabs, and contents, at a minimum:

- Summary Budget, inclusive of all program costs (federal and non-federal), broken out by major budget category and by year for activities implemented by the applicant and any potential sub-applicants for the entire period of the program.
- Detailed Budget, including a breakdown by year, sufficient to allow the Agency to determine that the costs represent a realistic and efficient use of funding to implement the applicant's program and are allowable in accordance with the cost principles found in 2 CFR 200 Subpart E.
- Detailed Budgets for each sub-recipient, for all federal funding and cost share, broken out by budget category and by year, for the entire implementation period of the project.

ii. The Detailed Budget should contain the following budget categories and information, at a minimum:

- Salaries and Allowances – Must be proposed consistent with 2 CFR 200.430 Compensation - Personal Services. The applicant's budget must include position title, salary rate, level of effort, and salary escalation factors for each position. Allowances, when proposed, must be broken down by specific type and by position. Applicants must explain all assumptions in the Budget Narrative. The Budget Narrative must demonstrate that the proposed compensation is reasonable for the services rendered and consistent with what is paid for similar work in other activities of the applicant. Applicants must provide their established written policies on personnel compensation. If the applicant's written policies do not address a specific element of compensation that is being proposed, the Budget Narrative must describe the rationale used and supporting market research.

- Fringe Benefits – (if applicable) If the applicant has a fringe benefit rate approved by an agency of the U.S. Government, the applicant must use such rate and provide evidence of its approval. If an applicant does not have a fringe benefit rate approved, the applicant must propose a rate and explain how the applicant determined the rate. In this case, the Budget Narrative must include a detailed breakdown comprised of all items of fringe

benefits (e.g., superannuation, gratuity, etc.) and the costs of each, expressed in U.S. dollars and as a percentage of salaries.

- Travel and Transportation – Provide details to explain the purpose of the trips, the number of trips, the origin and destination, the number of individuals traveling, and the duration of the trips. Per Diem and associated travel costs must be based on the applicant's normal travel policies. When appropriate please provide supporting documentation as an attachment, such as company travel policy, and explain assumptions in the Budget Narrative.

- Procurement or Rental of Goods (Equipment & Supplies), Services, and Real Property – Must include information on estimated types of equipment, models, supplies and the cost per unit and quantity. The Budget Narrative must include the purpose of the equipment and supplies and the basis for the estimates. The Budget Narrative must support the necessity of any rental costs and reasonableness in light of such factors as: rental costs of comparable property, if any; market conditions in the area; alternatives available; and the type, life expectancy, condition, and value of the property leased.

- Subawards – Specify the budget for the portion of the program to be passed through to any subrecipients. See 2 CFR 200.330 for assistance in determining whether the sub-tier entity is a subrecipient or contractor. The subrecipient budgets must align with the same requirements as the applicant's budget, including those related to fringe and indirect costs.

- Construction – If applicable

- Other Direct Costs – This may include other costs not elsewhere specified, such as report preparation costs, passports and visas fees, medical exams and inoculations, as well as any other miscellaneous costs which directly benefit the program proposed by the applicant. The applicant should indicate the subject, venue and duration of any proposed conferences and seminars, and their relationship to the objectives of the program, along with estimates of costs. Otherwise, the narrative should be minimal.

- Indirect Costs – Applicants must indicate whether they are proposing indirect costs or will charge all costs directly. In order to better understand indirect costs please see Subpart E of 2 CFR 200.414. The application must identify which approach they are

requesting and provide the applicable supporting information. Below are the most commonly used Indirect Cost Rate methods:

- Method 1 - Direct Charge Only
  Eligibility: Any applicant
  Initial Application Requirements: See above on direct costs

- Method 2 - Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA)
  Eligibility: Any applicant with a NICRA issued by a USG Agency must use that NICRA
  Initial Application Requirements: If the applicant has a current NICRA, submit your approved NICRA and the associated disclosed practices. If your NICRA was issued by an Agency other than USAID, provide the contact information for the approving Agency. Additionally, at the Agency's discretion, a provisional rate may be set forth in the award subject to audit and finalization. See USAID's Indirect Cost Rate Guide for Non Profit Organizations for further guidance.

- Method 3 - De minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (MTDC)
  Eligibility: Any applicant that has never received a NICRA
  Initial Application Requirements: Costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct costs, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. If chosen, this methodology once elected must be used consistently for all Federal awards until such time as a non-Federal entity chooses to negotiate an indirect rate, which the non-Federal entity may apply to do at any time. The applicant must describe which cost elements it charges indirectly vs. directly. See 2 CFR 200.414(f) for further information.

If the applicant does not have an approved NICRA and does not elect to utilize the 10% de minimis rate, the Agreement Officer will provide further instructions and may request additional supporting information, including financial statements and audits, should the application still be under consideration after the merit review. USAID is under no obligation to approve the applicant's requested method.

d. Prior Approvals in accordance with 2 CFR 200.407

Inclusion of an item of cost in the detailed application budget does not satisfy any requirements for prior approval by the Agency. If the applicant would like the award to reflect approval of any cost elements for which prior written approval is specifically required for allowability, the applicant must specify and justify that cost. See 2 CFR 200.407 for information regarding which cost elements require prior written approval.

e. Approval of Subawards

The applicant may be asked to submit information for all subawards that it wishes to have approved at the time of award. For each proposed subaward the applicant must provide the following:

1. Name of organization
2. DUNS Number
3. Confirmation that the subrecipient does not appear on the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) list
4. Confirmation that the subrecipient does not have active exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM)
5. Confirmation that the subrecipient is not listed in the United Nations Security designation list
6. Confirmation that the subrecipient is not suspended or debarred
7. Confirmation that the applicant has completed a risk assessment of the subrecipient, in accordance with 2 CFR 200.331(b)
8. Any negative findings as a result of the risk assessment and the applicant's plan for mitigation.

f. Dun and Bradstreet and SAM Requirements

USAID may not award to an applicant unless the applicant has complied with all applicable unique entity identifier (DUNS number) and System for Award Management (SAM) requirements. Each applicant (unless the applicant is an individual or Federal awarding agency that is exempted from requirements under 2 CFR 25.110(b) or (c), or has an exception approved by the Federal awarding agency under 2 CFR 25.110(d)) is required to:

1. Provide a valid DUNS number for the applicant and all proposed sub-recipients;
2. Be registered in SAM before submitting its application. SAM is streamlining processes, eliminating the need to enter the same data multiple times, and consolidating hosting to make the process of doing business with the government more efficient (www.sam.gov).
3. Continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active Federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a Federal awarding agency.

The registration process may take many weeks to complete. Therefore, applicants are encouraged to begin the process early. If an applicant has not fully complied with the requirements above by the time USAID is ready to make an award, USAID may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive an award and use that determination as a basis for making an award to another applicant.

DUNS number: http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform
SAM registration: http://www.sam.gov

Non-U.S. applicants can find additional resources for registering in SAM, including a Quick Start Guide and a video on how to obtain an NCAGE code, on www.sam.gov, navigate to Help, then to International Registrants.

g. History of Performance

The applicant may be asked to provide information regarding its recent history of performance for all its contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements involving similar or related programs, not to exceed five (5) years, as follows:

1. Name of the Awarding Organization;
2. Award Number;
3. Activity Title;
4. A brief description of the activity;
5. Period of Performance;
6. Award Amount;
7. Reports and findings from any audits performed; and
8. Name of at least two (2) updated professional contacts who most directly observed the work at the organization for which the service was performed with complete current contact information including telephone number, and e-mail address for each proposed individual.

If the applicant encountered problems on any of the referenced Awards, it may provide a short explanation and the corrective action taken. The applicant should not provide general information on its performance. USAID reserves the right to obtain relevant information concerning an applicant's history of performance from any sources and may consider such information in its review of the applicant's risk. The Agency may request additional information and conduct a pre-award survey if it determines that it is necessary to inform the risk assessment.

h. Branding Strategy & Marking Plan

The apparently successful applicant will be asked to provide a Branding Strategy and Marking Plan to be evaluated and approved by the Agreement Officer and incorporated into any resulting award.

1. Branding Strategy – Assistance (June 2012)

i. Applicants recommended for an assistance award must submit and negotiate a ii. "Branding Strategy," describing how the program, project, or activity is named and positioned, and how it is promoted and communicated to beneficiaries and host country citizens.

iii. The request for a Branding Strategy, by the Agreement Officer from the applicant, confers no rights to the applicant and constitutes no USAID commitment to an award.

iv. Failure to submit and negotiate a Branding Strategy within the time frame specified by the Agreement Officer will make the applicant ineligible for an award.

v. The applicant must include all estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAID programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events, materials, and so forth, in the budget portion of the application. These costs are subject to the revision and negotiation with the Agreement Officer and will be incorporated into the Total Estimated Amount of the grant, cooperative agreement or other assistance instrument.

vi. The Branding Strategy must include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- All estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAI programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events, materials, and so forth.

- The intended name of the program, project, or activity.

- USAID requires the applicant to use the "USAID Identity," comprised of the USAID logo and brandmark, with the tagline "from the American people" as found on the USAID Web site at http://www.usaid.gov/branding, unless the RFA or APS states that the USAID Administrator has approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.

- USAID prefers local language translations of the phrase "made possible by (or with) the generous support of the American People" next to the USAID Identity when acknowledging contributions.

- It is acceptable to cobrand the title with the USAID Identity and the applicant's identity.

- If branding in the above manner is inappropriate or not possible, the applicant must explain how USAID's involvement will be showcased during publicity for the program or project.

- USAID prefers to fund projects that do not have a separate logo or identity that competes with the USAID Identity. If there is a plan to develop a separate logo to consistently identify this program, the applicant must attach a copy of the proposed logos. Section VI

of the RFA or APS will state if an Administrator approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.

- The intended primary and secondary audiences for this project or program, including direct beneficiaries and any special target segments.

- Planned communication or program materials used to explain or market the program to beneficiaries needs to:
  - Describe the main program message.

  - Provide plans for training materials, posters, pamphlets, public service announcement, billboards, Web sites, and so forth, as appropriate.

  - Provide any plans to announce and promote publicly this program or project to host country citizens, such as media releases, press conferences, public events, and so forth. Applicant must incorporate the USAID Identity and the message, "USAID is from the American People."

  - Provide any additional ideas to increase awareness that the American people support this project or program.

- Information on any direct involvement from host-country government or ministry, including any planned acknowledgement of the host-country government.

- Any other groups whose logo or identity the applicant will use on program materials and related materials. Indicate if they are a donor or why they will be visibly acknowledged, and if they will receive the same prominence as USAID.

- The Agreement Officer will review the Branding Strategy to ensure the above information is adequately included and consistent with the stated objectives of the award, the applicant's cost data submissions, and the performance plan.
- If the applicant receives an assistance award, the Branding Strategy will be included in and made part of the resulting grant or cooperative agreement

(END OF PRE-AWARD TERM)

2. Marking Plan – Assistance (June 2012)

i. Applicants recommended for an assistance award must submit and negotiate a "Marking Plan," detailing the public communications, commodities, and program materials, and other items that will visibly bear the "USAID Identity," which comprises of the USAID

logo and brandmark, with the tagline “from the American people.” The USAID Identity is the official marking for the Agency, and is found on the USAID Web site at http://www.usaid.gov/branding. Section VI of the RFA or APS will state if an Administrator approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.

- The request for a Marking Plan, by the Agreement Officer from the applicant, confers no rights to the applicant and constitutes no USAID commitment to an award.

- Failure to submit and negotiate a Marking Plan within the time frame specified by the Agreement Officer will make the applicant ineligible for an award.

- The applicant must include all estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAID programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events, materials, and so forth, in the budget portion of the application. These costs are subject to the revision and negotiation with the Agreement Officer and will be incorporated into the Total Estimated Amount of the grant, cooperative agreement or other assistance instrument.

ii. The Marking Plan must include all of the following:

 A description of the public communications, commodities, and program materials that the applicant plans to produce and which will bear the USAID Identity as part of the award, including:

- Program, project, or activity sites funded by USAID, including visible infrastructure projects or other sites physical in nature;

- Technical assistance, studies, reports, papers, publications, audiovisual productions, public service announcements, Web sites/Internet activities, promotional, informational, media, or communications products funded by USAID;

- Commodities, equipment, supplies, and other materials funded by USAID, including commodities or equipment provided under humanitarian assistance or disaster relief programs; and

- It is acceptable to cobrand the title with the USAID Identity and the applicant's identity.

- Events financed by USAID, such as training courses, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, fairs, workshops, press conferences and other public activities. If the USAID Identity cannot be displayed, the recipient is encouraged to otherwise acknowledge USAID and the support of the American people.

 A table on the program deliverables with the following details:

- The program deliverables that the applicant plans to mark with the USAID Identity;

- The type of marking and what materials the applicant will use to mark the program deliverables;

- When in the performance period the applicant will mark the program deliverables, and where the applicant will place the marking;

- What program deliverables the applicant does not plan to mark with the USAID Identity, and

- The rationale for not marking program deliverables.

 Any requests for an exemption from USAID marking requirements, and an explanation of why the exemption would apply. The applicant may request an exemption if USAID marking requirements would:

- Compromise the intrinsic independence or neutrality of a program or materials where independence or neutrality is an inherent aspect of the program and materials. The applicant must identify the USAID Development Objective, Interim Result, or program goal furthered by an appearance of neutrality, or state why an aspect of the award is presumptively neutral. Identify by category or deliverable item, examples of material for which an exemption is sought.

- Diminish the credibility of audits, reports, analyses, studies, or policy recommendations whose data or findings must be seen as independent. The applicant must explain why each particular deliverable must be seen as credible.

- Undercut host-country government "ownership" of constitutions, laws, regulations, policies, studies, assessments, reports, publications, surveys or audits, public service announcements, or other communications. The applicant must explain why each particular item or product is better positioned as host-country government item or product.

- Impair the functionality of an item. The applicant must explain how marking the item or commodity would impair its functionality.

- Incur substantial costs or be impractical. The applicant must explain why marking would not be cost beneficial or practical.

- Offend local cultural or social norms, or be considered inappropriate. The applicant must identify the relevant norm, and explain why marking would violate that norm or otherwise be inappropriate.

- Conflict with international law. The applicant must identify the applicable international law violated by the marking.

- The Agreement Officer will consider the Marking Plan's adequacy and reasonableness and will approve or disapprove any exemption requests. The Marking Plan will be reviewed to ensure the above information is adequately included and consistent with the stated objectives of the award, the applicant's cost data submissions, and the performance plan.

- If the applicant receives an assistance award, the Marking Plan, including an approved exemption, will be included in and made part of the resulting grant or cooperative agreement, and will apply for the term of the award unless provided otherwise.

(END OF PRE-AWARD TERM)

i. Funding Restrictions

Profit is not allowable for recipients or subrecipients under this award. See 2 CFR 200.330 for assistance in determining whether a sub-tier entity is a subrecipient or contractor.

Construction is not anticipated under awards resulting from Addenda to this APS.

USAID will not allow the reimbursement of pre-award costs under this award without the explicit written approval of the Agreement Officer.

Except as may be specifically approved in advance by the AO, all commodities and services that will be reimbursed by USAID under this award must be from the authorized geographic code specified in Section B.4 of this NOFO and must meet the source and nationality requirements set forth in 22 CFR 228.

j. Conflict of Interest Pre-Award Term

1. Personal Conflict of Interest

i. An actual or appearance of a conflict of interest exists when an applicant organization or an

employee of the organization has a relationship with an Agency official involved in the competitive award decision-making process that could affect that Agency official's impartiality. The term "conflict of interest" includes situations in which financial or other personal considerations may compromise, or have the appearance of compromising, the obligations and duties of a USAID employee or recipient employee.

ii. The applicant must provide conflict of interest disclosures when it submits an SF-424. Should the applicant discover a previously undisclosed conflict of interest after submitting the application, the applicant must disclose the conflict of interest to the AO no later than ten (10) calendar days following discovery.

2. Organizational Conflict of Interest

The applicant must notify USAID of any actual or potential conflict of interest that they are aware of that may provide the applicant with an unfair competitive advantage in competing for this financial assistance award. Examples of an unfair competitive advantage include but are not limited to situations in which an applicant or the applicant's employee gained access to non-public information regarding a federal assistance funding opportunity, or an applicant or applicant's employee was substantially involved in the preparation of a federal assistance funding opportunity. USAID will promptly take appropriate action upon receiving any such notification from the applicant.

(END OF PRE-AWARD TERM)

SECTION E: APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

Each Addendum issued under the APS will describe evaluation criteria tailored to the funding or co-creation opportunity described in that Addendum. Applicants should note that these criteria will serve to: (a) identify the significant matters which the applicants should address in their application materials, and (b) set the standard against which all application materials will be evaluated. Technical and other factors will be evaluated relative to each other, as described in this APS and in the relevant Addendum.

Although evaluation criteria will vary depending on the scope and objectives of a particular Addendum and the type of application materials requested, they will generally consider:

- Strategic alignment with USAID priorities;
- Potential to achieve development impact; and
- The quality of the activity's proposed structure and design.

USAID's review of application materials will be conducted by a selection panel with technical, geographic, and operational expertise relevant to the particular Addendum. The selection panel may include USAID/RFS~~BFS~~ staff, as well as staff from other M/B/IOs, U.S. Government Agencies, or relevant external stakeholders as appropriate in accordance with 2 CFR 200 and 2 CFR 700.

SECTION F: FEDERAL AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

I. Federal Award Notices

Under this APS and its associated Addenda, awards cannot be committed until funds have been appropriated, allocated and committed through internal USAID procedures. While USAID anticipates that these procedures will be successfully completed, potential applicants are hereby notified of these requirements and conditions for the award.

II. Administrative & National Policy Requirements

The resulting award from Addenda under this APS will be administered in accordance with the following policies and regulations.

For US organizations: ADS 303, 2 CFR 700, 2 CFR 200, and Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental organizations.

For Non US organizations: Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Non-governmental Organizations.

See Annex 2, for a list of the Standard Provisions that will be applicable to any awards resulting from Addenda under this APS.

III. Reporting Requirements

Financial Reports shall be in keeping with 2 CFR 200 and 2 CFR 700. Any awards resulting from Addenda to this APS may include, but are not limited to, any of the following reporting requirements.

a) Financial Reporting:

The recipient shall list each country included in the program and the total amount expended for each country under the award for the reporting period in the "Remarks" block on the Federal Financial Form (SF-425), or on a separate sheet of paper. Financial Reports will be required on a quarterly basis. The recipient shall submit these forms in the following manner:

For recipients without a letter of credit:

The Recipient must submit one electronic original to the Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) with one copy to the Agreement Officer of Standard Form 425 (SF-425) on a quarterly basis.

For recipients with a letter of credit:

(1) The recipient must submit the Federal Financial Form (SF-425) on a quarterly basis via electronic format to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (http://www.dpm.psc.gov). The recipient must submit a copy of the FFR at the same time to the Agreement Officer and the Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR).
(2) The recipient must submit the original and two copies of all final financial reports to USAID/Washington, M/CFO/CMP/LOC Unit, the Agreement Officer, and the AOR. The recipient must submit an electronic version of the final Federal Financial Form (SF-425) to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in accordance with paragraph (1) above.

Electronic copies of the SF-425 can be found at:
http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/standard_forms/ff_report.pdf and
http://www.forms.gov/bgfPortal/docDetails.do?dId=15149.

Line item instructions for completing the SF-425 can be found at:
http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/standard_forms/ffr_instructions.pdf.

Reporting on Foreign Taxes shall be in accordance with Standard Provision II.15., Reporting of Foreign Taxes (March 2006), at the following address:
http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/303maa.pdf

b) Performance Reporting

Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance

1. Annual Work-Plans

Recipients are usually required to submit annual project work-plans, delineated by the reporting periods described in paragraph (c)(1) below, which describes all activities planned for the year, including activities planned under Associate Awards to the extent known at the time; the site(s) where they will be conducted, benchmarks/milestones and annual performance targets; the outputs/outcomes which the Recipient expects to achieve; and the input/support planned to be provided by the Recipient, during the workplan period. Included shall be an explanation of how those inputs are expected to achieve the outputs/outcomes and benchmarks/milestones. The Recipient shall describe

and use appropriate gender sensitive methodologies and shall maintain gender-integration and balance in all activities, targeting women and girls when is necessary to achieve that balance.

The first-year work-plan may include the environmental documentation that may be required by the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation. An EMMP (Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan), PERSUAP (Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan), or other document which is approved by USAID as a requirement of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation will be integrated into subsequent-year annual work-plans, making any necessary adjustments to activity implementation in order to minimize adverse impacts to the environment.

Project Work Plans and Reports will be aligned with the USG fiscal year (October through September). The final annual work-plan for the first year will be submitted not later than 90- days after the effective date of the award. Annual work- plans for subsequent years shall be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the start of the next year. Annual work-plans and significant revisions thereto are subject to USAID approval.

The work-plans will describe activities to be conducted at a greater level of detail than the Program Description of the award, but shall be cross-referenced with the applicable sections in the Program Description. All work-plan activities must be within the scope and objectives of the award. Work-plans shall not change such scope and objectives or any other terms and conditions of the award in any way; such changes may only be approved by the Agreement Officer, in advance and in writing. Thereafter, if there are inconsistencies between the work-plan and the Program Description or other terms and conditions of the award, the latter will take precedence over the work-plan.

2. Performance Reports

The Recipient shall electronically submit all performance reports to the AOR in USAID/Washington. Performance reports will consist of the following:

i. Annual Reports

Annual Reports covering the period October 1 through September 30, or the equivalent time period as per the award date, shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period. The reports are to include:

- Overview of progress with project implementation;
- Comparison of accomplishments against and targets for established performance and impact indicators, with explanations for deviations from the

targets;

- Summary of accomplishments and lessons learned with regard to good practice for development and operation of local extension and advisory services systems;
- Summary of accomplishments and experience with dissemination of good practice for development and operation of local extension and advisory services systems;
- Summary and discussion of experience with country level development of capacity for efficient, effective, and sustainable extension and advisory services systems;
- Discussion of any implementation problems encountered;
- Summary of expected activities over the next six months.

A copy of the annual report shall also be submitted to the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse.

ii. Notifications

The Recipient will be required to immediately notify the AOR and the Agreement Officer of developments that have a significant impact on the award-supported activities. Also, notification shall be given in the case of problems, delays, or adverse conditions which materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of the award. This notification shall include a statement of the action taken or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

iii. Final Report

The final performance report will replace the last semi-annual report, and shall include the information described in paragraph (c) (1) above. The final report shall include an executive summary of the Recipient's accomplishments overall and by country program in achieving results and impact; conclusions about lessons learned; future challenges and opportunities; an overall description of the Recipient's activities and attainment of results by country or region; an assessment of progress made toward accomplishing the development impact objectives and expected results; significance of these activities; important research findings; and comments and recommendations. The final report shall incorporate the findings and results that were included in previous annual reports, and is due no later than 90 days after the completion, expiration, or termination of the award. A copy of the final report shall also be submitted to the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse.

IV. Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS)

The Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) is part of an interagency effort to consolidate USG reporting on Feed the Future activities. USAID, USDA, MCC, Peace Corps, Treasury, and the US-Africa Development Foundation contribute data to FTFMS. FTFMS indicator data are the official data for Feed the Future, provide the foundation for the Feed the Future Progress Report, and inform decisions on future programming and budget allocations. The Recipient shall report on relevant FTFMS indicators along with the Annual Report submission. This reporting shall following the same reporting schedule for Annual and Final Reports. FTFMS Resources and guidance are found here:

https://www.agrilinks.org/blog/feed-future-agricultural-indicators-guide-resourceimproved-measurement-agricultural-production

https://www.agrilinks.org/feed-future-monitoring-system-ftfms-resources-page

V. Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) Requirements

USAID maintains the DEC as its primary institutional memory resource. It provides Agency staff and development partners with accurate, comprehensive, and timely Information on the Agency's development experience. The DEC includes USAID-funded materials created by the Agency and its contractors and grantees. OMB Circular A- 130, Management of Federal Information Resources, requires executive agencies to establish a system to acquire and disseminate information for the purpose of supporting strategic planning activities.

Submission of Performance Reports and Other Deliverables

The Recipient shall submit an original performance report to the Washington AOR, one copy to the Agreement Officer, and one electronic copy of the final report to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC). Documents submitted to the DEC should be sent in original format via email to:

E-mail: docsubmit@dec.cdie.org

Please reference web site http://www.dec.org/submit_doc.cfm or contact one of the following concerning any questions your organization may have on the reporting requirements:

Development Experience Clearinghouse
E-mail: docsubmit@dec.cdie.org

Phone: (301) 562-0641

USAID/PPC/DEI
Phone (202) 712-4696

VI. Program Income

The Recipient shall account for any Program Income in accordance with 2 CFR 200.307 (or the Standard Provision entitled Program Income for non-U.S. organizations). Program Income earned under a resulting award shall be added to the USAID funding and applied towards program use. Program income is not anticipated for this program.

VII. Environmental Compliance

a. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Section 117 requires that the impact of USAID's activities on the environment be considered and that USAID include environmental sustainability as a central consideration in designing and carrying out its development programs. This mandate is codified in Federal Regulations (22 CFR 216) and in USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) Parts 201.5.10g and 204 (http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ADS/200/), which, in part, require that the potential environmental impacts of USAID-financed activities are identified prior to a final decision to proceed and that appropriate environmental safeguards are adopted for all activities. Recipient environmental compliance obligations under these regulations and procedures are specified in the following paragraphs of this cooperative agreement.
b. In addition, recipient must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. In case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.
c. No activity funded under this cooperative agreement will be implemented unless an environmental threshold determination, as defined by 22 CFR 216, has been reached for that activity, as documented in a Request for Categorical Exclusion (RCE), Initial Environmental
d. Examination (IEE), or Environmental Assessment (EA) duly signed by the Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO). (Hereinafter, such documents are described as "approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.")

SECTION G: FEDERAL AWARDING AGENCY CONTACT(S)

Additional information can be found at www.grants.gov. For questions, please contact the USAID staff named in the specific Agricultural Biotechnology APS Addendum.

For any questions regarding this general APS, send an email to biotechaps@usaid.gov by the submission deadline. Questions regarding specific Addenda, including CNs, must be submitted

to the contact(s) listed in that Addendum. All questions submitted should explicitly state whether it is in response to the APS or Addenda. If a question is in regards to a specific Addendum, the title of that Addendum should be listed in the subject line.

SECTION H: INFORMATIONPROTECTION

I. Applications with Proprietary Data

Applicants who include data that they do not want disclosed to the public for any purpose or used by the U.S. Government except for evaluation purpose, should mark the cover page with the following:

> "This application includes data that must not be disclosed duplicated, used, or disclosed – in whole or in part – for any purpose other than to evaluate this application. If, however, an award is made as a result of – or in connection with – the submission of this data, the U.S. Government will have the right to duplicate, use, or disclose the data to the extent provided in the resulting award. This restriction does not limit the U.S. Government's right to use information contained in this data if it is obtained from another source without restriction. The data subject to this restriction are contained in sheets {insert sheet numbers}."

Additionally, the applicant must mark each sheet of data it wishes to restrict with the following: "Use or disclosure of data contained on this sheet is subject to the restriction on the title page of this application."

II. Information Protection

USAID's goal is to facilitate the research and development that will lead to innovative, and potentially commercially viable, solutions. Understanding the sensitive nature of submitters' information, USAID will work with organizations to protect intellectual property. Expressions of Interest and Concept Notes should be free of any intellectual property that the Applicant wishes to protect, as USAID may freely share EOIs with other co-creation participants and stakeholders, and CNs may be shared with USAID partners as part of the review and selection process. However, once Applicants have been invited to engage in further discussions at the full Application stage, Applicants will work with USAID to identify proprietary information that requires protection.

Organizations making submissions under this APS grant to USAID a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to use, disclose, reproduce, and prepare derivative works, and to have or permit others to do so to any information contained in any Statement of Interest or Concept Note submitted under this APS. If USAID engages with the organization regarding its submission, the parties can negotiate further intellectual property protection for the organization's intellectual property.

Organizations must ensure that any submissions under this APS are free of any third party proprietary data rights that would impact the license granted to USAID herein.

SECTION I: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AWARD ADMINISTRATION

- Award Solicitation, Award Process and Standard Provisions for U.S. organizations and Non-U.S. Non-governmental Organizations: http://www.usaid.gov/who-weare/agencypolicy/series-300
- Grant and Contract Process: http://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/get-grant-orcontract/grantand-contract-process
- Standard Provisions (Non-U.S. Non-Governmental Organizations): http://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/300/303mab
- Intellectual Property and Other Issues: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgibin/textidx?SID=d3769da5cf0d02900f539c8deb2cd59c&mc=true&n ode=se2.1.200_1448&rgn=div8
- USAID's Gender Equality Policy: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/GenderEqualityPolicy.pdf ● Environmental Compliance Background Information: http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance
- USAID Open Data Policy: https://www.usaid.gov/data/frequently-asked-questions
- Information on how the Agency will ensure environmental soundness and compliance in design and implementation when required by the 22 CFR 216 determination: http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/agency-policy/series-200
- Branding and Marking Policy and Resources: https://www.usaid.gov/branding
- Feed the Future Branding Guidelines https://www.feedthefuture.gov/branding-guidelines/

ANNEX 1: SAMPLE AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY PROCUDUCT LIFE CYCLE

	DISCOVERY *	PROOF OF CONCEPT	EARLY DEVELOPMENT	ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	REGULATORY / PRE-COMMERCIAL	PRODUCT SCALING
R & D	Select gene target & analyze function Literature review	Screen efficacy in laboratory / contained trials	Optimize/transform construct Select lead events	Regulatory CFTs	Breed into target germplasm/organism	Assess product performance / impact
REGULATORY	Identify potential hazards	Identify regulatory needs & strategy	Initiate regulatory dossier Obtain & comply with permits	Develop regulatory dossier Obtain & comply with permits	Submit regulatory dossier Obtain regulatory approvals	Disseminate product Maintain permits & oversee regulatory compliance
MARKETING	Identify potential applications / markets	ID target market & develop product concept Identify product scaling pathway(s)	Refine product concept Identify scaling partners, preliminary scaling targets	Farmer demonstrations & on-farm CFTs Value-chain outreach	Marketing Bulk & distribute seed	Marketing Product QC & support
LEGAL	Develop IP structure	Determine IP / legal / licensing approach with partners	IP / legal / licensing discussions with research & scaling partners	IP / legal / licensing discussions with research & scaling partners	Finalize licensing arrangements Legal support	Product support

* Note that USAID investment at the early "Discovery" phase is expected to be minimal

Product Development Life Cycle with Sample Milestones/Activities

A simplified example of a USAID biotechnology product life-cycle is presented in Annex 1. This is illustrative, not prescriptive; prospective partners are expected to modify and expand upon this example in the context of their own proposed activities.

The **product life cycle** is the standardized process that every product undergoes as it matures, from inception through disposal. Though details vary depending on the product, the life cycle is typically conceptualized in successive phases such as Discovery, Development, Regulatory Approval, Production, Distribution, Utilization, and Discontinuation. By encouraging long-term strategic planning, a life-cycle approach to agricultural biotechnology product development ensures that, even under USAID's relatively short (3-5 year) award phases, sufficient consideration is given to relevant technical and operational functions throughout each phase of development in anticipation of longer-term implementation needs—for example, addressing not only technical research milestones, but also considerations such as local partner and stakeholder engagement and communications; legal and licensing concerns; regulatory affairs and compliance; and product marketing, even during early phases of the product life cycle.

In particular, USAID's product life cycle approach emphasizes establishment of appropriate **phase gates**—defined decision points that govern whether and when a product progresses from one phase of development to the next—to structure agricultural biotechnology activities. (For example, appropriate product-specific phase gate decision points would be developed for the sample activities and milestones presented in Annex 1.) Another essential consideration across the agricultural biotechnology product life cycle is **product stewardship,** which refers to the responsible management (handling, governance, oversight, *etc.*) of a product throughout the various phases of its life cycle. Throughout the product life cycle, accomplishing the relevant activities and milestones also offers opportunity for **capacity development** of local research, scaling, and other partners, as an essential part of product development efforts.

Further details can be found in the Agricultural Biotechnology for Food Security Annual Program Statement (*Section A.II.2.b.1*).

ANNEX 2 - STANDARD PROVISIONS

(Note: the full text of these provisions may be found at: https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/300/303maa and https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/300/303mab). The actual Standard Provisions included in the award will be dependent on the organization that is selected. The award will include the latest Mandatory Provisions for either U.S. or non-U.S. Nongovernmental organizations**.** The award may also contain the following "required as applicable" Standard Provisions:

REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Standard Provision
RAA1. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PREDETERMINED (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA2. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PROVISIONAL (Nonprofit) (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA3. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE - PROVISIONAL (Profit) (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA4. EXCHANGE VISITORS AND PARTICIPANT TRAINING (JUNE 2012)
RAA5. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY 2009)
RAA6. PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AS A RESEARCH SUBJECT (APRIL 1998)
RAA7. CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS (MARCH 2004)
RAA8. TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1985)
RAA9. COST SHARING (MATCHING) (FEBRUARY 2012)
RAA10. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS (JUNE 1999)
RAA11. INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)
RAA12. REPORTING HOST GOVERNMENT TAXES (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA13. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JUNE 2012)
RAA14. CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IMPLEMENTATION (ASSISTANCE) (FEBRUARY 2012)
RAA15. CONDOMS (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)
RAA16. PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)
RAA17. USAID DISABILITY POLICY - ASSISTANCE (DECEMBER 2004)

RAA18. STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (SEPTEMBER 2004)
RAA19. STATEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTERS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES ON LACK OF SUPPORT FOR PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
RAA20. ELIGIBILITY OF SUBRECIPIENTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS (JUNE 2012)
RAA21. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
RAA22. UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM OF AWARD MANAGEMENT (July 2015)
RAA23. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA24. PATENT REPORTING PROCEDURES (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA25. ACCESS TO USAID FACILITIES AND USAID'S INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AUGUST 2013)
RAA26. CONTRACT PROVISION FOR DBA INSURANCE UNDER RECIPIENT PROCUREMENTS (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA27. AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (April 2016)
RAA28. PROTECTING LIFE IN GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE (MAY 2019)

REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR NON-U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Standard Provision
RAA1. ADVANCE PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA2. REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA3. INDIRECT COSTS – NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE AGREEMENT (NICRA) (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA4. INDIRECT COSTS – CHARGED AS A FIXED AMOUNT (NONPROFIT) (JUNE 2012)
RAA5. UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM OF AWARD MANAGEMENT (July 2015)
RAA6. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA7. SUBAWARDS (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA8. TRAVEL AND INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA9. OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (JUNE 2012)
RAA10. REPORTING HOST GOVERNMENT TAXES (JUNE 2012)
RAA11. PATENT RIGHTS (JUNE 2012)

RAA12. EXCHANGE VISITORS AND PARTICIPANT TRAINING (JUNE 2012)
RAA13. INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)
RAA 14. COST SHARE (JUNE 2012)
RAA15. PROGRAM INCOME (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA16. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JUNE 2012)
RAA17. STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN
USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (SEPTEMBER 2004)
RAA18. PROTECTION OF HUMAN RESEARCH SUBJECTS (JUNE 2012)
RAA19. STATEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTERS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES ON LACK OF SUPPORT FOR PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
RAA20. ELIGIBILITY OF SUBRECIPIENTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS (JUNE 2012)
RAA21. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
RAA22. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY 2009)
RAA23. CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IMPLEMENTATION (ASSISTANCE) (FEBRUARY 2012)
RAA24. CONDOMS (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)
RAA25. PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING(ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)
RAA26. LIMITATION ON SUBAWARDS TO NON-LOCAL ENTITIES (JULY 2014)
RAA27. CONTRACT PROVISION FOR DBA INSURANCE UNDER RECIPIENT PROCUREMENTS (DECEMBER 2014)
RAA28. CONTRACT AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (April 2016)
RAA29. PROTECTING LIFE IN GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE (MAY 2019)

ANNEX 3 - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AO - Agreement Officer
APS - Annual Program Statement
RFS~~BFS~~ – Bureau for Resilience and Food Security ~~Bureau for Food Security~~
CLA - Collaborating, Learning & Adapting
CN - Concept Note
CRISPR - Clustered Regularly Interspersed Short Palindromic Repeats
EOI - Expression of Interest
GE - Genetically Engineered
GFSA - Global Food Security Act
GFSS - Global Food Security Strategy
KM - Knowledge Management
M/B/IO - Mission/Bureau/Implementing Office
OMB - Office of Management and Budget
PSE - Private Sector Engagement
R&D - Research and Development
RFA - Request for Applications
RFP - Request for Proposals
TALEN - Transcription Activator-Like Effector Nuclease
USAID - United States Agency for International Development

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