Malaria Vector Control Program

REQUEST FOR APPLICATION (RFA)

RFA SOLICITATION NUMBER: RFA-OAA-14-000015

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Primary Point of Contact

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Place of Performance: Washington DC

Subject: Request for Applications (RFA) No. RFA-OAA-14-000015, Malaria Vector Control Program

Dear Prospective Applicant:

Pursuant to the authority granted with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the United States Government (USG), represented by the Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Global Health (GH), Office of Health, Infectious Diseases, and Nutrition (HIDN) is seeking applications from eligible institutions to build and expand upon USAID's prior malaria prevention efforts through the implementation of the "Malaria Vector Control Program", described in Section I of this RFA. The Eligibility Criteria is described in Section III of this RFA. USAID intends to award a Cooperative Agreement to a single applicant.

USAID expects to issue one cooperative agreement under this RFA. The level of funding allocated for this project will not exceed $60 million over a five-year implementation period (2014-2019). A cost share minimum amount of 7% of the cooperative agreement projected value is required by the Recipient and/or it's Sub-recipients under this RFA.

USAID's policy, in compliance with 22 CFR 226.81, does not allow profit under assistance instruments. However, all reasonable and allowable expenses, both direct and indirect, which are allocable to the program activities and are in accordance with applicable cost standards shall be reimbursed under the agreement, as prescribed in 22 CFR 226, as well as 2 CFR 230 for non-profit organizations, 2 CFR 220 for educational institutions, 2 CFR 215 for institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other non-profit organizations, and 48 CFR 31 for profit organizations.

This RFA consists of this cover letter and the following:

1. Section I Funding Opportunity Description;
2. Section II Award Information;
3. Section III Eligibility Information;
4. Section IV Application and Submission Information;
5. Section V Application Review Information
6. Section VI Award and Administration
7. Section VII Agency Contacts
8. Section VIII Other Information

The preferred method of distribution of USAID RFA information is via the Internet. This RFA and any future amendments can be downloaded from **http://www.grants.gov**. Those organizations unable to retrieve the RFA from Grants.gov may request a PDF version by emailing Joseph Hamilton at johamilton@usaid.gov**.**

The federal grant process is now web-enabled, allowing for applications to be received on-line on the grants.gov website, **http://www.grants.gov**. USAID bears no responsibility for data errors resulting from transmission or conversion processes associated with electronic submissions.

Issuance of this RFA does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government, nor does it obligate the Government to pay for costs incurred in the preparation and submission of an application. Applicants who are considered for an award, and have never received US government funding before, will be subject to a pre-award audit to determine fiscal responsibility, ensure adequacy of financial controls, and, if necessary, establish an indirect cost rate.

In addition, USAID cannot award the cooperative agreement anticipated by this RFA until funds have been appropriated, allocated and committed through internal agency procedures. The successful applicant may not incur any costs, chargeable to this program, before receipt of either a fully executed cooperative agreement or a specific, written authorization from the Agreement Officer.

DUE DATE: Applications shall be uploaded to www.grants.gov no later than the date stated above. Applications submitted via fax, email, mail service or hand delivery will not be accepted. Applicants who encounter problems with their application submission should email the points of contact, listed below before the submission deadline. Applicants should retain a copy of their application and accompanying enclosures for their records.

Please see Section IV – Application and Submission Information for instructions how to submit the application.

QUESTIONS: Prospective applicants who have questions concerning the contents of this RFA shall submit them via email only, no later than the date specified above to. Any additional information regarding this RFA will be provided, as necessary, through an amendment that will be posted to **www.grants.gov**.

POINTS OF CONTACT:

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Thank you for your consideration of this USAID initiative. We look forward to your organization's participation.

Sincerely,

Christopher Egaas
Agreement Officer
M/OAA/GHI
Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA)

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Acronyms

AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
CA	Cooperative Agreement
GH	Global Health Bureau (USAID)
IRS	Indoor residual spraying
ITN	Insecticide-treated net
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
RFA	Request for Applications
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

The USAID Global Health Bureau, Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition is issuing this Request for Applications (RFA) in the anticipation of awarding a single cooperative agreement (CA) to build and expand upon USAID's prior malaria prevention efforts over the past 15 years.

The purpose of this proposed CA is to support countries to *achieve* and *maintain* high levels of coverage and use of long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) as well as to *facilitate the adoption* of proven alternative vector management interventions, including those targeting specific sites or populations.

Issuance of this RFA does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government, nor does it commit the Government to pay for costs incurred in the preparation and/or submission of an application.

The authorizing legislation for this CA is the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the award is subject to 22 CFR 226 – Administration of Assistance Awards to U.S. Non-Governmental Organizations. The following are applicable for the administration of this award: 22 CFR 226, OMB Circulars and the Standard Provisions for U.S. Non-Governmental Recipients and /or Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Non-Governmental Recipients.

USAID intends to award up to one CA under this announcement. The CA issued under this RFA may have an implementation period of up to 5 years. The Government reserves the right to reject the application(s) received and may or may not award a CA under this RFA.

Estimated Award Period of Performance: October 1, 2014-September 30, 2019.

Cost Share: A minimum of 7% cost share will be requested from Applicants.

Anticipated Funding Amount: It is anticipated that this CA will have a ceiling of no more than $60 million USD.

Summary of Scope: The CA issued through this RFA will be a global mechanism which, over the course of the next five years, will implement the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) malaria vector control prevention strategy through key activities including: global technical leadership, capacity building, and implementation support. All efforts will be designed to strengthen the technical competence and capacity of the global malaria control community, host governments, and relevant civil societies to implement evidence-based, state-of-the-art vector control practices designed to prevent malaria. The new activity generated from this RFA will complement existing and planned projects in the Global Health Bureau to provide global technical leadership and support to the Roll Back Malaria partnership, National Malaria Control Programs, and other in-country partners.

SECTION I – FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

A. BACKGROUND

The past decade has seen extraordinary progress in malaria control efforts, especially in the sub-Sahara Africa region. As countries have scaled up ITNs, indoor residual spraying (IRS), improved diagnostic tests and highly effective antimalarial drugs, mortality in children under five years of age has fallen dramatically. It is now evident that the risk of malaria is declining as a result of cumulative efforts and funding by PMI, national governments, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), the World Bank and many other donors. The World Health Organization's (WHO) *2013 World Malaria Report* cites recent modelling results that suggest an estimated 3.3 million malaria deaths were averted between 2001 and 2012, 90% of which were among children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa. The Report also estimates that in 2012 there were approximately 207 million cases of malaria and 627,000 malaria deaths. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to bear the largest burden of malaria cases; in 2012 80% of the 207 million cases of malaria occurred in this region. The estimated number of malaria cases per 1000 persons at risk of malaria shows a reduction in incidence of 29% globally and 31% in the African Region between 2000 and 2012.[1]

While the continued decline of malaria burden worldwide is welcome news, the reduced funding for malaria control seen in 2011 and 2012 threatens the progress made to date. Millions of people at risk of malaria still do not have access to interventions such as an ITN, IRS, diagnostic testing, and artemisinin-based combination therapies. There is an urgent need to increase funding for malaria control and to expand program coverage, in order to meet international targets for reducing malaria cases and deaths and sustain progress.

To this end, USAID, through its PMI and USAID malaria funding, seeks to continue building on investments in malaria control and prevention and respond to challenges facing today's vector control efforts.

President's Malaria Initiative
In his 2013 State of the Union Address, President Barack Obama stated that "… the United States will join with our allies to eradicate such extreme poverty in the next two decades … by saving the world's children from preventable deaths …" Malaria is a major cause of childhood mortality in Africa, thus its prevention and control – which are a key focus of U.S. Government foreign assistance – contribute to the President's vision. PMI's goal is to reduce the burden of malaria and thereby help promote development on the African continent.

PMI, which was launched in June 2005 by President George W. Bush, represented a major five-year (FYs 2006–2010), $1.265 billion expansion of U.S. Government resources for malaria control. PMI is led by USAID and implemented together with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Based on the 2008 Lantos-Hyde United States Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act, which authorized a further increase of up to $5 billion in PMI funding for five more years, PMI's goal was broadened to achieve Africa-wide impact by

1 WHO, World Malaria Report 2013
http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world_malaria_report_2013/en/

halving the burden of malaria in 70 percent of at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa, i.e., approximately 450 million people. PMI includes 19 focus countries in Africa and countries that are part of the Greater Mekong Sub-region of Southeast Asia. PMI aims to achieve its goals by continuing to scale up coverage with proven preventive and therapeutic interventions, including ITNs, artemisinin-based combination therapies, intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women, and IRS.

Specifically, to achieve its goal, PMI has set the following targets to achieve at the country-level within populations at risk for malaria:

- >90% of households with a pregnant woman and/or children under five will own at least one ITN;
- 85% of children under five will have slept under an ITN the previous night;
- 85% of pregnant women will have slept under an ITN the previous night;
- 85% of houses in geographic areas targeted for IRS will have been sprayed;
- 85% of pregnant women and children under five will have slept under an ITN the previous night or in a house that has been sprayed with IRS in the last 6 months;
- 85% of women who have completed a pregnancy in the last two years will have received two or more doses of IPTp during that pregnancy; and
- 85% of government health facilities have ACTs available for treatment of uncomplicated malaria.

PMI is overseen by a U.S. Global Malaria Coordinator and an Interagency Steering Group made up of representatives from USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the National Security Council, and the Office of Management and Budget. PMI is organized around four operational principles based on lessons learned from more than 50 years of U.S. Government efforts in fighting malaria, together with experience gained from implementation of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, which began in 2003. The PMI approach involves:

- Use of a comprehensive, integrated package of proven prevention and treatment interventions;
- Strengthening of health systems and integrated maternal and child health services;
- Commitment to strengthen national malaria control programs and to build capacity for country ownership of malaria control efforts; and
- Close coordination with international and in-country partners.

PMI works within the overall strategy and plan of the host country's national malaria control programs, with planning and implementation of PMI activities coordinated closely with each Ministry of Health.

Each year, PMI develops country-specific Malaria Operational Plans, which provide a detailed one-year implementation plan. These plans briefly review the current status of malaria control and prevention policies and interventions, identifies challenges and unmet needs if the goals of the PMI are to be achieved, and provides a description of planned activities under the PMI.

These Malaria Operational Plans are endorsed by the U.S. Global Malaria Coordinator and reflect collaborative discussions with the national malaria control programs and partners in country. The FY 2014 PMI malaria operational plans for all PMI programs may be found at: http://pmi.gov/countries/mops/fy14/index.html.

In addition to the PMI focus countries within the PMI portfolio, USAID continues to provide support to other non-focus countries including: Burkina Faso, Burundi, South Sudan, as well as the Amazon Malaria Initiative. USAID also strategically invests in key research pertaining to development of new malaria vaccines, new drug treatment regimens, and new insecticides.

Insecticide Treated Nets

The overarching goals of malaria vector control are to:

- reduce human-vector contact and protect individuals from mosquitoes that carry malaria-causing parasites; and
- lower the intensity of malaria transmission at the community level by reducing the average lifespan of the local mosquito population.

The fundamental and most widespread malaria vector control tool currently in use is ITNs, which work both on the individual level (by protecting the person sleeping under the net) and the community level (by extending the effect to an entire area). ITNs are a highly effective means of preventing infection and reducing malaria transmission. ITNs have been shown to reduce all-cause child mortality by about 20%, decrease clinical cases of malaria by about 50%, and severe malaria by 45%.[2] These results were reported in five large trials, one using insecticide-treated screening[3] and four using ITNs.[4,5,6,7] ITN coverage in these studies was maintained at levels of 80% or more of sleeping spaces, and use among children under five was typically above 60%. Another study that focused on malaria in pregnancy reported that ITNs were associated with a 38% reduction in the incidence of malaria parasitemia, a 47% reduction in the incidence of severe malarial anemia, and a reduction in the prevalence of low birth weight by 28% in gravidae 1–4.[8]

2 Lengler C. Insecticide-treated bed nets and curtains for prevention malaria. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2004 (2). http://www.thecochranelibrary.com/userfiles/ccoch/file/CD000363.pdf.
3 Habluetzel A, Diallo DA, Esposito F, Lamizana L, Pagnoni F, Lengeler C, et al. Do insecticide-impregnated curtains reduce allcause child mortality in Burkina Faso?. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 1997;**2**(9):855–62.
4 D'Alessandro U, Olaleye B, McGuire W, Langerock P, Bennett S, Aikins MK, et al. Mortality and morbidity from malaria in Gambian children after introduction of an impregnated bednet programme. *Lancet* 1995;**345**(8948):479–83.
5 Binka FN, Kubaje A, Adjuik M,Williams LA, Lengeler C, Maude GH, et al. Impact of permethrin impregnated bednets on child mortality in Kassena-Nankana district, Ghana: a randomized controlled trial. *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 1996;**1**(2):147–54.
6Nevill CG, Some ES, Mung'ala VO, Mutemi W, New L, Marsh K, et al.Insecticide-treated bednets reduce mortality and severe morbidity from malaria among children on the Kenyan coast. *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 1996;**1**(2):139–46.
7 Phillips-Howard PA, Nahlen BL, Kolczak MS, Hightower AW, ter Kuile FO, Alaii JA, et al. Efficacy of permethrin-treated bed nets in the prevention of mortality in young children in an area of high perennial malaria transmission in western Kenya. *American Journal* of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 2003;68 Suppl(4):23–9.
8 ter Kuile FO, Terlouw DJ, Phillips-Howard PA, et al., Reduction of malaria during pregnancy by permethrin-treated bed nets in an area of intense perennial malaria transmission in western Kenya.Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2003 Apr;68(4 Suppl):50-60.

The first conventional ITNs were treated after net fabrication by dipping in pyrethroid insecticide and required periodic retreatment to maintain the protective efficacy of the insecticide. Long-lasting ITNs that do not require insecticide retreatments are now the standard net procured for sub-Saharan Africa, while some areas of Asia still use conventional nets and retreat them periodically.[9] Bundling retreatment kits and retreatment campaigns for conventional nets are activities currently practiced by some of the national programs in the Mekong Subregion, including Burma and Cambodia. All nets are currently treated with a pyrethroid insecticide.

Prior to 2007, most malaria programs and donors targeted ITNs to the most biologically vulnerable groups of pregnant women and children under five years of age. In 2008, with the call by the UN Secretary General for the coverage of malaria prevention interventions amongst all people at risk, the global malaria community adopted the new goal of universal coverage. The WHO position statement on long-lasting ITNs "recommends full coverage of all people at risk of malaria in areas targeted for malaria prevention with long-lasting ITNs," while noting that "where young children and pregnant women are the most vulnerable groups, their protection is the immediate priority while progress is made towards achieving full coverage".[10] Universal coverage has been operationally defined as one ITN for every two individuals based on evidence from across sub-Saharan Africa that, on average, two individuals occupy each sleeping space. In general, national ITN coverage targets are to achieve an ITN ownership level of at 80% and an ITN use level of at least 85%.

In addition to reducing human-vector contact at the individual level (via repellency of the insecticide and physical barrier of the net), ITNs also kill mosquitoes or, among those surviving immediate death, reduce longevity and prevent transmission. This overall reduction in transmission provides a "community effect" by which even those residents not sleeping under a net have increased protection from malaria infection. The "threshold" coverage whereby ITNs provide a mass, community effect depends on the ecological context. However, in certain ecological situations (e.g., where vectors prefer to feed indoors on humans and there are few alternate hosts available), modeling indicates that the "threshold" for the community effect may be between 35-65% of nightly ITN use by adults and children in the community.[11]

The WHO World Malaria Report 2013 confirms that by 2012, 34 countries in the African Region and 83 countries worldwide had adopted the WHO recommendation to provide ITNs to all persons at risk for malaria. A total of 88 countries, including 39 in Africa, distribute ITNs free of charge.[12] The scale up of ownership and use of ITNs has been impressive, but work still needs to be done. The percentage of households owning at least one ITN in sub-Saharan Africa reached as high as 56% in 2012, but declined slightly to 54% in 2013. The proportion of the population with access to an ITN in their household increased during the same period, reaching 42% in 2013.

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9 For a complete list of the long-lasting ITN products that have current interim or full WHOPES recommendations, see: http://www.who.int/whopes/Long_lasting_insecticidal_nets_Jul_2012.pdf .
10 **http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/itnspospaperfinal.pdf**
11 Killeen GF, Smith TA, Ferguson HM, et al. Preventing childhood malaria in Africa by protecting adults from mosquitoes with insecticide-terated net. PloS Medicine (2007) accessed at: **http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pmed.0040229**
12 WHO, World Malaria Report 2013 **http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world_malaria_report_2013/en/**

The World Malaria Report includes the results of an analysis of ITN use amongst the proportion of the population with access to an ITN. Among those with access, use of an ITN was 86%, meaning that those with access to an ITN tend to use it. This suggests that communication efforts to promote ITN use have been successful. Lack of availability and access to nets is the main constraint to increasing the number of at-risk persons sleeping under an ITN. Generally, ITN use rates among vulnerable populations (pregnant women and children under five years of age) remains higher than use among the population as a whole, indicating that these groups remain prioritized within households as countries scale up universal ITN coverage.[13]

The need to increase access to ITNs among all persons at risk remains. WHO estimates that each year at least 150 million ITNs are needed to maintain a total supply of 450 million ITNs in households over each three-year period and protect all populations at risk of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa. This annual target is not met each year; an estimated 136 million ITNs were delivered in 2013, and approximately 200 million are financed by donors for 2014. A significant proportion of the total ITNs procured and delivered each year is funded through PMI; during its FY 2013 reporting period (October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013) PMI procured a total of 40.8 million ITNs and delivered 25.6 million. Unfortunately, the projected three-year total of all ITNs delivered by all donors during the 2012–2014 timeframe (estimated to be about 400 million ITNs) will still be below the minimum number needed to protect all persons at risk of malaria. The appropriate levels of ITN deliveries need to be maintained each year, to ensure the availability of ITNs in households and access to an ITN for every person at risk of malaria.

Other Malaria Vector Control Interventions

Indoor Residual Spraying*:* IRS has been a powerful tool in controlling malaria for more than 60 years. During door-to-door operations, the interior walls of houses are sprayed with a residual insecticide. Mosquitoes are either repelled from entering the house or are killed after coming into contact with a sprayed service. IRS confers community protection when at least 80% of houses in a targeted area are sprayed. Sprayed houses are protected for about 4 to 10 months, depending on the insecticide used and the housing construction. The WHO has approved 12 insecticides it considers effective and safe for use in IRS, including DDT. The choice of insecticide depends on its registration status in country, the housing construction (e.g., mud, brick, or wood), the duration of the malaria transmission season, and susceptibility of local *Anopheles* mosquitoes to the insecticide. The 2013 World Malaria Report finds that 135 million people, an estimated 4% of the global population at risk, were protected by IRS in 2012. The proportion of the population protected by IRS increased substantially in the African Region during 2006–2008, which was sustained through 2011 at about 10-12% of the Region's at-risk population. The overall coverage of IRS in Africa fell in 2012, where an estimated 58 million people, or 8% of the population at risk, were protected—reflecting an overall decrease in numbers of persons protected by this intervention.[14] This decrease in persons protected is a result of programs rotating to more expensive insecticides to combat the emerging insecticide resistance, which results in smaller geographic areas being targeted. PMI continues to make a significant contribution to the overall IRS coverage in Africa; during its FY 2013 reporting period (October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013) PMI sprayed a total of 5.5 million houses, protecting a total of 21.8

13 ibid
14 ibid

million people. Experience of implementing IRS programs is extensively covered in the literature and programmatic documents elsewhere.

Other Vector Control Products and Tools*:* ITNs and IRS are the standard, globally endorsed vector control methods and two key malaria prevention tools that PMI currently funds. They are effective and are currently being implemented at scale. Vector control research and development is focused on new insecticides, incremental improvements to existing products, and new paradigm approaches such as biological or genetic tools, durable wall linings, and consumer-oriented products. Although these technologies have not yet been implemented on a large scale, evidence gathered from ongoing and future studies may indicate that they could complement current vector control activities, particularly in the context of insecticide resistance or shifting vector behavior. In addition to the research and development of new tools, there is also limited endorsement by WHO of additional vector control methods, including larval source management. As an additional strategy for malaria control in Africa, larval source management can reduce the abundance of adult vectors by targeting the immature, aquatic stages of the mosquito (the larvae and pupae). If all potential breeding sites were eliminated or treated (unlikely for most rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa), it could be expected that larval source management would reduce the number of infective bites per person per year, thus reducing malaria transmission. WHO does not recommend this approach except where breeding sites are "few, fixed and findable" and only in conjunction with LLIN or IRS use.

Insecticide Resistance**:** As countries scale up LLIN and IRS programs there is increased insecticide selection pressure on the vector mosquito populations. One can expect to see changes in species composition, as well as changes in susceptibility to insecticides and possibly changes in vector behavior. Currently, global malaria-control efforts rely heavily on pyrethroids. This class of insecticide has been used in many IRS programs, and it is the only class of insecticide currently approved for use in WHO-recommended long-lasting ITNs. The increasing resistance of malaria vectors to public health insecticides, and to pyrethroids in particular, threatens global malaria control efforts, and insecticide resistance management is becoming an urgent component of all malaria vector control programs. The global malaria community is working to address the challenge of insecticide resistance as quickly as possible. Several promising new insecticide formulations, new active ingredients and new vector control paradigms are in the pipeline, facilitated by product development partnerships (e.g., the Innovative Vector Control Consortium), research institutes, and commercial sector partners. To facilitate and guide the development of new products and approaches, WHO established the Vector Control Advisory Group in 2013. This advisory group is responsible for making recommendations on new tools, approaches, and technologies and their use for vector control within an integrated vector management context.[15]

USAID Vector Control Investments

Insecticide-Treated Nets: PMI's vector control strategy is guided by the WHO position statement recommending universal coverage of the entire population at risk for malaria with long-lasting ITNs. PMI's goal is to achieve and maintain universal coverage with long-lasting ITNs, when this approach is in line with the national strategy of focus countries and adequate

15 ibid

resources exist to achieve universal coverage across all endemic populations. As discussed earlier, a significant proportion of the total ITNs procured and delivered each year is funded through PMI; during its FY 2013 reporting period (October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013) PMI procured a total of 40.8 million ITNs and delivered 25.6 million.

In cases where there is insufficient donor support to reach universal coverage, PMI policy is to support targeted distribution to children under five years of age and pregnant women. While the methods vary by country, ITNs are generally distributed through antenatal care clinics to pregnant women and through immunization clinics to children under the age of one. This method of distribution is ongoing, and occurs as the targeted cohort interacts with the health system. While this distribution is key to ensuring the most vulnerable have access to ITNs, not enough nets are distributed through these two channels to reach or maintain the national universal coverage goals.

High, equitable, and universal coverage with ITNs has only been achieved quickly through mass ITN distribution campaigns. By targeting entire communities, these campaigns help protect all inhabitants and actually provide greater protection for pregnant women and children under the age of five years than campaigns targeting only these vulnerable groups. A push for universal coverage, designed to provide ITN access to 80% of all persons living in malaria endemic areas, came with strong support from international partners and donors. As a result, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa completed national or sub-national universal coverage campaigns between 2009 and 2013. In spite of the enormous gains in ITN ownership and use, no country in sub-Saharan Africa has yet achieved the universal coverage goal of providing one ITN for every two persons at risk.

Although mass campaigns continue to be the major distribution channel, nets must be made available to the population continuously through various channels to maintain high coverage over time. Countries should assess their infrastructure, resources, and behaviors to determine the most appropriate combination of channels to effectively maintain high coverage. The continuous distribution channels most often used include:

<u>Routine Distribution of ITNs through Antenatal Care and Vaccination Clinics</u> has the distinct advantage of targeting the most vulnerable groups in the population: pregnant women and children less than five years of age. In most countries the nets are given free-of-charge, but may also be sold at highly subsidized prices. There is some evidence to indicate that this increases clinic attendance. Distribution through public health clinics will reach a limited number of households, if the annual national cohort of pregnant women attends antenatal care clinics and all children attend an immunization clinic and receive their scheduled vaccinations. Thus, routine distribution of ITNs through the public health clinics is not sufficient alone to maintain universal coverage ownership levels achieved through mass distribution campaigns.

<u>Social Marketing of ITNs</u> builds on a long history that has been used for the promotion, and sale of oral rehydration salts, contraceptives, condoms, and other health commodities. This approach has the advantage that it responds to demand for the product, and when the ITNs are generally highly subsidized, they reach a much larger population than full price nets in the commercial

sector. Traditional social marketing programs may fill a partial need in a multi-pronged distribution strategy

Commercial sales of ITNs do contribute to development and maintenance of a net culture and provide nets to those who seek a greater choice in size, shape, and color of net and can afford to pay the higher price. This method has a limited coverage, as full market prices are usually unaffordable to those at greatest risk in rural areas.

Other continuous distribution approaches are needed to maintain high coverage and to keep ITNs in targeted communities. Some possibilities currently being piloted and tested through operational research studies include:

- School-based distribution once a year targeting specific grade levels, principally in primary school.
- Child Health Days, and possibly other periodic health facility or community activities to inject nets into the community
- Community-based pull system to replace nets where they are most needed. A major challenge to this distribution channel will be establishing an effective accountability system.

Resources for organizing and designing continuous distribution efforts can be found at: http://www.rbm.who.int/mechanisms/vcwgWorkstream3.html

Indoor Residual Spraying: Now in its ninth year of IRS implementation, USAID, through PMI, continues to experience overwhelming acceptance of IRS from communities and their leaders. With PMI funding, PMI sprayed a total of 5.5 million houses, protecting a total of 21.8 million people during the FY 2013 reporting period. USAID implements its IRS activities through separate agreements that will continue to be implemented independently from this new CA. IRS will not be a focus of this CA. The successful Applicant will be expected to coordinate with the IRS implementing partner(s), when appropriate.[16]

Other Vector Control Products: Some existing mosquito control strategies are not currently recommended by PMI for wide-scale programmatic implementation in Africa. These include:

1. The control of the larval stages through insecticides still needs to be carefully examined on a case-by-case basis to determine if there is the right ecological, programmatic and infrastructure context where this might make sense. It is thus not recommended for wide-scale deployment.
2. Environmental manipulation and bio-control agents are known to be effective only in rare and very specific contexts and are not recommended for wide-scale implementation.
3. Attacking the adult stages through aerial or space spraying of insecticides by ultra-low volume or fog applicators is never recommended for malaria control except in the most rare emergency settings.
4. Personal protection through topical and spatial repellents and coils at present cannot be recommended for broad implementation; however, there is currently operational research on repellents and other treated materials in a number of countries which may confirm whether or not this strategy could be viable in some areas.

16 For more information on PMI's IRS work, please see: **http://pmi.gov/technical/irs/index.html**

5. Grass cutting has been shown to have no impact on malaria and should not appear in any control strategy.

USAID, primarily through PMI funding, continues to conduct operational research on emerging products to understand the potential for piloting and scale up, as appropriate. While specific products are not yet identified for adoption as a standard intervention, USAID continues to study the literature and communicate with the research community to become aware of promising products.

The durable wall liner is a product that PMI is currently evaluating as a potential tool for malaria control. Developed to mimic the effect of IRS, durable wall liners are theoretically designed to last for a minimum of three years. PMI is evaluating a durable wall liner made from a thin sheet of non-woven material treated with two insecticides not currently used in public health vector control. The material is fixed to the inner walls of houses and can extend from floor to ceiling, thereby covering not only the walls, but also blocking entry of mosquitoes through open eaves. Initial studies conducted by the manufacturer indicate good efficacy against mosquitoes and high acceptance by household owners. Despite the promise of durable wall liners, the only existing data to support their efficacy are small scale studies conducted by the manufacturer, and one moderately-sized trial from western Kenya. A PMI-funded large scale trial comparing the efficacy of the liners to that of IRS is underway in North-eastern Tanzania.[17] If programs are to phase out IRS in favor of durable wall liners, or to complement on going vector-control programs, evidence to show similar efficacies of these two strategies is vital. The current research, scheduled to conclude during the life of this Agreement, is expected to provide evidence on whether durable wall liners provide an added benefit over IRS.

***Insecticide Resistance and Entomological Monitoring*:** The large investments in ITNs and IRS made by PMI, the Global Fund, and other donors, in conjunction with our dependency on a limited number and classes of insecticides, make it imperative that national programs monitor and evaluate entomological parameters. While resistance to pyrethroids continues to expand, there is limited evidence to date that the effectiveness of ITNs has been compromised. Nevertheless, PMI is concerned that pyrethroid resistance may begin to undermine the gains that have been made in reducing the burden of malaria through scale-up of LLINs and IRS. As part of its entomological monitoring program, PMI supports National Malaria Control Programs to conduct regular monitoring and assessments of the impact of insecticide resistance. The objective of resistance monitoring is to assess the distribution, frequency, intensity, underlying mechanisms, and likely operational impact of any observed resistance.

Further, USAID is exploring other approaches, such as rotation of insecticides used for IRS, to delay the development of further resistance to pyrethroid insecticides and prolong their effectiveness on ITNs. In 2013, USAID partnered with the Innovative Vector Control Consortium to support the development of new classes of insecticide intended for public health use and to help develop a new generation of malaria vector control options.

17 For more information, please see: **http://www.tractionproject.org/determining-effectiveness-insecticide-treated-wall-liners**

Resistance monitoring activities are supported in country by a variety of implementing partners. The successful Applicant will need to coordinate closely with these partners to incorporate vector behavior data into its long-lasting ITN and alternative vector management activities to ensure that existing and new technologies are being applied appropriately.

PMI Operational Research

Operational research is defined in the 2008 Hyde-Lantos Act as the "application of social science research methods, statistical analysis, and other appropriate scientific methods to judge, compare, and improve policies and program outcomes from the earliest stages of defining and designing programs through their development and implementation with the objective of the rapid dissemination of conclusions and concrete impact on programming."[18]

The U.S. Government Malaria Strategy,[19] developed in response to the Lantos-Hyde Act, focuses malaria research on answering operational questions of importance to the implementation of PMI's malaria prevention and control activities. Many of these questions are related to the use and cost-effectiveness of malaria control measures independently and in combination and include efforts to establish the best mix and timing of interventions at different levels of malaria transmission.

As new or improved malaria interventions are developed and efficacy is demonstrated, operational research will be required to see how best to incorporate those new interventions into malaria activities, including understanding how well and under what conditions these tools work, the best and most cost-effective combination of tools, and whether certain interventions can be tailored to specific epidemiological settings. Currently, malaria control program managers and their donor partners aim for high-level coverage of all interventions. As high coverage levels are attained, operational research can help guide decisions about how to optimize interventions for highest impact.

Because PMI funding for operational research is limited, it is important to set priorities for funding and to avoid unnecessary duplication with studies supported by other malaria research initiatives. For that reason, the list of PMI operational research priorities will be reviewed annually for re-prioritization as new research findings and issues in malaria control emerge and to ensure that it remains flexible and responsive to changes in malaria epidemiology and health systems.

Operational research activities are subject to review by the PMI Operational Research Committee. The PMI "Strategic Guidance for Operational Research" will be finalized and made publicly available before the award of this agreement. The successful Applicant will be expected to adhere to PMI operational research policies and procedures, under the guidance of the Agreement's management team, for relevant activities conducted under Objective 2, discussed in Section I.C, below.

18 Lantos-Hyde Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act, 2008
19 **http://www.pmi.gov/resources/reports/usg_strategy2009-2014.pdf**

B. GOAL OF AGREEMENT

The activity outlined in this RFA is aligned with USAID's Foreign Assistance Framework and will contribute to the Health Program Area of the *Investing in People* Objective. As such, the project in its entirety will support the Malaria Program Element. It is anticipated that PMI-designated priority countries will be a significant source of mission buy-in and funding for this agreement. However, any USAID operating unit (field missions, bureaus, etc.) with malaria funding will be able to buy-in to this activity.

Agreement Goal:

> To support countries to *achieve* and *maintain* high levels of coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs as well as to *facilitate the adoption* of proven alternative vector management interventions, including those targeting specific sites or populations. The project will build upon previous successful investments in long-lasting ITNs and offer state-of-the-art approaches to scale-up additional tools.

This Agreement Goal reflects USAID's intent to continue investments in ongoing and new areas of emphasis related to achieving and maintaining high ownership and use of long-lasting ITNs and potentially other alternative vector management interventions that may be identified in the future. As described below, USAID specifically requests applicants to achieve three critically important and interrelated objectives through this agreement, introduced below and discussed in more detail in the next sub-section.

Objective 1: Develop and promote policies at both the international and national levels to encourage sustained, high levels of coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs and/or alternative vector management interventions.

Objective 2: Design, conduct and analyze results from monitoring, evaluation, and operational research activities in order to improve current best practices of long-lasting ITNs and/or alternative vector management interventions.

Objective 3: Promote and support country-level implementation of malaria prevention activities to ensure sustained high level coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs and, as needed, targeted coverage and appropriate use of alternative vector management interventions.

For the purposes of this RFA and subsequent award, pyrethroid-based long-lasting ITNs are assumed to be the current primary technology used for vector management within malarious areas. All references to "alternative vector management interventions" in this RFA encompass additional vector management measures, which may become endorsed by the international community during the timeframe of the agreement issued from this solicitation (including "next generation" long-lasting ITNs or durable wall liners). Such interventions could result in the Applicant broadening its assistance to incorporate the new tools through pilots and scale-up, as directed by PMI.

The focus on this Agreement will not be to identify, develop, or test new, alternative vector control products, but rather, once they are identified and developed, to help countries adopt and scale up the new vector management intervention by evaluating the effectiveness, feasibility and acceptability of newly proven tools within specific country contexts. It is USAID's intention to ensure that this agreement will comply with international policies and recommendations and will stay responsive to possible changes in technology as they evolve over the life of this project, and follow the Agency's malaria prevention strategy.

This RFA will not fund activities related to indoor residual spraying (IRS) or the procurement of malaria commodities (e.g. long-lasting ITNs), which are adequately covered through other existing USAID mechanisms. The successful Applicant will be expected to coordinate closely with all current and future USAID partnerships, including those projects discussed further in Section I.D.

C. AGREEMENT OBJECTIVES

This RFA is intended to support countries in meeting the goal and the three objectives introduced above and discussed in detail in this sub-section. USAID expects that the successful Applicant will design effective approaches to address these critically important and interrelated objectives. Each objective will require different funding amounts and levels of effort to be successfully implemented. This RFA assumes that the objectives are listed in ascending order in terms of both expected funding levels as well as in the total level of effort that will be needed to achieve each objective (e.g., Objective 3 will take more time and resources to achieve than Objective 2).

Objective 1: Develop and promote policies at both the international and national levels to encourage sustained, high levels of coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs and/or alternative vector management interventions.

Problem:
Although many countries have been able to significantly scale up the household ownership of long-lasting ITNs in recent years, they are now struggling to identify the best way to maintain those high levels of coverage in light of decreasing resources. New strategies to sustain the coverage attained through mass campaigns may be needed, including options such as private sector sales, social marketing, paper and electronic vouchers, etc. Countries may also need to prioritize the distribution of ITNs, targeting populations or regions of the country to have the greatest public health impact because future funding may not be sufficient to maintain universal coverage. Guidance around this issue does not yet exist.

Globally, there remains a lack of capacity to oversee the adoption and maintenance of effective vector control tools. The emergence of pyrethroid resistance threatens to reduce the effectiveness of ITNs and slow or reverse the significant progress towards high ITN coverage. Countries seek guidance on how to continue to use long-lasting ITNs as effectively as possible in the current environment where limited funding and insecticide resistance threatens long-term progress. The lack of established procedures at the global level to encourage development of new or improve existing vector management products is a major constraint. WHO and Roll Back Malaria are working to address this issue through the World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme, the Vector Control Advisory Group, and the Malaria Policy Advisory Committee. Continued support for the development of improved procedures and policies in this area is needed.

Finally, there is a lack of policy guidance on how to facilitate the adoption of new technologies or interventions, such as durable wall linings. This is primarily due to a lack of sufficient, credible, and scientifically-sound evidence. A greater focus on potential vector control interventions is needed at the global and national levels to enable policymakers and program managers to make informed decisions about alternative vector management interventions in the coming years.

<u>Illustrative Objective 1 Activities</u>:
The successful Applicant will be expected to work with international and national-level partners to develop and promote policies at both the international and national levels to encourage sustained, high levels of coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs and/or alternative vector management interventions. It is anticipated that the Applicant will work with varied policies covering a wide range of vector management issues in a range of epidemiologic settings. Under this objective, the Applicant shall undertake specific activities, which may include, but are not limited to:

- Promote the adoption of policies that facilitate and enable adoption and implementation of innovative, effective vector management products at the international level by:
  - Supporting the adoption of standards for evaluating new products within the World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme system.
  - Supporting the development of standards for new or improved vector control technologies that are shown to be effective and scalable.
  - Using scientifically sound evidence to keep standards state of the art, and disseminate results for country adoption and use, and policy formulation.
  - Developing and updating comprehensive long-term strategies including advocacy to promote effective policies.
  - Identifying and sharing communication strategies for innovative vector control tools and be prepared to conduct pilot studies to identify the best practices for their early adoption and uptake.

- Strengthen multi-sectoral engagement and host country coordination to improve the design, implementation, and financing of long-lasting ITNs and alternative vector management interventions, by:
  - Maintaining coverage of long-lasting ITNs, including the possibility of prioritizing long-lasting ITN coverage among those with the greatest need with greater effectiveness and efficiencies.
  - Establishing and strengthening market-based strategies that target subsidized ITNs to those who can pay and free ITNs to those who are in the greatest need.
  - Adapting coverage goal strategies for appropriate vector control interventions when transmission drops and the immediate threat wanes.

- Use timely and accurate data for evidence-based decision-making at both the national and international arenas, by:
  - Gathering and analyzing country-specific data to address country-specific questions and/or specific global policy issues.
  - Forecasting vector management coverage needs and gaps to assist government planning.
  - Collecting, analyzing, and publishing data that will improve effective policy development, and program adoption and implementation.
  - Contributing to the understanding of the environmental risk of vector control products, in particular long-lasting ITNs and its packaging, to inform appropriate environmental procedures.
  - Using the data gathered through research studies conducted under Objective 2 and practical field experience collected under Objective 3 to inform policy development at the international, national, and sub-national levels.

Objective 2: Design, conduct and analyze results from monitoring, evaluation, and operational research activities in order to improve current best practices of long-lasting ITNs and/or alternative vector management interventions.

Problem:
Over the past decade, long-lasting ITNs have moved from being a new technology struggling to be introduced and adopted, to the primary malaria prevention tool used by people living in malarious areas. As long-lasting ITNs move into their second decade of existence, several factors threaten to limit the effectiveness of this malaria prevention tool, including (but not limited to):

- *Maintaining high uptake and use of long-lasting ITNs:* Maintaining high uptake and use of long-lasting ITNs remains a critical challenge as the perceived risk of malaria infection drops along with declines in transmission. At the global level, research into the dynamics that influence individual behavior is needed to understand what is required for vector control interventions to remain effective as geographic areas (and countries) enter the pre-elimination stage. A related concern is identifying how to address use and uptake when the burden of disease shifts from children under five to older children.

- *Responding to changing vector and host behaviors:* As vector compositions change and outdoor biting plays a larger role in malaria transmission, we need to understand the implications of these changes on malaria risk and identify what needs to be done to protect these at-risk populations. Complementing changes in vector transmission patterns, a greater understanding of human behavior during the evening and night is also needed. Specific practices such as (but not limited to) outdoor sleeping and unprotected night workers in combination with increased outdoor biting by infected vectors will limit the effectiveness of long-lasting ITNs. If this becomes a significant source of infection, additional interventions may be needed.

- *Addressing emerging pyrethroid resistance:* The emergence of pyrethroid insecticide resistance threatens the entire intervention, and malaria control experts are exploring the development of the "next generation" ITNs, as well as potential alternative vector management tools.

- *Monitoring physical durability issues:* The weaker than expected fabric integrity of long-lasting ITNs may shorten the life of a bed net sooner than originally thought, and the WHO is now calling for countries to monitor the durability of long-lasting ITNs. Most countries do not have experience doing this type of monitoring and require technical assistance to help develop protocols and standardized methods for collecting this data over time and analyzing results to inform future procurement and distribution decisions.

<u>Illustrative Objective 2 Activities</u>:
The Applicant will be expected to design, conduct and analyze results from monitoring, evaluation, and operational research activities in order to improve current best practices of long-lasting ITNs and/or alternative vector management interventions. Activities under this objective may include: operational research studies, process evaluations, surveys, monitoring, assessments, and primary and secondary data analysis. The data gathered should be used to inform and support policy work conducted under Objective 1, as well as to inform the best practices promoted and implemented under Objective 3. Under this objective, the Applicant should undertake specific activities which may include, but are not limited to:

- Collect data through <u>routine monitoring</u> activities to track key elements of vector management program performance such as:
    - Conducting durability monitoring of long-lasting ITNs concurrently in multiple countries with a standardized protocol and methodology in order to understand and document, over time, how long-lasting ITNs are performing under different field conditions within and among different countries. This activity will make a significant contribution towards establishing PMI's routine monitoring of long-lasting ITN durability efforts.

- <u>Evaluate, assess, and document best practices</u> across countries to understand key issues, such as:
    - Identifying the most effective strategies to pilot, scale-up and/or maintain high coverage of long-lasting ITNs, including viable options in the public and private sectors.
    - Examining the impact of and best practices for waste management as part of the distribution of long-lasting ITNs.
    - Undertaking process evaluations of national mass distribution campaigns.
    - Continuing to research and help introduce/scale up innovative continuous distribution channels.
    - Identifying key bottlenecks towards accepting new established coverage and utilization targets.
    - Providing global leadership in identifying and understanding the individual and community behaviors when adopting new vector management intervention(s).
    - Supporting innovative approaches to improving behaviors related to reducing risk of malaria infection and ensuring correct and consistent use of vector management interventions.

- Conduct discrete operational research, at a global and country level to:
  - Support the improved use of long-lasting ITNs, and/or introduction of new vector management tool(s) (i.e., new types of nets, next generation, etc.) most effectively in specific country contexts.
  - Assess the effectiveness, feasibility, and acceptability of promising newly proven vector control tools and approaches.
  - Identify effective approaches to extend the life of vector management tools.
  - Work with National Malaria Control Programs to identify the most effective vector control intervention(s) for areas with changing malaria transmission risk (i.e., pre-elimination areas).
  - Coordinate with in-country research partners to design site-appropriate projects and access key information including entomological data.
  - Adhere to and follow PMI Operational Research Committee policies, procedures, and priorities, as discussed in Section I.A, above.
  - Measure the impact of practices designed to extend the life of vector management tools.
  - Improve the quality and efficiency of the distribution of vector management tools
  - Assess the effectiveness, feasibility and acceptability of newly proven tools that could reduce exposure to outdoor biting vectors, reduce exposure to night time workers, and/or increase protection in low-transmission settings

- Inform global partners of practical field experiences related to understanding malaria prevention behavior in new or emerging contexts such as: a) low transmission settings/pre-elimination areas; b) areas where there is shifting disease burden from children under five to older children; and c) areas where outdoor sleeping/night worker exposures are important contributors to transmission.

- Use the data gathered under this objective to inform global and country policy development activities (Objective 1) and improve country-level implementation efforts (Objective 3).

Objective 3: Promote and support country-level implementation of malaria prevention activities to ensure sustained high level coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs and, as needed, targeted coverage and appropriate use of alternative vector management interventions.

Problem:

Distribution: The push for universal coverage of long-lasting ITNs has meant that most countries have undergone at least one mass distribution campaign. Most countries also use complementary continuous distribution systems that, at a minimum, distribute nets to pregnant women during their antenatal care clinic visits and to young children at a specific point during their vaccination visits. A key challenge for the health care system is moving these products to the "last mile"—from central level warehouses to the district level and, ultimately, to the household.

The challenges of distributing long-lasting ITNs cannot be overstated. Long-lasting ITNs are bulkier and heavier than most products delivered through the health care system. Since they require massive amounts space, storage can be a constraint at the central and the facility levels, and most African public health sector supply chain systems are not equipped to move ITNs that last mile. The Applicant will develop innovative approaches, including use of the private sector, to make long-lasting ITNs accessible to households when they are needed.

Use: Closing the gap between net ownership and use has been a focus in many countries over several years, and the dramatic improvement in use among children less than five years of age is an indication that these efforts are showing results. A major challenge for vector control stems from its success in reducing transmission. The task now is to maintain high uptake and use of vector control interventions as perceived risk of malaria of infection drops along with declines in transmission. This will be particularly true for ensuring consistent use of long-lasting ITNs.

There are important distinctions between global-level research into understanding behaviors driving the uptake of vector control interventions, and country-level implementation of the state-of-the-art techniques to improve use of malaria prevention tools.

At the country level, the Applicant should remain focused on providing assistance to a National Malaria Control Program to implement the state-of-the-art practices for long-lasting ITNs. Understanding of the barriers to correct and consistent use of ITNs has evolved significantly over the past five years. Most countries use multiple approaches for behavior change communication, including promoting net use across a range of mass media, community activities, and interpersonal communication interventions. Although there is little doubt that BCC has been, and still is, instrumental in increasing long-lasting ITN use, a number of recent studies have shown that in many settings a very high percentage of long-lasting ITNs are used, concluding that the major limiting factor and major determinate of use is *availability* of long-lasting ITNs.[20, 21] While BCC efforts are still needed to create demand and encourage consistent long-lasting ITN use, these activities need to be complemented with increasing access to long-lasting ITNs, as well as a broader look at human behaviors that limit use of available prevention tools.

Alternative Vector Management Interventions: While alternative vector management interventions are not yet identified, it is anticipated that one or more could be ready during the life of this project to be piloted and scaled up at the country level. As these interventions are adopted by PMI, the successful Applicant will need to develop approaches customized to the intervention to effectively distribute them and promote key behaviors to promote its use.

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20 Eisele TP, Keating J, Littrell M, Larsen D, Macintyre K. **Assessment of insecticide-treated bednet use among children and pregnant women across 15 countries using standardized national surveys.** Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2009;80:209-14.
21 Vanden Eng JL, Thwing J, Wolkon A, et al. **Assessing bed net use and non-use after long-lasting insecticidal net distribution: a simple framework to guide programmatic strategies.** Malar J. 2010, 9:133.

The successful Applicant will, through this Objective, provide substantial support to country-level implementation of its long-lasting ITN and/or an alternative vector management intervention. The direction of the activities requested and amount of planned funding for the project will be highlighted and programmed through the Malaria Operational Plans (discussed earlier in Section I.A), which will be posted publicly on the **www.PMI.gov** website. The Applicant will be expected to use the Malaria Operational Plans, in addition to direct discussions with the PMI Country Teams to organize and plan the country-specific implementation activities funded through this Objective 3.

Illustrative Objective 3 Activities:
The Applicant will be expected to promote and support country-level implementation of malaria prevention activities to ensure sustained high level coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs and, as needed, targeted coverage and appropriate use of alternative vector management interventions. It is possible during the life of this agreement that the Applicant will also be asked to help introduce and support pilot(s) and scale-up of a new, alternative vector management tool, as directed by USAID/PMI. Under this objective, the Applicant should undertake specific activities which may include, but are not limited to:

- Provide countries with direct implementation and/or technical assistance support for distribution of vector control commodities in collaboration with USAID in-country bilateral malaria partners, including:
    - Ensure campaign and continuous distribution efforts are following state of the art practices for the most effective and efficient methods of distributing long-lasting ITNs.
    - Help countries go to scale with evidence-based continuous distribution channels, including both private and public sector options.
    - Help countries successfully implement mass long-lasting ITN distribution campaigns effectively and efficiently.
    - Help countries successfully implement other evidenced-based vector control approaches effectively and efficiently.
    - Assess waste disposal options related to long-lasting ITNs, including by-products of distribution, and advise/support countries to adopt and implement appropriate mitigating actions.
    - As needed, assess waste disposal of other vector control interventions supported by the Applicant and advise/support countries to adopt and implement appropriate mitigating actions.
    - As needed, advise/support countries to minimize risk of theft and ensure secure delivery of long-lasting ITNs.
    - Provide a wide range of assistance, as requested by specific countries, including limited technical assistance, concentrated in-country advising, and a comprehensive distribution program, as needed.

- Provide countries with direct implementation and/or technical assistance support for strengthening existing behavior change interventions designed to optimize long-lasting ITN coverage and reduce risk of malaria infection in collaboration with USAID in-country bilateral malaria partners, including:

    - Ensure campaign and continuous distribution efforts are complemented with state of the art communication efforts to promote correct and consistent use of long-lasting ITNs, particularly in populations that have traditionally not been well-covered (older children, women of childbearing age).
    - Provide a wide range of assistance, as requested by specific countries, including limited technical assistance, concentrated in-country advising, and a comprehensive BCC program, as needed.

- Use country-level implementation experience to inform the international community and malaria partners about best practices for distribution of vector control commodities as part of the policy development activities conducted under Objective 1 of this project, including:
    - Provide global leadership in adopting and refining state-of-the-art distribution practices in both the public and private sectors.
    - Inform global partners of practical field experiences and help to revise/adjust global policies and guidelines.
    - Identify and evaluate best practices for implementation of other vector control interventions.
    - Develop implementation guidance that includes, as needed, project-led pilot studies.
    - Identify the best approaches for distribution and uptake of the key guidance and tools.

- Ensure that planning and implementation of long-lasting ITNs and/or alternative vector control intervention(s) includes sufficient attention to gender considerations and that the selected intervention(s) continues to protect women and children of targeted communities from malaria.

D. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

There are a number of key stakeholders, both within the USG and without, all of whom will be vital for the success of the project. It is envisioned that this project will work with key targeted audiences, which may include (but are not limited to):

- **Offices of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition Malaria Division**: The Malaria Division will oversee and manage the project including provision of technical support from selected malaria advisors.
- **USAID Field Missions**: USAID Missions will have the option to buy into the CA with field support funds, and will guide the development of work plans for country level activities. The primary points of contact will be the members of the PMI Country Team
- **National Malaria Control Programs**: The project will need to coordinate and work closely with national malaria control program members to facilitate policy adoption and roll out, monitoring of activities and conducting research, and to design and implement effective vector control distribution strategies and promotion efforts
- **WHO/Global Malaria Program**: The project will work with relevant structures and committees of WHO to support and inform policy adoption, such as: the Vector Control

Technical Expert Group, Vector Control Advisory Group, Malaria Policy Advisory Committee and the World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme

- **Roll Back Malaria Partnership and relevant working groups**: The project will work within the Partnership to support and inform operational guideline development based on research and best practices from the field. Specific Roll Back Malaria's Working Groups addressing relevant policy issues include: Communication Community of Practice, Vector Control, Harmonization, and the Alliance for Malaria Prevention.
- **The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria**: As a primary international financing institution supporting malaria control the project will need to coordinate closely with the Global Fund's malaria portfolio to ensure policy alignment with the country-level programs that are funded through their grants.
- **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation:** Malaria is a top priority for the Foundation and works closely with donor governments and developing countries to help reduce the burden of malaria. The Foundation remains a primary supporter of research and development for many different aspects of malaria prevention and control, including mosquito-control measures. The project will need to stay aware of the projects the Foundation is funding and the emerging results.

Collaboration with the various USG and global partners and with other USAID implementing partners will be key to the success of this project. Some of the significant partners (as discussed at: **http://pmi.gov/about/index.html** include: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of State, the World Health Organization, the Global Fund, Roll Back Malaria Partnership, UNICEF, the Gates Foundation, and the World Bank.

There are several different projects working to support PMI's efforts to procure, distribute and increase use of ITNs and alternative vector management interventions. These projects may be located either at the country level through Mission bilateral agreements or through global programs managed in USAID/W. The Applicant will be expected to identify ways to collaborate with these different programs and effectively promote the use of ITNs and alternative vector management interventions to reduce the risk of malaria exposure and to promote malaria infection prevention. Current partners for PMI countries are discussed at: **http://pmi.gov/countries/contracts/index.html**. As discussed in Section I.A, above, the FY 2014 PMI Malaria Operational Plans, which outline the current implementing partners for each country program, may be found at: **http://pmi.gov/countries/mops/fy14/index.html**.

While this RFA will not cover activities related to indoor residual spraying (IRS) or the procurement of malaria commodities (e.g. long-lasting ITNs), the successful Applicant will be expected to coordinate closely with the USAID implementing partners for both of these activities as well as other key projects so as to coordinate planned activities that complement the work completed under these other projects. The list below is suggestive, but not exhaustive, of the centrally funded, global projects involved in malaria prevention efforts, including:

- **DELIVER, Task Order 7**: to support USAID's implementation of malaria prevention and treatment programs through the Project's three main objectives: (1) to improve, implement, and expand USAID's provision of antimalarial commodities to country programs; (2) to strengthen in-country supply systems and their capacity for managing antimalarial commodities; and (3) to improve global supply and the availability of antimalarial commodities. (Prime implementation agency: John Snow International, Duration 2011-2015)

- **Indoor Residual Spraying 2 Task Order #4**: to support planning and implementation of IRS programs to prevent malaria, including: implementing IRS programs on the ground, strengthening IRS logistic systems, and improving access to technical expertise. Efforts also include conducting insecticide resistance monitoring. (Prime Implementing Agency: Abt Associates; duration: 2011-2014)

- **Innovative Vector Control Consortium (IVCC)**: a public-private partnership working in malaria vector control to develop cost-effective alternatives to pyrethroids that will be suitable for use on ITNs or IRS formulations. (Prime implementing agency: IVCC; duration 2013-2018)

- **IFRC PIO Grant**: to support the Alliance for Malaria Prevention Secretariat as well as national Red Cross chapters to provide critical leadership and state of the art technical assistance for National Malaria Control Programs in the planning, implementing and monitoring of mass ITN distribution campaigns. (Prime implementing agency: International Federation of the Red Cross; duration 2008-2018)

- **MCHIP LWA Cooperative Agreement:** to support USAID efforts on malaria in pregnancy and increase the quality of antenatal care services, including access to and use of long-lasting ITNs among pregnant women. (Prime implementing agency: Jhpiego; duration 2008-2014)

- **WHO Umbrella PIO Grant**: to support, in part, Roll Back Malaria's Secretariat and Working Group functions (including the Vector Control Working Group) towards strengthening the operational capacity of these units. (Prime implementing agency: WHO; duration: 2009-2014)

E. MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND EXTERNAL EVALUATIONS

USAID's management team will conduct annual management reviews, providing a formal examination of issues impacting project implementation, potential and efficiency, as well as the opportunity to reflect on and make recommendations regarding any modifications necessary to improve project management and performance. The management team will also monitor both financial and technical performance on an ongoing basis and will carry out periodic reviews of specific aspects of performance. Feedback on the Recipient's performance will be collected from key stakeholders, including host-country counterparts and missions, and will be shared with the Recipient to improve performance.

USAID will commission an external performance evaluation to be conducted on/about the start of the fourth year of the agreement to assess specific aspects of the project, including progress towards achieving the stated goal and objectives. The evaluation will adhere to the principles outlined in USAID's Evaluation Policy. Its methodology and questions will be determined by the Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) Management Team in consultation with Global Health Bureau colleagues and evaluation specialists. Data collected by the project under its performance management plan will feed into this external evaluation.

F. GENDER CONSIDERATION

Through all its work, USAID aims to promote greater institutionalization of a gender perspective that identifies and addresses the differential impact of development on women and men. A gendered approach to implementing malaria control programs helps to reach vulnerable and target populations more quickly (such as ensuring access to free ITNs to pregnant women through antenatal care clinics). USAID supports an integrated program, which reflects the particular context of each country to ensure access to proper malaria prevention and treatment for all persons at risk, regardless of gender.

[END OF SECTION I]

SECTION II – AWARD INFORMATION

A. ESTIMATED AVAILABLE FUNDS, TYPE OF AWARD AND NUMBER OF ANTICIPATED AWARDS

The magnitude of this activity will depend largely on the level of mission buy-in. The total estimated amount for this RFA is $60 million for a period of five years, of which approximately 16% will be from Global Health Bureau core funds and the rest will be from field support. This project will be field oriented, with most of its funding and efforts geared to country or region-specific activities. Core funds from the Global Health Bureau will support to the Bureau's key functions of global leadership, technical support and strategic operational research as they apply to this project's mandate. Activities supporting other development objectives will be supported by corresponding USAID Missions, Offices, and Bureaus.

Contingent upon availability of funds USAID anticipates awarding one (1) CA resulting from this RFA to the responsible applicant whose application offers the best value to the U.S. Government. USAID reserves the right to sign a single or multiple CAs. USAID reserves the right to fund any or none of the applications submitted.

B. ANTICIPATED START DATE AND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The anticipated start date of this award is October 1, 2014 and the estimated period of performance is on or/about October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2019 (five years), subject to availability of funds.

C. SUBSTANTIAL INVOLVEMENT

USAID shall be substantially involved during the implementation of this CA in the following ways:

1. Approval of Recipient's Implementation Plans: Approval of the recipient's final PMP, annual work plans, monitoring and evaluation plans, semi-annual and annual progress reports, operational research studies/protocols, and all modifications that describe the specific activities to be carried out under the CA;

2. Approval of Specified Key Personnel: Approval of proposed key personnel and any changes to specified key personnel; and

3. Agency and Recipient Collaboration or Joint Participation:
   a. Collaborative involvement in selection of advisory committee members;
   b. Agency concurrence of sub-award recipients (see 22 CFR226.25 for requirements);
   c. Agency monitoring to permit specified kinds of direction or redirection because of interrelationship with other projects, as included in the Program Description, negotiated in the budget and made part of the award.

For specifics and additional detail please refer to USAID policy ADS 303.3.11 – Substantial Involvement in CAs.

D. KEY PERSONNEL

Applicants should propose two key personnel, including a Project Director and a Senior Technical Advisor, who meet the qualifications described below.

a. Project Director: The Project Director will provide vision, direction, leadership and management to the CA. The Project Director will serve as a resource on health information collection, analysis, use and dissemination within the USAID Global Health Bureau's cooperating agency community. The Project Director shall have the following attributes and qualifications:

- At least a Master's degree in relevant subject areas, preferably in public health or management.
- At least 8 years of senior level management experience (e.g. chief of party, deputy chief of party, senior technical advisor) operating large, complex projects within developing country contexts.
- At least 15 years of professional experience working with developing countries, with at least 5 years senior level experience working in malaria control programs.
- Demonstrated capacity to operate within the malaria international community and function as a leader on matters of malaria control and prevention in developing countries.
- Experience interacting with developing country governments, other bilateral donors and civil society representatives, and senior level government officials.
- Effective English oral and written communications skills; ability to interact professionally **in at least** one of the following foreign languages (Spanish, Portuguese, or French) is highly preferred.

The Project Director position is a full-time position. International travel should be at a level to ensure adequate oversight of field activities and act as the liaison with international agencies while maintaining involved supervision of the Agreement management functions.

b. Senior Technical Advisor: The Senior Technical Advisor will assist the Project Director in carrying out the oversight and management functions of the program. He or she will assist the Project Director in the overall planning and coordination of the Agreement's activities. The Senior Technical Advisor shall have the following attributes and qualifications:

- At least a Master's degree in public health or related field.
- A minimum of 10 years of professional development experience, with at least five years of developing country experience in designing and implementing malaria prevention activities.
- At least 3 years of experience supervising technical, management and support staff.
- Demonstrated ability to manage, lead and make effective decisions.
- Experience interacting with developing country governments, other bilateral donors and civil society representatives, and senior level government officials.

- Effective English oral and written communications skills; ability to interact professionally in **at least one** of the following foreign languages (Spanish, Portuguese or French) preferred.

The Senior Technical Advisor position is a full-time position. International travel should be at a level to ensure adequate oversight of field activities and act as the liaison with international agencies while maintaining her/his project management functions and technical work. A minimum of 25% international travel is suggested.

E. GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services for the award issued under this RFA, with period of performance 2014-2019, is 937.

F. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Currently the majority of USAID's PMI and non-PMI malaria funds are targeted for the 22 PMI and USAID malaria programs in sub-Saharan Africa. However, activities will not be geographically limited and Applications should be prepared to work in other countries, particularly those in the Mekong Delta region and the Amazon Basin. The geographic distribution of this program depends in large part on the PMI program, USAID Mission demand, and funding availability, as country participation is entirely voluntary. Final country selection will be made jointly by the AOR Management Team and the project's implementing partner.

G. USAID MANAGEMENT

The AOR will serve as the primary contact between USAID and the Recipient of the CA. The AOR will be based in the USAID Global Health Bureau, Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition, and will assist the project in linking with other GH projects, Mission bilateral and other donors/foundations. In addition, technical input will be provided by Missions for management of activities supported by field support funds.

[END OF SECTION II]

SECTION III – ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

A. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

To be eligible for award of the cooperative agreement under this RFA, an organization must:

1. Be US organizations or non-US organizations registered and working in developing countries;

2. Have material, technical, and institutional capacities to achieve the results outlined in this RFA, including financial systems;

3. Have the capacity and experience to collaborate with host-country governments, non-governmental institutions, other donors and other organizations/groups.

USAID encourages applications from organizations which have not previously done business with USAID. Faith-based and community organizations are eligible to apply.

Pursuant to 22 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 226.81, it is USAID policy not to award profit under assistance instruments. However, all reasonable, allocable, and allowable expenses, both direct and indirect, related to the application program and in accordance with applicable costs standards 22 CFR 226, as well as 2 CFR 230 for non-profit organizations, 2 CFR 220 for educational institutions, 2 CFR 215 for institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other non-profit organizations, and 48 CFR 31 for profit organizations.

This CA will be fully competed, and competition is unrestricted. For-profit businesses must waive profits and/or fees to be eligible to submit an application.

The Recipient must be a responsible entity. The Agreement Officer (AO) may determine a Pre-Award survey is required and if so, would establish a formal survey team to conduct an examination that will determine whether the prospective recipient has the necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills – or ability to obtain them – in order to achieve the objectives of the program. Applications from individuals will not be considered for award.

B. COST SHARE

Applicants must propose a minimum cost share of 7% of the projected award value. For this purpose, Applicants must use $60 million as the estimated value of the award. Such funds should not count existing donations or commitments from sources such as existing pharmaceutical drug donation programs. Funds or in-kind donations may be contributed from the Recipient, other multilateral, bilateral, and foundation donors, local organizations, and private businesses that contribute financially and in-kind to the implementation of activities. If partners are proposed, the cost share may be distributed among partners. The cost share, whether it will be in-kind or dollars, must have a direct impact on this program. For guidance on cost sharing in grants and CAs, please see 22 CFR 226.23.

Applications that do not meet the minimum cost-share requirement are not eligible for award consideration.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. 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 22 CFR 216 and in USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) Parts 201.5.10g and 204, 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. The Recipient's environmental compliance obligations under these regulations and procedures are specified in the following paragraphs of this RFA. See Section VI, Award Administration Information for more information.

2. In addition, the Recipient is expected to comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID.

[END OF SECTION III]

SECTION IV – APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

The preferred method of distribution of USAID Request for Applications (RFA) is electronic via **www.grants.gov**. This RFA contains all necessary information, web links, and materials to submit a complete application. All application materials contained in or referenced in this RFA as well as any future amendments can be downloaded from the web address provided above.

In order to use this method, an applicant must first register online with Grants.gov. For instructions on how to register, please see Annex A. If you have difficulty registering or downloading the RFA from **www.grants.gov**, please contact the Grants.gov Contact Center at 1-800-518-4726 or via e-mail at **support@grants.gov** for technical assistance.

Applicants are expected to review, understand and comply with all aspects of this RFA. Failure to do so will be at the Applicant's risk.

The successful Applicant for this RFA will be awarded a CA with USAID. Applications in response to this RFA shall respond directly to the terms, conditions, specifications and provisions of this RFA. Applications not conforming to the RFA may be categorized as non-responsive, thereby eliminating them from further consideration.

Unnecessarily elaborate brochures or other presentations beyond those sufficient to present a complete and effective application in response to this RFA are not desired and may be construed as an indication of the Applicant's lack of cost consciousness. Elaborate artwork, expensive paper and bindings, and expensive visual and other presentation aids are neither necessary nor wanted.

B. SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

Applicants must be submitted electronically via Grants.gov. Applications shall reference the total proposed funding level and the estimated cost share on the cover page, of the cost application only. The font size in the technical and business applications shall not be less than size twelve.

The technical applications must be separately packaged from the cost/business applications and clearly marked with the following: "RFA No. RFA-OAA-14-000015" with the contents indicated: e.g. Technical, and/or Cost/Business (as appropriate) Application." Applicants are permitted to submit only one application in response to this RFA.

Any application with data not to be disclosed shall be marked with the following legend:

> "This application includes data that shall not be disclosed outside the U.S. Government and shall not be duplicated, used or disclosed in whole or in part for any purpose other

than to evaluate this application. If, however, a CA is awarded to this Applicant as a result of or in connection with the submission of these data, the U.S. Government shall have the right to duplicate, use or disclose the data to the extent provided in the resulting CA. This restriction does not limit the U.S. Government 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 numbers or other identification of sheets*]."

The following are instructions for how Applications shall be submitted:

1. Applications shall be submitted electronically on or before May 30, 2014, by 05:00 PM to Grants.gov. The Grants.gov system date and time stamp will be used to determine the online application timeliness. Applicants are advised to be cognizant of the time applications are submitted. Applications submitted after the closing date and time of the RFA will be considered untimely and will not be considered for award. Hard copy applications, whether hand delivered or by postal mail, will not be accepted.

   Point of Contact: An applicant may obtain any materials needed for the application or otherwise communicate regarding the application requirements with the following points of contact (POCs):

   Primary Point of Contact:
   Joseph Hamilton M/OAA/GH
   Agreement Specialist
   johamilton@usaid.gov

   Alternate Point of Contact:
   Christopher Egaas
   Agreement Officer
   cegaas@usaid.gov

2. Issuance of this RFA does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government, nor does it commit the Government to pay for costs incurred in the preparation and/or submission of an application. USAID will not allow reimbursement of any Applicant's pre-award costs.

3. To facilitate the competitive review of applications, USAID will only consider applications conforming to the format prescribed in this RFA.

The following documents shall be submitted for an application to be considered complete:

Summary of Documents, Content, Format and Due Dates
Note: All times referenced in this RFA are Eastern Standard Time (EST).

What to Submit	Required Content	Required Format	When to Submit
Questions pertaining to this RFA	See Section VII	Email to Joseph Hamilton johmailton@usaid.gov	COB April 29, 2014
Technical Application	See Section IV Application and Submission Information	25 Pages	Closing date of the RFA
Technical Application Annex	See Section IV Application and Submission Information	See Section IV and Preparation Guidelines for Technical Application, no page limit.	Closing date of the RFA
Eligibility	See Section III Eligibility Information	See Section III and Eligibility Information	Closing date of the RFA
CVs of Key Personnel	See Section IV Application and Submission Information	See Section IV Application and Submission Information	Closing date of the RFA
SF 424 Forms	Available at: **http://apply07.grants.gov/apply/forms/sample/S F424_2_1-V2.1.pdf**	On the form provided in link	Closing date of the RFA
Cost Application	See Section IV Application and Submission Information	MS Word, no page limit. See IV, "Cost Application Format"	Closing date of the RFA
Budget Narrative	See Section IV Application and Submission Information	MS Word, Section IV. "Cost Application Format"	Closing date of the RFA
Detailed Budget	See Section IV Application and Submission Information	MS Excel, MS Word, Section IV. "Cost Application Format"	Closing date of the RFA
Branding Strategy and Marking Plan	See Section VI Award and Administration Information	Template to be provided upon notification of successful application	Upon notification of successful application
Certifications, Assurances, and Other Statements of the Recipient	See Annex B	In the format provided in Annex B	Upon notification of successful application
Environmental Screening Form	See Annex C	Annex C	Upon notification of successful application
Past Performance Short Form	See Annex D	Annex D	Closing date of the RFA

C. PREPARATION GUIDELINES FOR TECHNICAL APPLICATION

All applications received by the deadline will be reviewed for responsiveness to the specifications outlined in these guidelines and the application format. Section V, Application Review Information, addresses the technical evaluation procedures for the applications. Applications that are submitted late or incomplete will not be considered for award.

Technical applications shall be specific, complete and concise. The Application shall demonstrate the Applicant's capabilities and expertise with respect to achieving the goals of the Malaria Vector Control program. The technical application shall fully respond to the technical evaluation criteria found in Section V.

Applicants shall retain for their records one copy of the application and all enclosures that accompany their application. Erasures or other changes must be initialed by the person signing the application. To facilitate the competitive review of the applications, USAID will consider only applications conforming to the format prescribed below.

USAID requests that applications be kept as concise as possible. Technical Applications are limited to 25 pages (Times New Roman 12 point single-spaced type, 1 inch margins, single-sided pages), not including the cover page, executive summary, appendices, figures and tables. Any information submitted beyond this limit will not be evaluated or reviewed.

The technical evaluation criteria, with the weights allocated to each, are described in Section V. A USAID Technical Evaluation Panel will evaluate the technical applications in accordance with the evaluation criteria in Section V. The format of the technical application shall follow the outline and order of the application instructions below.

D. TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMAT

The required format for the Technical Application is as follows. The Technical Application has a 25-page limit, excluding certain sections described below.

1. Cover Page

Include Project title, RFA number, name of organization(s) submitting the application, contact person, telephone and fax number, email and address.

2. Executive Summary (1-3 pages; not included in the 25-page limit)

Briefly describe how the Applicant proposes to achieve the project goal and objectives. Briefly describe the technical and managerial approaches and resources of the Applicant's organization and describe how the overall program will be managed.

3. Technical Capabilities

Technical Capabilities shall address the following:

a. Approach to Achieving the Agreement Goal and Objectives

Applicants shall describe:

- Their knowledge of and experience with the existing and innovative technologies related to the sustainability, coverage and use of long lasting ITNs in additional to alternative vector management interventions.
- What they consider to be the most critical challenges in ensuring sustained high levels of coverage and use of long-lasting ITNs and, as appropriate, alternative vector management interventions, and approaches to addressing those challenges in a changing environment.
- Their overall approach to achieving the project goal and objectives and how the approach will draw upon innovation and the technical leadership of project implementers within strategic technical areas and ensure project success. This approach shall demonstrate implementation differences between headquarters and field initiatives, and between countries with different epidemiological profiles, resources and capacity.
- Specific strategies for collaborating and coordinating with potential partners including National Malaria Control Programs, USAID grantees and contractors, and other global and local malaria control partners.

b. Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Applicants shall detail their approach for how evaluation of results, lessons learned and innovation will be used on an on-going basis throughout project implementation to ensure success. Applicants shall detail:

1) Performance Monitoring Plan (not included in the 25-page limit)

The proposed Performance Monitoring Plan shall be included in the Technical Application Annex and present an illustrative plan for monitoring the performance of the Malaria Vector Control project, including:

- Proposed indicators that will be used to monitor the project's progress toward achieving the project goal and objectives.
- Proposed data collection methods, types, information sources, and frequency of collection.

2) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The Monitoring and Evaluation plan shall be consistent with USAID's Evaluation Policy (**http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation/**) and other applicable USAID monitoring and evaluation guidance, including, but not limited to, ADS 203, PPL M/E policies and tools, and any mission-based guidance or mission orders on M/E. The plan shall specify how monitoring data and evaluation results, lessons learned and innovations will be used on an on-going basis through the life of project implementation.

4. Management Approach

The Management Approach shall demonstrate the Applicant's understanding of and expertise with respect to the breadth, depth, and technical expertise required to successfully implement the project.

The Management Approach shall be composed of the following:

a. Management Plan. The management plan shall address the following issues:

- Organizational Charts and Narratives. Applicants shall provide organizational charts for both the coalition and project team responsible for implementation of the project, which illustrates how responsibility and lines of authority will be managed across all partners, and clearly describe how each partner will contribute to achieving the goals of the project. Graphic depictions may be included as an Annex outside of the page count. However, within the Technical Application, Applicants shall include a narrative of the organizational chart and describe the roles and responsibilities of partners and key positions.
- The Applicant's approach to managing technical and financial reporting, logistical support and personnel management, including anticipated management arrangements between project partners and sub-awardees, if applicable; a financial management plan for assurance of timely and accurate management, disbursement and reporting of multiple funding streams; and how efficiency and cost-effectiveness will be emphasized in overall project management. Applicants shall specifically address how costs will be contained and what actions will be taken to avoid duplication of efforts.
- The plan for rapid start-up of the project, including the first year management plan, timeline, and a description of how the Applicant will adapt in response to changing project needs.
- How effective and efficient management practices will meet both country technical assistance needs and support global leadership efforts. This shall include how the Applicant will coordinate with partners and other organizations, including other USG agencies, international organizations, local capacity development partners and national governments and civil society organizations, as well as how the Applicant will manage the project and support project activities organized in partnership with teams in Washington, D.C. and at field missions.

b. Key Personnel and Staffing

Applicants shall develop a comprehensive staffing plan that enables achievement of the project goal and objectives and demonstrates an appropriate balance of technical skills, accountability and sensitivity to the objectives of the project. The proposed staffing pattern shall reflect the minimum number of highly experienced technical staff the applicant feels is sufficient to manage and implement project activities under this award. Applicants shall develop a staff matrix listing all proposed staff and a summary of their relevant technical, administrative, language skills, and field experience. The staff matrix shall be included in the Technical Application Annex. However, within the Technical Application, Applicants shall include a narrative describing its staffing plan and approach.

The section on personnel capability in the main body of the Technical Application shall include brief statements of major duties, experience, and academic background for each of the two (2) key personnel positions and other senior program staff. Additionally, the application shall indicate the amount of time each key personnel and senior program staff will be dedicated to the project. Resumes for key personnel, other senior program staff and any long-term professional staff/advisors shall each be limited to 4 pages in length and shall be included in the Technical Application Annex. The Annex (which is not included in the 25 page limit) shall include letters of intent to participate for at least an initial two-year period. Applicants are invited to propose and justify an alternate staffing structure, including a different configuration of key staff positions, if they feel that a different structure is more conducive to achieving desired project objectives.

c. Institutional Capacity

Applicants shall describe the relevant institutional capacity of the prime applicant and any sub-partners to meet the overall requirements of this RFA. Signed letters acknowledging intent to collaborate from any stated partners or sub-awardees shall be included in the Technical Application Annex.

The application shall describe how responsibilities and funding will be divided and managed among partners and how the Applicant will work with and build the capacity of local partners, other USAID programs and other implementing organizations.

5. Past Performance

This section of the application provides information about the Applicant's past performance record in implementing similar programs.

As an Annex, please complete Past Performance Report – Short Form (Annex D) for three (3) past performance references which describe any contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements which the Applicant organization, as well as any sub-recipients or partners has implemented involving work requiring similar management capacity that is either underway or has been completed over the past three years. Please include the following information: name and address of the organization for which the work was performed; name and current telephone number and email address of responsible representative from the organization for which the work was performed; contract/grant name and number (if any), the period of contract/grant performance, annual amount received for each of the last three years and beginning and end dates; brief description of the project/assistance activity and key project accomplishments/results achieved to date.

It is recommended that the Applicant alert the contacts that their names have been submitted and that they are authorized to provide past performance information when requested.

Please note that USAID reserves the right to obtain past performance information from other sources including those not named in this application.

6. **Technical Application Annex** (not included in the 25-page limit)

The following information may be included in an annex to the Technical Application:

1. Organizational Chart(s)
2. First year Plan of Activities and Timeline
3. Letter(s) of Intent to Collaborate
4. Key Personnel and Other Staff CVs
5. Key Personnel Letter(s) of Intent to Participate
6. Performance Monitoring Plan
7. Past Performance Reports-Short Form
8. Acronym list

E. COST/BUSINESS APPLICATION

USAID will evaluate the cost/business application separately for cost effectiveness and realism. While there is no page limit for this portion, Applicants are encouraged to be as concise as possible, but still provide the necessary details. Applicants are required to include 5 focus countries in their budget. USAID will require the following detailed information from the Applicant:

1. Detailed Five-Year budget:

Applicants must include a detailed five-year budget including 5 focus countries, with accompanying budget narratives for the application. The budget must provide in detail the total costs for implementation of the program that the Applicant is proposing. For the purposes of developing an illustrative budget, it shall be assumed that the award will be funded each year at an estimated level of $2 million in core funds and $10 million in field support funds. Applicants may propose yearly budgets that fluctuate from these estimated levels as long as the total core and field support levels add up to $10 and $50 million over 5 years.

The cost application must be completely separate from the technical application. The application must be submitted using SF 424 and SF 424A "Application for Federal Assistance." The form is downloadable on USAID's website at:

Instructions for SF-424 **http://www.grants.gov/assets/SF424Instructions.pdf**
SF424 http://apply07.grants.gov/apply/forms/sample/SF424_2_1-V2.1.pdf

Instructions for SF-424A http://www.grants.gov/assets/InstructionsSF424A.pdf
SF 424A http://apply07.grants.gov/apply/forms/sample/SF424A-V1.0.pdf

Instructions for SF-424B http://www.grants.gov/assets/InstructionsSF424B.pdf
SF 424B http://apply07.grants.gov/apply/forms/sample/SF424B-V1.1.pdf

Failure to accurately complete these forms could result in a non-funded application. The Applicant must submit the Cost/Business application electronically formatted in Word and Excel version 2010 or later.

2. Consortium Applications

If the Applicant has established a consortium or another legal relationship among its partners, the Cost/Business application shall include a copy of the document that specifies the legal relationship between the parties. This document shall include a full discussion of the relationship between the Applicants including: roles and responsibilities with regards to Objectives and Strategic Technical Areas; identification of the lead Applicant with whom USAID will work for the purposes of Agreement administration; identification of the Applicant responsible for accounting; discussion of how the Agreement effort will be allocated among the parties; and specification of the express agreement of the principals thereto to be held jointly and severally liable for the actions or omissions of the other. Applications from new and diverse applicants are encouraged.

- Countries that are ineligible for assistance under the FAA or related appropriations acts are ineligible.
- **New Partners:** USAID encourages applications from new partners. However, resultant awards to these organizations may be delayed if USAID must undertake necessary pre-award reviews of these organizations to determine their responsibility as discussed below. These organizations shall take this into account and plan their implementation dates and activities accordingly.

3. Cost-Share

Over the life of the project, in addition to USAID funds, Applicants shall contribute, from their other sources, a minimum of 7% of the amount obligated by USAID for the implementation of this project. Contributions can be either cash or in-kind and can include contributions from the U.S. NGOs, local counterpart organizations, project clients, and other donors (though not other USG funding sources). Information regarding the proposed cost-share shall be included in the SF-424 and the Cost application as indicated on those documents. The proposed cost-share and feasibility of the cost-share plan shall be discussed in the budget narratives to the extent necessary to explain how the applicant will realistically access these sources and funds. Applications that do not meet the minimum cost-share requirement are not eligible for award consideration. It should be noted that there is no separate/additional evaluation criteria category for cost-share, because this element is included within cost-effectiveness. Applicants shall propose a minimum of 7% cost share for this project. Additionally if an Applicant proposes a higher than minimum cost share, this may be considered within the “cost-effectiveness” evaluation element. If the proposed cost-share is less than 7% then the application shall not be reviewed and will be deemed non-responsive.

4. Budget Notes

To support proposed costs, detailed budget notes/narrative shall be provided for all costs that explain how the costs were derived. This includes:

1. The breakdown of all costs associated with the program according to the costs of, if applicable, headquarters, regional and/or country offices. Project management and administrative costs will be shared equitably across all funding sources.
2. The breakdown of all costs according to each partner organization involved in the program.
3. The costs associated with external, expatriate technical assistance and those associated with local, in-country technical assistance.
4. The breakdown of any financial and in-kind contributions of all organizations involved in implementing this CA.
5. A description of how allocable costs will be managed.
6. Potential contributions of non-USAID or private donors to this CA (cost share), in accordance with 22 CFR 226.23 and/or OMB Circular A-110.
7. Procurement plan for goods and services (if applicable).

5. Detailed Budget Contents

The detailed budget shall be broken out by the project's implementation period (e.g. 5 years), and shall clearly state the Applicant's required cost share portion of the budget.

The Detailed Budget shall be presented as a single Excel Worksheet formatted in Microsoft Excel 2010 or later and with all cells unlocked and visible with the following tabs, and contents, at a minimum:

1. *Summary Budget*: A total budget, inclusive of the Prime Applicant, and any Partners, sub-awardees, of all program costs broken out by major budget category and by year, for the entirety of the implementation period of the program, showing total costs by year and by major budget category.
2. *Detailed Budget*: A total budget, inclusive of the Prime Applicant, and any Partners, sub-awardees, of all program costs broken out by major budget category and by year, for the entirety of the implementation period of the program, showing total costs by year and by major budget category. Additionally this budget shall provide a breakdown of all costs, down to the activity level.
3. *Prime Applicant Budget*: A total budget, of only the Prime Applicant, of all program costs broken out by major budget category and by year, for the entirety of the implementation period of the program, showing total costs by year and by major budget category. Additionally this budget shall provide a breakdown of all costs, down to the activity level.
4. *Major Sub-Awardee Budgets (if applicable):* A total budget, for each major sub-awardee, of all program costs broken out by major budget category and by year, for the entirety of the implementation period of the program, showing total costs by year and by major budget category. For purposes of this Application, major sub-awardees are considered those that will perform more than 10% of the program as determined by total program

cost. Additionally this budget shall provide a breakdown of all costs, down to the activity level.

5. *Personnel Budget:* Detailed budget information for all personnel, showing total personnel costs, by year and for the entire program. This budget shall include for each personnel position: Name, position in the project, salary rate, Level of Effort (LOE), hourly salary, daily salary, annualized salary, for each year of program implementation. Include personnel from Prime Applicant and from all sub-awardees and indicate organizational affiliation.
6. *Partner Split:* total program cost, split by Prime partner/sub-awardees.
7. *Travel Budget*
8. *Cost-Share Budget*

The Detailed Budget Excel Worksheet shall contain the following budget categories and information, at a minimum:

- **Salary and Wages**: Direct salaries and wages shall be proposed in accordance with the Applicant's personnel policies. The Budget Narrative shall explain how daily rates are calculated. Provide the following information for each personnel position in the budget: name, position in the project, salary rate, level of effort, hourly salary, daily salary, annualized salary for each year of program implementation. Specify if bonuses are or are not included in the salary rate, and if so, how much. Proposed annual salary increases must be justified and supported by appropriate documentation, such as written company policy stating which employees receive what amount of salary increase when and for what reason. Specify the number of working days per year, as supported by company policy.

- **Fringe Benefits**: If the applicant has a fringe benefit rate that has been approved by a U.S. Federal Agency, such rate shall be used and evidence of its approval shall be provided. If a fringe benefit rate has not been so approved, the Application shall propose a rate and explain how the rate was determined. If the latter is used, the narrative shall include a detailed breakdown comprised of all items of fringe benefits (e.g. unemployment insurance, workers compensation, health and life insurance, retirement, FICA, etc.) and the costs of each, expressed in dollars and as a percentage of salaries. Specify if paid leave is included in fringe benefits.

- **Travel and Transportation**: The budget shall indicate the number of trips, domestic, regional, and international, the estimated costs and the purpose of the travel. Specify the origin and destination for proposed trips, duration of travel and number of individuals traveling. Per diem shall be based on the Applicants normal travel policies, but USAID will not pay per diem in excess of that authorized by Department of State Standard Regulations (DSSR). Provide supporting documentation, such as company travel policy to justify these costs.

- **Equipment**: The budget shall provide the estimated types of equipment to be used on this project. All costs associated with equipment, such as safety gear, fuel, tax/tag/ and insurance premiums as applicable under an appropriate budget category shall be included. The equipment model number, cost per unit and quantity shall be provided.

- **Supplies:** The budget shall specify the supply items related to this activity (e.g. specimen collection, sample transport, administrative).

- **Contractual**: The budget shall identify any goods and services being procured through a contract mechanism.

- **Other Direct Costs**: The budget shall identify the following but is not limited to: Communications, report preparation costs, passports, visas, medical exams, inoculations, insurance (other than insurance included in the Applicants fringe benefit rate) and other direct costs. The narrative shall support and provide a breakdown for other direct costs.

- **Indirect Costs**: The Applicant shall support the proposed indirect cost rate with a letter from a cognizant U.S. Government audit agency, a Negotiated Indirect Cost Agreement (NICRA), or with sufficient information for USAID to determine the reasonableness of the rates (For example, a breakdown of labor bases and overhead pools, the method of determining the rate, etc).

- **New Recipients**: Applicants that have never received a grant, cooperative agreement or contract from the U.S. Government are required to submit a copy of their accounting manual and procurement/management handbook relating to personnel and travel policies.

F. FUNDING RESTRICTIONS

Issuance of this RFA does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government, nor does it commit the Government to pay for costs incurred in the preparation and/or submission of an application. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all applications received.

Please review the USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services in the Standard Provisions, for a list of goods and services restricted from purchase with USAID funding. Pursuant to 22 CFR 226.81, no funds shall be paid as profit to any recipient that is a commercial organization. However, all reasonable, allowable and allocable expenses, both direct and indirect, which are related to the Agreement program and are in accordance with applicable cost standards (22 CFR 226, OMB Circular A-122 for non-profit organization, OMB Circular A-21 for universities and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 31 for for-profit organizations, may be paid under the agreement.

Final award of any resultant CA cannot be made until funds have been fully appropriated, allocated and committed through internal USAID procedures. While it is anticipated that these procedures will be successfully completed, potential applicants are hereby notified of these requirements and conditions for award. The Agreement Officer is the only individual who may legally commit the Government to the expenditure of public of funds. No costs chargeable to the proposed Agreement may be incurred before receipt of either a fully executed Agreement or a specific, written authorization from the Agreement Officer.

For the purposes of this RFA, construction is not an allowable activity.

G. AUTHORITY TO OBLIGATE THE GOVERNMENT

The Agreement Officer is the only individual who may legally commit the Government to the expenditure of public funds. No costs chargeable to the proposed agreement may be incurred before receipt of either an agreement signed by the Agreement Officer or a specific, written authorization from the Agreement Officer.

H. CERTIFICATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

All Certifications and Representations found under Appendix B must be completed and submitted with the cost application.

[END OF SECTION IV]

SECTION V – APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

A. OVERVIEW OF THE APPLICATION REVIEW

Each technical application submitted in response to this solicitation will be evaluated in relation to the evaluation factors set forth in this RFA and which have been tailored to the requirements of this application.

The Government anticipates the award of one CA as a result of this solicitation and intends to evaluate applications and conduct discussions and/or negotiations with applicants to determine the application most advantageous to the U.S. Government, technical, cost and other factors considered.

However, USAID reserves the right, without discussions and/or negotiations, to award a CA to the most responsible Applicant whose application conforms to the requirements of this RFA and offers the best value to the Government. Therefore, Applicants' initial application should contain the best terms from a technical and cost standpoint.

Further, USAID reserves the right not to make any award at all, and will not pay for any application preparation costs.

USAID intends to award one cooperative agreement to the Applicant whose application best meets the program description and represents the ***greatest value*** to the U.S. Government.

B. ELIGIBILITY

Applications will first undergo an eligibility review. Each section of the application will be reviewed against the eligibility criteria found in Section III. Applications that do not meet the eligibility criteria will not be considered for award.

C. RESPONSIVENESS

Eligible applications will then be reviewed for responsiveness. Applications found to be incomplete (e.g., an application that does not include a required section of the Technical Application) or that do not follow the Instructions to Applicants will be deemed nonresponsive and will not be considered for award.

D. APPLICATION EVALUATION PLAN

The following factors will be used to evaluate the applications:

1. Technical Capabilities
2. Management Approach
3. Past Performance
4. Cost

Following evaluation of the Technical Application, the Cost Application will be evaluated for reasonableness, realism, allowability, and allocability.

E. Evaluation Factors

Applications will be evaluated against each evaluation factor (Technical Capabilities, Management Approach, Past Performance) using an adjectival rating. Where sub-factors exist, sub-factor ratings and relative weights will be used to establish the overall rating for the factor. Elements within sub-factors will not receive ratings but will be considered when determining a rating for the sub-factor. An overall rating for the application will be determined using the adjectival rating and the relative weights of the evaluation factors.

Application Factors and Sub-Factors	Relative Weight (in %)
Technical Capabilities	40
Approach to Achieving the Agreement Goal and Objectives	25
Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	15
Management Approach	50
Management and Organization	20
Key Personnel and Staffing	25
Institutional Capacity	5
Past Performance	10

The Technical Capabilities and Management Approach Factors will be evaluated and receive ratings in accordance with the table below.

Technical Capabilities and Management Approach Evaluation Ratings	
Rating	**Description**
Exceptional	Exceeds technical expectations. Reflects an innovative approach and/or superior understanding of the requirement in a way beneficial to the Government. Strengths significantly outweigh any weaknesses that may exists. Any weaknesses are easily correctable, and do not represent any performance risk. Must not have any significant weaknesses or deficiencies..
Very Good	Meets and in many areas exceeds technical expectations. Reflects a high quality of capabilities and/or understanding of the requirement. Strengths significantly outweigh any weaknesses or deficiencies that may exist. Any weaknesses or deficiencies are easily correctable
Satisfactory	Meets technical expectations. Reflects sound approach and/or satisfactory understanding of the requirement. Strengths outweigh any weaknesses or deficiencies.

Marginal	Does not clearly meet technical expectations. Reflects an uncertain approach and/or incomplete understanding of the requirement. Weaknesses and deficiencies, correctable only with major revisions to the proposal, outweigh any strengths.
Unacceptable	Fails to meet specified minimum performance or capability requirements; the application has multiple weaknesses and one or more deficiencies. Applications with an unacceptable rating are not awardable.

The Past Performance Factor will be evaluated and receive a rating in accordance with the table below.

Past Performance Confidence Assessments	
Rating	**Description**
Substantial Confidence	Based on the Applicant's performance record, the Government has a high expectation that the Applicant will successfully perform the required effort.
Satisfactory Confidence	Based on the Applicant's performance record, the Government has a reasonable expectation that the Applicant will successfully perform the required effort.
Limited Confidence	Based on the Applicant's performance record, the Government has a low expectation that the Applicant will successfully perform the required effort.
No Confidence	Based on the Applicant's performance record, the Government has no expectation that the Applicant will be able to successfully perform the required effort.

F. TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES FACTOR

1. Approach to Achieving the Project Goal and Objectives

- The extent to which the Applicant demonstrates a command of the issues, policies, and constraints related to the coverage, use, and sustainability of long lasting ITNs and alternative vector management interventions.
- The extent to which the application reflects a clear understanding of current and potential challenges of sustaining the efficacy of long lasting ITNs and alternative vector management interventions, and presents responsive, technically sound approaches to addressing these challenges in a changing environment.
- The extent to which the Applicant demonstrates a realistic, flexible approach with strong potential for success for reaching the project's overall goal and the three specific objectives outlined in this RFA.
- The extent to which the Applicant proposes a clear plan for collaborating and coordinating with potential partners including National Malaria Control Programs, USAID grantees and contractors, and other global and local malaria control partners.

2. Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

- The extent to which the application presents a clear, illustrative Performance Monitoring Plan with appropriate indicators for the agreement goal and three objectives, that identifies the data collection method, type, information source, and frequency of collection.
- The extent to which the application demonstrates merit and feasibility in its presented approach for how evaluation results, lessons learned and innovation will be used on an on-going basis throughout project implementation.
- The extent to which the application details how the Applicant will successfully meet all USAID reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements.

G. MANAGEMENT APPROACH FACTOR

1. Management and Organization

- The extent to which organizational charts for the coalition and project team, define key roles, responsibilities, and relationships and the degree to which the application describes thoughtful and effective coalition and project team structures and functions.
- The degree to which the application describes an effective management and administrative structure (including anticipated management arrangements between project partners and sub-awardees, if applicable); sound policies and practices for overall implementation of the program including personnel management and financial and logistical support; adequate roles and levels of effort for staff supporting these functions; a realistic plan for monitoring technical and financial activities and reporting on results; and efficient and cost-effective project management.
- The extent to which the application describes plans for rapid startup of the project, the first year management plan and timeline, and continuing flexibility to adapt staff size and composition in response to changing project needs. The extent to which the application describes how the Applicant will manage a complex set of activities in multiple countries and regions of the world, and balance competing demands from USAID/Washington and USAID Missions, including such issues as global leadership efforts vs. country technical assistance needs, location of offices, and different levels of reporting requirements.

2. Key Personnel and Staffing

- The extent to which the key personnel meet or exceed the requirements described in Section II, Award Information.
- The degree to which the proposed personnel, including other senior program staff, have the requisite skills, clearly defined duties, and dedicated time to enable the Applicant to effectively implement the project, with an optimal configuration for efficiency and cost containment. The staff matrix lists all proposed staff and includes a summary of their relevant technical, administrative, and language skills as well as field experiences.

3. Institutional Capacity

- The extent to which the application demonstrates that the Applicant and, if applicable, any partners or sub-Awardees, demonstrate institutional capacity relevant to achieving the agreement goal and objectives, including effective collaborative, organizational, and management practices. The extent to which the application demonstrates capacity and experience working with multiple partner organizations to plan, implement and support complex programming.

H. PAST PERFORMANCE FACTOR

Past performance summaries will be evaluated on the basis of the following technical and management performance criteria:

- The extent to which the past performance information obtained demonstrates successful past performance implementing and achieving objectives and outcomes in previous work requiring similar management capacity to the project, especially large, complex projects involving multiple partners in/for developing countries. USAID may give more weight to performance information that is considered more relevant and/or more current.
- The quality of the products or services including compliance with project requirements, standards of good workmanship, customer satisfaction and performance of key individuals.
- The adherence to project schedules including timeliness against milestones and administrative requirements and responsiveness to technical direction.
- Demonstrated cost control including the ability to complete the project within or below budget, use of cost efficiencies, forecasting accurate and timeliness and the ability to provide timely, current, complete and accurate billings.
- The management of staffing including quality and effectiveness of selecting, retaining, supporting and replacing staff.

Note that USAID reserves the right to obtain past performance from other sources, which may include those not named in the Applicant’s submission.

I. COST APPLICATION EVALUATION CRITERIA / COST EFFECTIVENESS AND COST REALISM

Following evaluation of Technical Applications, Applicants’ Cost Applications will be evaluated. Although Cost Applications will not be scored, the results from analyses of proposed costs have scoring implications. The overall proposed costs are expected to be allowable, allocable to the project, fair and reasonable, and cost effective. Consistency of budget line items and amounts with the resource requirements of the different activities will be evaluated along with clarity and conformity of the Applicant’s Cost/Business Application to the instructions. All Cost Applications are subject to cost effectiveness and cost realism analyses.

- Cost effectiveness will measure the extent to which the Applicant demonstrates that proposed results will be achieved with the most efficient use of available resources (amounts included as cost share may be considered in this analysis) and the effectiveness of the proposed cost share. Applicants who do not provide clear information and notes regarding the purpose of each proposed cost and do not provide the breakdown required by Section IV between management, administrative and support costs versus program activity costs run the risk that costs may be interpreted as relating to administrative costs instead of program implementation costs.

- Cost realism analysis will consider the extent to which the Applicant's technical approach supports the costs proposed. In addition, the cost realism analysis will evaluate whether the costs estimated accurately reflect the costs that would be incurred during the actual performance of the program, and whether those costs are reasonable. The cost realism analysis will: a) verify the Applicant's understanding of the requirements and regulations; b) assess the degree to which the cost application reflects the approaches in the technical application; and c) assess the degree to which the cost included in the cost application accurately represents the work effort included in the technical application.

Information gathered from such considerations may clarify the evaluators' understanding of various application details and lend itself to an adjustment of scores. In the event that applications, exclusive of cost, are ranked/scored substantially the same, the Applicant that represents the best value in terms of cost may be the determining factor for award.

J. ACCEPTABILITY OF PROPOSED NON-PRICE TERMS AND CONDITIONS

An offer is acceptable when it manifests the Applicant's assent, without exception, to the terms and conditions of the RFA, including attachments, and provides a complete and responsive application without taking exception to the terms and conditions of the RFA. If an Applicant takes exception to any of the terms and conditions of the RFA, then USAID will consider its offer to be unacceptable. Applicants wishing to take exception to the terms and conditions stated within this RFA are strongly encouraged to contact the RFA POC listed in Section VII before doing so. USAID reserves the right to change the terms and conditions of the RFA by amendment at any time prior to the source selection decision.

[END OF SECTION V]

SECTION VI - AWARD AND ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

A. AWARD NOTICES

A notice of award signed by the Agreement Officer is the authorizing document for this RFA. The Agreement Officer is the only individual who may legally commit the Government to the expenditure of public funds. No costs chargeable to the proposed Agreement may be incurred before receipt of either a fully executed Agreement or a specific, written authorization from the Agreement Officer. The notice of award will be provided electronically to the successful Applicant's point of contact listed in the application. Notification will also be made electronically to unsuccessful applicants pursuant to ADS 303.3.7.1.b.

Prior to issuance of award, some applicants may be required to submit additional information on the organization and key individuals for review. For example, for those organizations that have not had previous grants or CAs with the US Government, Articles of Incorporation or other documentation which substantiates the legal character of the entity will be requested. In such cases, issuance of an award is contingent on the timely receipt of the information requested and the successful completion of the vetting process.

The vetting process may include pre-award responsibility determination which will be conducted and will include an examination of the Applicant's budget details to ensure it is a realistic financial expression of the proposed program and does not contain estimated costs which may be unreasonable or unable to be charged under the program. Staff salaries will be considered reasonable to the extent that they are comparable to that paid for similar work in the relevant labor market; salary history will not be used to determine the salary range for a particular job category.

Applicants notified of a successful application status will be requested to provide a Branding and Marking Plan. Notification of successful application status is ***not*** an authorization to begin performing proposed activities or performance in general.

Applicants notified of an unsuccessful application will not be considered for an award under this RFA. Applicants with an unsuccessful application are advised that a debriefing may be requested within 10 working days after the applicant receives the notice. The unsuccessful applicant may send a written request for a debriefing to Joseph T. Hamilton at **johamilton@usaid.gov**.

B. STANDARD PROVISIONS

If awarded a CA under this RFA, the Recipient shall adhere to and govern itself under the Mandatory Standard Provisions and the Required as Applicable Provisions for U.S. NGOs and Non-U.S. NGOs. Links to these Standard Provisions can be found in Section VIII.B. Other Information, Regulations and References.

In addition to the Mandatory Standard Provisions, mentioned above, the following provisions shall also apply and are therefore incorporated into all awards made under this RFA.

C. BRANDING STRATEGY – ASSISTANCE (JUNE 2012)

1. Applicants recommended for an assistance award shall submit and negotiate a "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.

2. 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

3. 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.

4. The Applicant shall 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, CA or other assistance instrument.

5. The Branding Strategy shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

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

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

      (i) USAID prefers to have 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://transition.usaid.gov/branding**, included as part of the program or project name.

      (ii) 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.

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

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

      (v) 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 shall attach a copy of the proposed logos.

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

d. Planned communication or program materials used to explain or market the program to beneficiaries.

(i) Describe the main program message.

(ii) Provide plans for training materials, posters, pamphlets, public service announcement, billboards, websites, and so forth, as appropriate.

(iii) 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 shall incorporate the USAID Identity and the message, "USAID is from the American People."

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

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

f. 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

6. The Agreement Officer will consider the Branding Strategy's adequacy in the award criteria. The Branding Strategy 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.

7. If the Applicant receives an assistance award, the Branding Strategy will be included in and made part of the resulting CA.

D. MARKING PLAN – ASSISTANCE (JUNE 2012)

1. Applicants recommended for an assistance award shall 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://transition.usaid.gov/branding**.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. The applicant shall 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, CA or other assistance instrument.

5. The Marking Plan shall include all of the following:

   a. 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:

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

      (ii) Technical assistance, studies, reports, papers, publications, audio-visual productions, public service announcements, websites/internet activities, promotional, informational, media, or communications products funded by USAID;

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

      (iv) It is acceptable to cobrand the title with the USAID Identity and the Applicant's identity.

      (v) 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.

   b. A table on the program deliverables with the following details:

      (i) The program deliverables that the applicant plans to mark with the USAID Identity;

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

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

      (iv) What program deliverables the Applicant does not plan to mark with the USAID

Identity, and

(v) The rationale for not marking program deliverables.

c. 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:

(i) 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 shall identify the USAID Strategic 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.

(ii) Diminish the credibility of audits, reports, analyses, studies, or policy recommendations whose data or findings shall be seen as independent. The Applicant shall explain why each particular deliverable shall be seen as credible.

(iii) 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 shall explain why each particular item or product is better positioned as host-country government item or product.

(iv) Impair the functionality of an item. The Applicant shall explain how marking the item or commodity would impair its functionality.

(v) Incur substantial costs or be impractical. The Applicant shall explain why marking would not be cost beneficial or practical.

(vi) Offend local cultural or social norms, or be considered inappropriate. The Applicant shall identify the relevant norm, and explain why marking would violate that norm or otherwise be inappropriate.

(vii) Conflict with international law. The Applicant shall identify the applicable international law violated by the marking.

6. The Agreement Officer will consider the Marking Plan's adequacy and reasonableness in the award criteria, and will approve and 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.

7. If the applicant receives an assistance award, the Marking Plan, including any approved exemptions, will be included in and made part of the resulting grant or CA, and will apply for

the term of the award unless provided otherwise.

E. GENERAL INFORMATION ON REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The recipient will adhere to all reporting requirements listed below. All reports as required under substantial involvement shall be submitted by the due date for approval of the USAID AOR designated by the Office of Assistance and Acquisition. Additional reports requiring review and clearances, when necessary, are listed under each requirement. Recipient will consult with the AOR on the format and expected content of reports prior to submission. Content and format for reporting and for all technical products shall comply with applicable PMI and USAID regulations and guidance, including, but not limited to, all PMI and USAID branding guidelines.

1. Financial Reporting

Financial reporting requirements will be in accordance with 22 CFR 226 and ADS 303.3.21. Effective January 1, 2010, all financial reports must be submitted using the new Standard Form (SF) 425, and the form and the instructions are available on Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s website, at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_forms/.

The implementer shall submit a quarterly expenditure report for approval by the AOR, not later than 45 calendar days after the end of each quarter. The quarterly expenditure report shall include, at minimum, obligations to date, the approved budget, expenditures to date, and the balance remaining. In addition, the obligations, expenditures, and balances should be reported by source of funds (i.e., country field support or core). It is anticipated that the majority of support for this activity will come from Malaria directive funding; however, it is possible to receive other program directive funds (i.e. HIV or MCH). In such cases, both field support and core funds must be tracked by program directive. When there are multiple sources of funding for an activity the implementer must be able to demonstrate in the budget, expenditures and balances the flow of the money from multiple sources. The budget line items should include the major categories and the subcategories.

2. Annual Work Plans (1 electronic copy)

The initial work plan for the CA shall be due 45 days after award of this Agreement for AOR approval. The first work plan to be submitted will not necessarily be for a full year or may be for more than a full year, depending upon the start date of the agreement. The annual work plan in subsequent years will be due to the AOR for approval 30 days prior to the start of the new fiscal year. The work plan serves several purposes including as a guide to program implementation, a demonstration of links between activities, program objectives and intended results, a basis for budget estimates and the foundation for the project's M&E plan. The implementer will follow the work plan year, October 1st to September 30th, unless specifically changed by the AOR in writing. Specifically, the work plan shall include:

- Brief situation analysis that details how the program contributes to national, regional, or global strategic plans in the context of what other donors and implementing partners and host-country governments are contributing;
- Program Goals;
- Milestones towards achieving those results;
- Activities to be accomplished that year related specifically toward achievement of milestones;
- Level of effort required in terms of key staff and support staff time and financial resources; and,
- Partner involvement and contributions to achieving the results.
- A separate section for each mission/operating unit that buys into this program with field support, based on the country's strategy.

Annual work plans, including the country work plans, will be shared with the other project partners, reviewed by the USAID AOR management team, and concurred by Missions/TAs and approved by the AOR.

Significant changes that impact the timing or achievement of objectives identified in the plan will require additional approval. Work plans must include a timeline for the planned achievement of milestones and outputs, as well as budgets identified with particular sub-activities.

There may be times during the course of this agreement that in addition to the information provided through this monitoring and evaluation system, more in-depth management reviews will be necessary.

3. Semi-Annual Progress Reports (1 electronic copy)

The Recipient shall submit a progress report to the AOR on a semi-annual basis (based on a fiscal year cycle). The semi-annual progress report shall be submitted no later than 45 calendar days after the end of the second (March 31) and fourth (September 30) quarters of the fiscal year. The performance reports shall contain the following information at a minimum:

a. A summary of activities undertaken, progress made, results achieved and trends noticed during the reporting period;

b. Data on all indicators established in the agreement's monitoring and evaluation plan;

c. A comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals and objectives established for the period, the findings of the investigators or both;

d. An explanation of problems encountered, reasons why established goals were not met, if appropriate, and how challenges or problems will be overcome during the next reporting period;

e. A comparison of actual expenditures with budget estimates, including analysis and explanation of high unit costs, and any other pertinent information;

f. Priorities for programming during the next reporting period.

In addition, the fourth quarter semi-annual progress report of each award year will provide USAID annual data on the agreed upon performance indicators of the previous year and a summary of the accomplishments for that year. In addition, the report can provide any further qualitative results information the recipient would like to include to demonstrate the results achieved vis-à-vis the project objectives during that particular reporting period.

4. Final Report (3 hard copies and 1 electronic copy)

As USAID requires, 90 days after the completion date of the CA, the implementer shall submit a final report to the AOR and a copy to the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (see info below) that includes: an executive summary of the program's accomplishments in achieving results and conclusions about areas in need of future assistance; an overall description of the program's activities and attainment of results by country or region, as appropriate, during the life of the CA; an assessment of progress made toward accomplishing the Goal and Objectives; significance of these activities; important research findings; comments and recommendations; lessons learned, best practices, comments and other findings generated from the Agreement, and a fiscal report that describes how the program's funds were used. See 22 CFR 226.51.

The Recipient shall submit an original and one copy of the final report to the AOR and one copy to the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC): E-mail (the preferred means of submission) is: docsubmit@dec.cdie.org. The mailing address via U.S. Postal Service is: Development Experience Clearinghouse, 8403 Colesville Road, Suite 210, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

5. Environmental Compliance Planning and Reporting (1 electronic copy)

1) The Recipient shall develop and secure USAID clearance of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) prior to funding any country level activities.
2) All planned and ongoing country level activities shall be included in initial and annual work plans under this CA to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.
3) This evaluation will be made in collaboration with the USAID AOR, Mission Environmental Officer and Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO).
4) A complete environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) or project mitigation and monitoring (M&M) plan shall be prepared by the recipient as part of the program work plan and integrated into each annual work plan.
   i. This plan shall describe how the recipient will, in specific terms, implement all IEE and/or EA conditions that apply to proposed project activities within the scope of the award.
   ii. The EMMP or M&M Plan shall include monitoring the implementation of the conditions and their effectiveness.
   iii. The results of the EMMP will be reported to the AOR and the BEO annually, no later

than submission of the Annual Progress report, due not later than 45 days after the end of the reporting period.

6. Other Reports

The implementer shall also submit other reports as required by the AOR. The implementer will submit reports to country Missions and/or other Bureaus or offices as deemed necessary by the AOR.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE TERMS

An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been approved for the Malaria Vector Control Program (see Annex C). The IEE covers activities expected to be implemented under CAs awarded under this RFA. USAID has determined that a **Negative Determination with conditions** applies to one or more of the proposed activities. This indicates that if these activities are implemented subject to the specified conditions, they are expected to have no significant adverse effect on the environment. The recipient shall be responsible for implementing all IEE conditions pertaining to activities to be funded under this RFA.

1. As part of its initial Work Plan, and all Annual Work Plans thereafter, the recipient, in collaboration with the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer and Mission Environmental Officer or Bureau Environmental Officer, as appropriate, shall review all ongoing and planned activities under CAs awarded under this RFA to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.

2. If the recipient plans any new activities outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation, it shall prepare an amendment to the documentation for USAID review and approval. No such new activities should be undertaken prior to receiving written USAID approval of environmental documentation amendments.

3. Any ongoing activities found to be outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation shall be halted until an amendment to the documentation is submitted and written approval is received from USAID.

4. When the approved Regulation 216 documentation is (1) an IEE that contains one or more Negative Determinations with conditions and/or (2) an Environmental Analysis (EA), the recipient shall:

   a. Unless the approved Regulation 216 documentation contains a complete Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) or a project Mitigation and Monitoring (M&M) plan, the recipient shall prepare an EMMP or M&M Plan describing how the recipient will, in specific terms, implement all IEE and/or EA conditions that apply to proposed project activities within the scope of the award. The EMMP or M&M Plan shall include monitoring the implementation of the conditions and their effectiveness.

b. Integrate a completed EMMP or M&M Plan into the initial Work Plan.

c. Integrate an EMMP or M&M Plan into subsequent Annual Work Plans, making any necessary adjustments to activity implementation in order to minimize adverse impacts to the environment.

G. USAID DISABILITY POLICY - ASSISTANCE (JUNE 2012)

The recipient shall not discriminate against people with disabilities in the implementation of USAID funded programs and should demonstrate a comprehensive and consistent approach for including men, women, and children with disabilities. The text of the USAID Disability Policy can be found at the following Web site: pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDABQ631.pdf.

[END OF SECTION VI]

SECTION VII – AGENCY CONTACTS

The Applicant may contact the following USAID personnel in writing via email regarding this RFA:

Joseph T. Hamilton
Agreement Specialist
USAID Office of Acquisition and Assistance
M/OAA/GH/GHI, Room 549C, SA44
Federal Center Plaza
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington DC 20523
johamilton@usaid.gov

Alternate Point of Contact:

Christopher Egaas
Agreement Officer
M/OAA/GHI, Room 569-D, SA44
USAID Office of Acquisition and Assistance
Federal Center Plaza
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington DC 20523
cegaas@usaid.gov Christopher Egaas

[END OF SECTION VII]

SECTION VIII – OTHER INFORMATION

A. USAID RIGHTS AND FUNDING

USAID reserves the right to fund any or none of the applications submitted. Thus, USAID may (a) reject any or all applications; (b) accept other than the lowest cost application, and (c) waive informalities and minor irregularities in the applications received.

Issuance of this RFA does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the USG, nor does it commit the USG to pay for costs incurred in the preparation and/or submission of an application. Applicants who come under consideration for an award that have never received USAID funding will be subject to a pre-award audit to determine fiscal responsibility, ensure adequacy of financial controls, and establish an indirect cost rate (if applicable).

B. REGULATIONS AND REFERENCES

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22 Foreign Relations, Chapter II - Agency for International Development

22 CFR 226.51 Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance

USAID Policies and Procedures

ADS 303maa, Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients

ADS 303mab, Mandatory Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients

2 CFR 230 - Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-122)

2 CFR 215 - Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-110)

FAR Part 31

Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)

Budget Information for Non-Construction Programs (SF-424A)

Assurances for Non-Construction Programs (SF-424B)

AAPD 12-04

[END OF SECTION VIII]

ANNEX A: WWW.GRANTS.GOV REGISTRATION PROCESS

Before submitting an application under this RFA, it is highly recommended that applicants read the entire Section IV, Application and Submission Information in this RFA. Reviewing these sections thoroughly will assist an applicant in submitting a complete, full application.

Register Online at Grants.gov

New Applicants Applying to Grants.gov:

It is **strongly encouraged** that new organizations immediately begin the 5-step Grants.gov registration process (listed below), while simultaneously completing the Application Package. The registration process may take up to two weeks to complete. USAID understands that delays in the registration process may be beyond your control. If an organization has begun the registration process but experiences delays that make it difficult for to meet the application deadline, contact the RFA POC(s) who will work with you to find a solution. If an organization is having difficulties, contact the Agency POC(s) listed in the RFA as soon as possible.

Register as an organization on Grants.gov if you are not already registered. All organizations shall register. See below for a brief overview of the registration steps. Grants.gov is also available to lead you through the process.

STEP 1: Obtain a Data Universal Number System (DUNS) Number

The Data Universal Number System **(DUNS)** number is a unique nine-character number that identifies your organization. It is a tool of the federal government to track how federal money is distributed. Most large organizations, libraries, colleges and research universities already have DUNS numbers. Ask your grant administrator or chief financial officer to provide your organization's DUNS number or search online by using the DUNS search.

If your organization does *not* have an existing DUNS number, you will need to request one. You can request a DUNS Number here.

STEP 2: Register Your Organization with the System for Awards Management (SAM)

You should also register with SAM and receive an "MPIN." SAM is the primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. SAM collects, validates, stores and disseminates data about the federal government's trading partners in support of the contract award, grants and the electronic payment processes.

STEP 3: Complete Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) Profile

If your organization's E-Business Point of Contact (E-Biz POC) has assigned you AOR rights, you are authorized to submit grant applications on behalf of your organization. AORs should create a username and password to serve as their "electronic signature" when submitting an application on behalf of their organization. To register as an AOR and create a username and password, go to: https://apply07.grants.gov/apply/OrcRegister

STEP 4: AOR Authorization

Your E-Biz POC should then login to Grants.gov (using the organization's DUNS number for the username and the "MPIN" password obtained in Step 2) and approve the AOR, thereby giving permission to submit applications. When an E-Biz POC approves an AOR, Grants.gov will send the AOR a confirmation email that includes the requesting AOR's name, e-mail address and phone number. In some cases the E-Biz POC can also be the AOR for an organization. If the E- Biz POC wishes to submit applications on behalf of their organization, he or she shall also complete a separate AOR profile with username and password (Step 3 of the registration process) using a different email than the one used for their E-Biz POC registration.

STEP 5: Track AOR Status

To verify that your organization's E-Biz POC has approved you as an AOR, please track your status. You cannot apply for grants without E-Biz POC approval.

For questions, please consult:

- Organization Registration User Guide
- Organization Registration Checklist
- Grants.gov Contact Center: 1-800-518-4726 or support@grants.gov. Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

If you are concerned that you will not finish your registration in time to meet the overall application deadline, contact the RFA POC(s) listed in Section VII who will work with you to find a solution. If an organization is having difficulties, contact the Agency POC(s) listed in the RFA in Section VII as soon as possible.

[END OF ANNEX A]

ANNEX B - CERTIFICATIONS, ASSURANCES, OTHER STATEMENTS OF THE RECIPIENT AND SOLICITATION STANDARD PROVISIONS

PART I – CERTIFICATIONS AND ASSURANCES

1. ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING NON-DISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

(a) The recipient hereby assures that no person in the United States will, on the bases set forth below, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving financial assistance from USAID, and that with respect to the CA for which application is being made, it will comply with the requirements of:

(1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-352, 42 U.S.C. 2000-d), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin, in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance;

(2) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance;

(3) The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (Pub. L. 95-478), which prohibits discrimination based on age in the delivery of services and benefits supported with Federal funds;

(4) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681, et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance (whether or not the programs or activities are offered or sponsored by an educational institution); and

(5) USAID regulations implementing the above nondiscrimination laws, set forth in Chapter II of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) If the recipient is an institution of higher education, the Assurances given herein extend to admission practices and to all other practices relating to the treatment of students or clients of the institution, or relating to the opportunity to participate in the provision of services or other benefits to such individuals, and must be applicable to the entire institution unless the recipient establishes to the satisfaction of the USAID Administrator that the institution's practices in designated parts or programs of the institution will in no way affect its practices in the program of the institution for which financial assistance is sought, or the beneficiaries of, or participants in, such programs.

2. CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or

employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal CA, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any CA, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or CA.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or CA, the undersigned must complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned must require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and CAs) and that all subrecipients must certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, United States Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification will be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

"The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that: If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned must complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement will be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure."

3. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS FOR COVERED COUNTRIES AND INDIVIDUALS (ADS 206)

USAID reserves the right to terminate this Agreement, to demand a refund or take other appropriate measures if the Grantee is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140. The undersigned must review USAID ADS 206 to determine if any certifications are required for Key Individuals or Covered Participants.

If there are COVERED PARTICIPANTS: USAID reserves the right to terminate assistance to or take other appropriate measures with respect to, any participant approved by USAID who is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140.

4. CERTIFICATION REGARDING TERRORIST FINANCING, IMPLEMENTING EXECUTIVE ORDER 13224

By signing and submitting this application, the prospective recipient provides the certification set out below:

1. The Recipient, to the best of its current knowledge, did not provide, within the previous ten years, and will take all reasonable steps to ensure that it does not and will not knowingly provide, material support or resources to any individual or entity that commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates, or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated, or participated in terrorist acts, as that term is defined in paragraph 3.

2. The following steps may enable the Recipient to comply with its obligations under paragraph 1:

   a. Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the Recipient will verify that the individual or entity does not (i) appear on the master list of **Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons**, which is maintained by the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), or (ii) is not included in any supplementary information concerning prohibited individuals or entities that may be provided by USAID to the Recipient.

   b. Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the Recipient also will verify that the individual or entity has not been designated by the United Nations Security (UNSC) sanctions committee established under UNSC Resolution 1267 (1999) (the "1267 Committee") [individuals and entities linked to the Taliban, Usama bin Laden, or the Al-Qaida Organization]. To determine whether there has been a published designation of an individual or entity by the 1267 Committee, the Recipient should refer to the consolidated list available online at the Committee's Web site: **http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm**.

   c. Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the Recipient will consider all information about that individual or entity of which it is aware and all public information that is reasonably available to it or of which it should be aware.

   d. The Recipient also will implement reasonable monitoring and oversight procedures to safeguard against assistance being diverted to support terrorist activity.

3. For purposes of this Certification -

a. “Material support and resources” means currency or monetary instruments or financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets, except medicine or religious materials.”

b. “Terrorist act” means -

   (i) an act prohibited pursuant to one of the 12 United Nations Conventions and Protocols related to terrorism (see UN terrorism conventions Internet site: **http://untreaty.un.org/English/Terrorism.asp**); or

   (ii) an act of premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents; or

   (iii) any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.

c. “Entity” means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group or subgroup.

d. References in this Certification to the provision of material support and resources must not be deemed to include the furnishing of USAID funds or USAID-financed commodities to the ultimate beneficiaries of USAID assistance, such as recipients of food, medical care, micro-enterprise loans, shelter, etc., unless the Recipient has reason to believe that one or more of these beneficiaries commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates, or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts.

e. The Recipient’s obligations under paragraph 1 are not applicable to the procurement of goods and/or services by the Recipient that are acquired in the ordinary course of business through contract or purchase, e.g., utilities, rents, office supplies, gasoline, etc., unless the Recipient has reason to believe that a vendor or supplier of such goods and services commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates, or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts.

This Certification is an express term and condition of any agreement issued as a result of this application, and any violation of it will be grounds for unilateral termination of the agreement by USAID prior to the end of its term.

5. CERTIFICATION OF RECIPIENT

By signing below the recipient provides certifications and assurances for (1) the Assurance of Compliance with Laws and Regulations Governing Non-Discrimination in Federally Assisted

Programs, (2) the Certification Regarding Lobbying, (3) the Prohibition on Assistance to Drug Traffickers for Covered Countries and Individuals (ADS 206) and (4) the Certification Regarding Terrorist Financing Implementing Executive Order 13224 above.

These certifications and assurances are given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the recipient by the Agency, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which was approved before such date. The recipient recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in these assurances, and that the United States will have the right to seek judicial enforcement of these assurances. These assurances are binding on the recipient, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign these assurances on behalf of the recipient.

Request for Application or

Annual Program Statement No. ________________________________

Application No. ________________________________

Date of Application ________________________________

Name of Recipient ________________________________

Typed Name and Title ________________________________

Signature ________________________________

Date ________________________________

PART II – KEY INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATION NARCOTICS OFFENSES AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

I hereby certify that within the last ten years:

1. I have not been convicted of a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any law or regulation of the United States or any other country concerning narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances.

2. I am not and have not been an illicit trafficker in any such drug or controlled substance.

3. I am not and have not been a knowing assistor, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such drug or substance.

Signature: ____________________________

Date: ______________________________

Name: ______________________________

Title/Position: ______________________________

Organization: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

____

Date of Birth: ______________________________

NOTICE:

1. You are required to sign this Certification under the provisions of 22 CFR Part 140, Prohibition on Assistance to Drug Traffickers. These regulations were issued by the Department of State and require that certain key individuals of organizations must sign this Certification.

2. If you make a false Certification you are subject to U.S. criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Part III – Participant Certification Narcotics Offenses and Drug Trafficking

1. I hereby certify that within the last ten years:

    a. I have not been convicted of a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any law or regulation of the United States or any other country concerning narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances.

    b. I am not and have not been an illicit trafficker in any such drug or controlled substance.

    c. I am not or have not been a knowing assistor, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such drug or substance.

2. I understand that USAID may terminate my training if it is determined that I engaged in the above conduct during the last ten years or during my USAID training.

Signature: ______________________________

Name: ______________________________

Date: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

____

Date of Birth: ___________________________________

NOTICE:

1. You are required to sign this Certification under the provisions of 22 CFR Part 140, Prohibition on Assistance to Drug Traffickers. These regulations were issued by the Department of State and require that certain participants must sign this Certification.

2. If you make a false Certification you are subject to U.S. criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001.

PART IV – SURVEY ON ENSURING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR APPLICANTS

Survey on Ensuring Equal Opportunity for Applicants

Part V – Other Statements of Recipient

1. AUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS

The recipient represents that the following persons are authorized to negotiate on its behalf with the Government and to bind the recipient in connection with this application or grant:

Name	Title	Telephone No.	Facsimile No.

2. TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN)

If the recipient is a U.S. organization, or a foreign organization which has income effectively connected with the conduct of activities in the U.S. or has an office or a place of business or a fiscal paying agent in the U.S., please indicate the recipient's TIN:

TIN: ________________________________

3. DATA UNIVERSAL NUMBERING SYSTEM (DUNS) NUMBER

(a) Unless otherwise specified in the solicitation using an applicable exemption, in the space provided at the end of this provision, the recipient should supply the Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number applicable to that name and address. Recipients should take care to report the number that identifies the recipient's name and address exactly as stated in the proposal.

(b) The DUNS is a 9-digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet Information Services. If the recipient does not have a DUNS number, the recipient should call Dun and Bradstreet directly at 1-800-333-0505. A DUNS number will be provided immediately by telephone at no charge to the recipient. The recipient should be prepared to provide the following information:

(1) Recipient's name.
(2) Recipient's address.
(3) Recipient's telephone number.
(4) Line of business.
(5) Chief executive officer/key manager.
(6) Date the organization was started.
(7) Number of people employed by the recipient.
(8) Company affiliation.

(c) Recipients located outside the United States may e-mail Dun and Bradstreet at **globalinfo@dbisma.com** to obtain the location and phone number of the local Dun and Bradstreet Information Services office.

The DUNS system is distinct from the Federal Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) system.

DUNS: ____

4. LETTER OF CREDIT (LOC) NUMBER

If the recipient has an existing Letter of Credit (LOC) with USAID, please indicate the LOC number:

LOC: ____

5. PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

(a) Applicability. This applies to the procurement of goods and services planned by the recipient (i.e., contracts, purchase orders, etc.) from a supplier of goods or services for the direct use or benefit of the recipient in conducting the program supported by the grant, and not to assistance provided by the recipient (i.e., a subgrant or subagreement) to a subgrantee or subrecipient in support of the subgrantee's or subrecipient's program. Provision by the recipient of the requested information does not, in and of itself, constitute USAID approval.

(b) Amount of Procurement. Please indicate the total estimated dollar amount of goods and services which the recipient plans to purchase under the grant:

$__________________________

(c) Nonexpendable Property. If the recipient plans to purchase nonexpendable equipment which would require the approval of the Agreement Officer, indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types, quantities of each, and estimated unit costs.

Nonexpendable equipment for which the Agreement Officer's approval to purchase is required is any article of nonexpendable tangible personal property charged directly to the grant, having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of $5,000 or more per unit.

TYPE/DESCRIPTION (Generic) ______________________________
QUANTITY ______________________________
ESTIMATED UNIT COST ______________________________

(d) Source If the recipient plans to purchase any goods/commodities which are not in accordance with the Standard Provision "USAID Eligibility Rules for Procurement of Commodities and Services," indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types and quantities of each, estimated unit costs of each, and probable source. "Source" means the country from which a commodity is shipped to the cooperating country or the cooperating country itself if the commodity is located in the cooperating country at the time of purchase. However, where a commodity is shipped from a free port or bonded warehouse in the form in which received, "source" means the country from which the commodity was shipped to the free port or bonded warehouse. Additionally, "available for purchase" includes "offered for sale at the time of purchase" if the commodity is listed in a vendor's catalog or other statement of inventory, kept as part of the vendor's customary business practices and regularly offered for sale, even if the commodities are not physically on the vendors' shelves or even in the source country at the time of the order. In such cases, the recipient must document that the commodity was listed in the vendor's catalog or other statement of inventory; that the vendor has a regular and customary business practice of selling the commodity through "just in time" or other similar inventory practices; and the recipient did not engage the vendor to list the commodity in its catalog or other statement of inventory just to fulfill the recipient's request for the commodity.

TYPE/DESCRIPTION ______________________________
QUANTITY ______________________________
ESTIMATED GOODS ______________________________
PROBABLE GOODS ______________________________
PROBABLE (Generic) ______________________________
UNIT COST ______________________________
SOURCE ______________________________

(e) Restricted Goods. If the recipient plans to purchase any restricted goods, indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types and quantities of each, estimated unit costs of each, intended use, and probable source. Restricted goods are Agricultural Commodities, Motor Vehicles, Pharmaceuticals, Pesticides, Used Equipment, U.S. Government-Owned Excess Property, and Fertilizer.

TYPE/DESCRIPTION ______________________________
QUANTITY ______________________________
ESTIMATED ______________________________
PROBABLE ______________________________
INTENDED USE (Generic) ______________________________

UNIT COST ______________________________
SOURCE ______________________________

(f) Supplier Nationality. If the recipient plans to purchase any goods or services from suppliers of goods and services whose nationality is not in accordance with the Standard Provision "USAID Eligibility Rules for Procurement of Commodities and Services," indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types and quantities of each good or service, estimated costs of each, probable nationality of each non-U.S. supplier of each good or service, and the rationale for purchasing from a non-U.S. supplier.

TYPE/DESCRIPTION ______________________________
QUANTITY ______________________________
ESTIMATED ______________________________
PROBABLE SUPPLIER ______________________________
NATIONALITY ______________________________
RATIONALE (Generic) ______________________________
UNIT COST (Non-US Only) ______________________________
FOR NON-US ______________________________

6. PAST PERFORMANCE REFERENCES

Please provide past performance information as requested in the RFA using the Past Performance Short Form provided in Annex D.

7. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

The recipient, by checking the applicable box, represents that -

(a) If the recipient is a U.S. entity, it operates as [ ] a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of, [ ] an individual, [ ] a partnership, [ ] a nongovernmental nonprofit organization, [ ] a state or local governmental organization, [ ] a private college or university, [ ] a public college or university,
[ ] an international organization, or [ ] a joint venture; or

(b) If the recipient is a non-U.S. entity, it operates as [ ] a corporation organized under the laws of ______________________________ (country), [ ] an individual, [ ] a partnership, [ ] a nongovernmental nonprofit organization, [ ] a nongovernmental educational institution, [ ] a governmental organization, [ ] an international organization, or [ ] a joint venture.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS OF COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS

The following are the estimate(s) of the cost of each separate communications product (i.e., any printed material [other than non-color photocopy material], photographic services, or video production services) which is anticipated under the grant. Each estimate must include all the costs associated with preparation and execution of the product. Use a continuation page as necessary.

[END OF ANNEX B]

ANNEX C - INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE)

COVER SHEET
INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY DATA:

Program/Activity Number:	GH-14-TBD
Country/Region:	Global
Program/Activity Title:	Malaria Vector Management Cooperative Agreement
Functional Objective:	3 Investing in People
Program Area:	3.1 Health
Program Elements:	3.1.3 Malaria
Period Covered:	September 2014 – September 2019
LOP Amount	$60 million
IEE Prepared By:	Megan Fotheringham, Malaria Technical Advisor Mark Stoughton, Cadmus/GEMS
IEE Amendment (Y/N):	No
Op Unit contact point:	Megan Fotheringham, Malaria Technical Advisor, **mfotheringham@usaid.gov**
Current Date	March 6, 2014
Expiration Date	September 30, 2019

Other Relevant Environmental Compliance Documentation:

- 2012 Malaria Vector Control Programmatic Environmental Assessment (MVC PEA)
  http://www.pmi.gov/resources/reports/MVC_PEA_Final_26Sept2012.pdf

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED;

Categorical Exclusion	____	Negative Determination	__X__
Positive Determination	____	Deferral	_____

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS:

EMMP: _______ | Conditions: ___X___ | Pesticides:* _____X_____

**22 CFR 216.3 (b)(1) applies*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Scope. This IEE reviews the activities to be conducted under the USAID Malaria Vector Management Cooperative Agreement (MVMCA). The MVMCA is designed to support countries in reducing the morbidity and mortality of malaria through the use of malaria prevention tools, predominately through increasing the ownership and use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) in affected areas. The project will build upon previous successful investments in LLINs and offer state-of-the-art approaches to scale-up additional tools. While the MVCMA may in future support other malaria vector control interventions/technologies, at this time only pyrethroid-based, WHOPES-endorsed LLINs are addressed by this IEE. Support to other interventions will require an IEE amendment.

Recommended Determinations and Conditions.
Note: Upon final approval of this IEE, these recommendations are affirmed as threshold decisions and conditions become mandatory elements of project implementation

1. **The only malaria vector control technology to be supported by MVCMA is pyrethroid-based LLINs**. Support to any other technology will require amendment of this IEE.

2. WHOPES-recommended nets and MVC PEA mitigation actions. In all instances where it is within the authority or control of the MVMCA Implementing Partner's (IP's) authority or control to do so, it shall assure that:

- Only WHOPES-recommended LLINs are supported, and these nets are registered or approved for use in the subject country.
- Wherever relevant the MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR LLIN ACTIVITIES established by the MVC PEA are fully implemented. These actions are provided as Attachment A.

In all other instances, the IP shall work, promote and take all practicable steps to maximize adherence of the partners and programs it works with to these points.

3. Net waste. As PMI policy and strategy regarding management of net wastes evolve, MVCMA will work to implement and promote all relevant elements of this strategy. USAID recognizes that such implementation and promotion may have cost implications.

4. Provision of IEE. The AOR shall provide the Implementing Partner (hereinafter IPs), with a copy of this IEE and brief the IP(s) on their environmental compliance responsibilities.

5.Annual compliance documentation and reporting. The MVMCA IP shall annually complete and submit to the AOR and Global Health (GH) BEO for approval the attached Environmental Mitigation Monitoring Report (EMMR) to document compliance with the conditions of this IEE. Alternately, the IP may develop and propose for AOR and GH BEO approval an alternate form serving this purpose. The EMMR or alternate approved form must be submitted 45 days after the end of each fiscal year of the agreement.

The AOR is responsible for assuring IP submission of this report, and shall provide copies to the BEOs for the Global Health and Africa Bureaus, corresponding Mission Environmental Officer(s), and other appropriate parties. The EMMR or alternate form will be reviewed and approved by the AOR and the GH BEO.

(In the case of sub-grants or sub-contracts, the IP may elect to require the sub-grantee/sub-contractor to complete their own EMMR or alternate form. However, the IP remains responsible for the environmental compliance of all sub-grantees and sub-contractors.)

6. Integration of compliance responsibilities in prime and sub-contracts and grant agreements. The PMI team shall assure that the CA document references and require compliance with the conditions set out in this IEE, as required by ADS 204.3.4.a.6 and ADS 303.3.6.3.e. The IP shall assure that sub-contracts and sub-grant agreements reference and require compliance with relevant elements of these conditions.

7. Assurance of sub-grantee and sub-contractor capacity and compliance. The IP shall assure that sub-grantees and sub-contractors have the capability to implement the relevant requirements of this IEE. The IP shall, if appropriate, provide training to sub-grantees and sub-contractors in their environmental compliance responsibilities.

8. AOR monitoring responsibility. As required by the ADS, the AOR will actively monitor and evaluate whether the conditions of this IEE are being implemented effectively and whether new or unforeseen consequences arise during implementation not identified and reviewed in this IEE. If new or unforeseen consequences arise, the team will suspend the activity and initiate appropriate, further review in accordance with 22 CFR 216.

9. New or modified activities. As part of its initial Work Plan, and all Annual Work Plans thereafter, the IP, in collaboration with the AOR, shall review all on-going and planned activities to determine if they are within the scope of this IEE.

a. If activities outside the scope of this IEE are planned, the AOR shall assure that an amendment to this IEE addressing these activities is prepared and approved prior to implementation of any such activities.

b. Any ongoing activities found to be outside the scope of this IEE shall be modified to comply or halted until an amendment to this IEE is submitted and approved.

10. Compliance with Host Country Requirements. Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes IP, sub-grantee and sub-contractor responsibility for compliance with all applicable host country laws and regulations. The IP, sub-grantees and sub-contractors must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. However, in case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.

APPROVAL OF THE RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION
(ACTIVITY TITLE: MALARIA VECTOR MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT)

CLEARANCE:
Office Director, GH/HIDN* Signed: ___/S/____________________ Date: __3/6/14____
Elizabeth Fox

**USAID Bureau for Global Health, Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition*

CONCURRENCE:
Global Health Bureau Environmental Officer Signed:_____/S/__________________ Date: __3/5/14_____
Rachel Dagovitz

ADDITIONAL CLEARANCES:

Africa Bureau Environmental Officer Signed:_______________________ Date: ___________
Brian Hirsch

Agreement Officer Representative Signed:_____/S/__________________ Date: _2/28/14_____
Megan Fotheringham

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY DATA:

Program/Activity Number: GH-14-TBD
Country/Region: Global
Program/Activity Title: **Malaria Vector Management Cooperative Agreement**

Functional Objective: 3 Investing in People
Program Area: 3.1 Health
Program Elements: 3.1.3 Malaria

1.0 BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITY/PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1.1 PURPOSE & SCOPE OF IEE

In accordance with 22 CFR 216, this Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) reviews the reviews the reasonably foreseeable effects on the environment, including human health, of activities to be conducted under the USAID Malaria Vector Management Cooperative Agreement (MVMCA). On this basis, this EE recommends 22 CFR 216 Threshold Decisions and attendant conditions. Upon final approval of this IEE, these recommendations are affirmed as threshold decisions and conditions become mandatory elements of project implementation.

The MVMCA is designed to support countries in reducing the morbidity and mortality of malaria through the use of malaria prevention tools, predominately through increasing the ownership and use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) in affected areas. The project will build upon previous successful investments in LLINs and offer state-of-the-art approaches to scale-up additional tools. While the MVCMA may in future support other malaria vector control interventions/technologies, at this time only pyrethroid-based, WHOPES-endorsed LLINs are addressed by this IEE. Support to other interventions will require an IEE amendment.

The activities conducted under the MVMCA may be carried out in collaboration with other in-country and global implementing partners under both the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and USAID malaria programs. Malaria activities not included in the MVMCA are covered under their own lEEs, Programmatic Environmental Assessments (PEAs), country-level Supplemental Environmental Assessments (SEAs), and Pesticide Evaluation Reports and Safer User Action Plans (PERSUAPs) and are not covered in this lEE.

This IEE is a critical element of a mandatory environmental review and compliance process meant to achieve environmentally sound activity design and implementation.

1.2 MALARIA VECTOR MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BACKGROUND (CONTEXT & JUSTIFICATION)

Global Burden of Malaria. Malaria is responsible for a tremendous health and economic burden in sub-Saharan Africa and southeast Asia. Global annual cases stand at 220 million and deaths at an estimated 655,000, of which 90% are in Africa and 85% are children under 5. The economic burden of malaria is high, falling heavily on poor, rural populations. Malaria exacerbates the impacts of HIV/AIDs and interferes with educational attainment, and thus has effects lasting beyond the illness itself.

Commitment to Malaria Vector Control (MVC). Malaria prevention and control is a major foreign assistance objective of the U.S. Government (USG). The President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), which was launched in June 2005, represented a major five-year, $1.2 billion expansion of U.S. Government resources for malaria control. Based on the 2008 Lantos Hyde United States Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act, which authorized a further increase of up to $5 billion in PMI funding for five more years, PMI's goal was broadened to achieve Africa-wide impact by halving the burden of malaria in 70 percent of at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa. PMI includes 19 focus countries in Africa and 1 regional program in the Greater Mekong Sub-region of Southeast Asia. PMI is an interagency initiative led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented together with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Progress in Insecticide Treated Net Coverage and Use. LLINs are the primary means for malaria prevention worldwide. High ownership and use of LLINs reduces the incidence of uncomplicated malaria episodes by 50 percent and all-cause child mortality by about 20 percent. When a community has a high level of LLIN use—which is associated with greatly reduced populations of mosquitoes that transmit malaria—the risk of malaria infections is reduced even among those not using an LLIN.

PMI's strategy is guided by the World Health Organization (WHO) 2007 position statement recommending universal coverage of the entire population at risk for malaria with LLINs. PMI's policy is to achieve and maintain universal coverage with LLINs, when this approach is in line with the national strategy of focus countries and adequate resources exist to achieve universal coverage. Universal coverage is commonly defined as one LLIN per two persons. PMI supports a mixed approach to LLIN distribution, using national and sub-national campaigns, social marketing, commercial sector, and public health sector delivery channels (e.g. antenatal clinics). The majority of nets procured by PMI are distributed free-of-charge.

In FY 2013, USAID supported ITN activities in all 22 sub-Saharan African countries as well as in the Mekong Region. Over 40 million LLINs were procured in 2013, representing almost 30 percent of the global procurement of ITNs for the year.

1.3 Description of Activities

Under the MVMCA, PMI's implementing partner (IP) will support key vector control malaria prevention activities, primarily supporting the increased ownership and use of LLINs. The scope and nature of these supported activities anticipated under the MVMCA is as follows:

1. Appropriate policies at both the international and national levels to encourage sustained, high levels of coverage and use of LLINs and, as appropriate, support next generation tools and other vector management interventions are developed and promoted.

2. Monitoring, evaluation, and operational research activities intended to: (1) improve global and country level understanding of current best practices, (2) develop methods to pilot, scale-up, or maintain desired coverage levels of LLINs and/or vector management interventions and (3) assess the effectiveness, feasibility, and acceptability of promising newly proven vector control tools and approaches are designed, conducted, and analyzed.

3. Efficient and effective implementation approaches in targeted countries to ensure sustained high level coverage and use of LLINs and, as appropriate, targeted coverage and appropriate use of alternative vector management interventions are developed, promoted, and supported.

The Recipient will work with and in direct complement to existing USAID partners.

While other vector management interventions may be supported over the life of the MVMCA, this IEE covers ONLY the above-enumerated support to pyrethroid-based LLINs. (Pyrethroid-based LLINs are the current primary technology used for vector management within malarious areas.)

This IEE does NOT cover:

- Procurement of LLINs or any other MVC commodities. The MVMCA IP is not expected to procure such commodities. Rather, the IP will partner with the host country government, PMI and other malaria control implementers who are currently supporting the procurement and distribution of malaria commodities. MVMCA activities will focus on complementing the procurement efforts of others by supporting the non-commodity aspects of a comprehensive malaria vector management intervention. In short, procurement of LLINs will continue through established supply chain management channels through other USAID partners.
- Indoor residual spraying. MVMCA will not fund activities related to indoor residual spraying
- Insecticide-Treated Nets requiring retreatment
- New/alternative vector management products/technologies that may become endorsed by the international community during the timeframe of the agreement. These include but are not limited to "next generation" non-pyrethroid LLINs or durable wall liners. Such interventions could result in MVMCA broadening its assistance to incorporate the new tools through pilots and scale-up, as directed by PMI.

If/when such vector management interventions other than pyrethroid LLINs are to be supported through MVMCA, an amendment to this IEE or new 22 CFR 216 documentation must be prepared and approved prior to implementation.

2.0 COUNTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION (BASELINE INFORMATION)

2.1 Locations Affected

Currently the majority of USAID's PMI and non-PMI malaria funds are targeted for the 22 PMI and USAID malaria programs in sub-Saharan Africa. However, MVMCA activities will not be geographically limited and the IP will need to be prepared to work in other countries, particularly those in the Mekong Delta region and the Amazon Basin. The geographic distribution of MVMCA activities depends in large part on the PMI program, USAID Mission demand, and funding availability, as country participation is entirely voluntary. Final country selection will be made jointly by the AOR Management Team and the MVMCA IP.

2.2 Applicable Environmental Policies and Procedures

Almost all countries require clearance under their pesticide procedures or public health regulations for importation and use of LLIN products. Typically, countries endorse and accept the WHOPES recommendations[22], which are based on safety and efficacy criteria.

3.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING A RECOMMENDED DETERMINATION.

While MVMCA will not be procuring LLINs, it will promote their use in multiple ways. As such, any potential adverse impacts on the environment or human health resulting from increased use of pyrethroid LLINs must be considered by this IEE. The type of support the MVMCA will provide to LLIN use is considered support for pesticide use, and USAID's pesticide procedures (22 CFR 216.3(b)) therefore apply.

These risks to the environment and human health, deriving from the pesticides incorporated in the nets, are identified and evaluated by USAID's 2012 Malaria Vector Control Programmatic Environmental Assessment (MVC PEA), which includes a risk assessment for pyrethroid LLINs. The risk assessment was strengthened for the 2014 update of the MVC PEA now in progress. The analysis set out by the MVC PEA satisfies the requirements of USAID's pesticide procedures.

22 http://www.who.int/whopes/recommendations/en/; follow link to "long-lasting insecticidal nets (LNs)," updated 06 February 2014

These risks attendant to normal use of nets are as follows: 23

- Contact with net during use leading to dermal and ingestion (hand-to-mouth) exposures.24
- Washing of nets leading to dermal and ingestion exposures (hand-to-mouth).
- Washing of nets leading to contamination of surface waters with potential adverse concentrations on aquatic species.

The MVC PEA also identified and evaluated risks accruing to <u>misuse</u> of nets:

- Fishing with nets leading to contamination of surface waters with potential adverse effects on aquatic species.
- Use of nets as food-drying surfaces.

The MVC PEA risk assessment covers alpha-cypermethrin, deltamethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, and permethrin—that is, all the pesticides in current WHOPES-recommended LLIN products. For all cases, risks resulting from a daily use (including proper washing protocols) resulted in hazard quotients (HQ)25 well below 1; see HQ tables in Attachment B.

Permethrin, the only pesticide for which a cancer risk could be calculated,26 had central-tendency and reasonable-maximum cancer risk estimates over a 50-year period of 8×10^{-5} and 2×10^{-4}, respectively for *washing* LLINs. The cancer risk over the same period for incidental contact (i.e. contact with the net during use) was 3×10^{-5}.The MVC PEA found, in summary, that "LLIN/ITNs exposures are unlikely to result in significant health risks, which is consistent with the findings presented in an independent LLIN/ITNs safety assessment."27

The MVC PEA analysis showed that there are circumstances in which mis-use of LLINs could lead to at least locally significant ecological effects—e.g. in small water bodies. Such significant effects can be prevented by preventing misuse, and towards this end the PEA developed a set of mitigation/management conditions for LLIN activities (see attachment A), also mandating that information to net users will address unintended uses of nets and should be tailored to reflect the local environment.

While proper disposal of nets at end-of-life is clearly important as a waste management issue in its own right and to prevent misuse and its attendant risks, appropriate disposal is as much a logistical question as a technical one; the PEA was not intended to and does not resolve this issue. The PEA does, however, mandate that **PMI work with international organizations to develop a strategy/system to manage net waste.**

4.0 Recommended Determinations and Conditions

Based on the above analysis, activities to be undertaken under the MVMCA are recommended for a **negative determination,** subject to the following **conditions**. <u>Upon final approval of this IEE, this</u>

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23 As documented in the MVC PEA, because there is no installation or application step for long-lasting ITNs (as there is, e.g. with IRS or wall linings) and new nets are distributed in sealed packages, there is not a class of "long-lasting ITN workers" (such as installers/applicators/distributors) to whom pesticide exposure risks accrue. Also as documented, the nature of materials and pesticide encapsulation in WHOPES-recommended nets means that pesticide exposure by the inhalation route is negligible.

24 Assessed by the 2014 MVC PEA update now in progress, not by the 2012 version.

25 Noncarcinogenic effects for individual pesticides are expressed as hazard quotients (HQs). An HQ is the ratio of the average daily dose of a pesticide to the corresponding toxicity reference dose for that pesticide, where a reference dose is an estimate of daily exposure likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse effects.

26 Of the long-lasted ITN pesticides, only permethrin has a published Cancer Slope Factor (CSF), which is the basis for cancer risk assessments.

27 WHO. 2009. "Report of the 13th WHOPES Working Group Meeting." WHO/HTM/NTD/WHOPES/2009.5, WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme, WHO/HQ, Geneva, 28-30 July.WHOPES, 2009; Section 3.1.

recommendation is affirmed as a threshold decision and the conditions become mandatory elements of project implementation.

1. **The only malaria vector control technology to be supported by MVCMA is pyrethroid-based LLINs**. Support to any other technology will require amendment of this IEE.

2. WHOPES-recommended nets and MVC PEA mitigation actions. In all instances where it is within the authority or control of the MVMCA IP's authority or control to do so, it shall assure that:

- Only WHOPES-recommended LLINs are supported, and these nets are registered or approved for use in the subject country.
- Wherever relevant the MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR LLIN ACTIVITIES established by the MVC PEA are fully implemented. These actions are provided as Attachment A.

In all other instances, it shall work, promote and take all practicable steps to maximize adherence of the partners and programs it works with to these points.

3. Net waste. As PMI policy and strategy regarding management of net wastes evolve, MVCMA will work to implement and promote all relevant elements of this strategy. USAID recognizes that such implementation and promotion may have cost implications.

4. Provision of IEE. The AOR shall provide the MVMCA IP with a copy of this IEE and brief the IP on their environmental compliance responsibilities

5. Annual compliance documentation and reporting. The MVMCA IP shall annually complete and submit to the AOR the attached Environmental Mitigation Monitoring Report (EMMR) to document compliance with the conditions of this IEE. Alternately, the IP may development and propose for AOR and GH BEO approval an alternate form serving this purpose. The EMMR or alternate form must be submitted 45 days after the end of each fiscal year of the agreement.

The AOR is responsible for assuring IP submission of this report, and shall provide copies to the BEOs for the Global Health and Africa Bureaus, corresponding Mission Environmental Officer(s), and other appropriate parties.

The EMMR or alternate form will be reviewed and approved by the AOR and the GH BEO.

(In the case of sub-grants or sub-contracts, the IP may elect to require the sub-grantee/sub-contractor to complete their own EMMR or alternate form. However, the IP remains responsible for the environmental compliance of all sub-grantees and sub-contractors.)

6. Integration of compliance responsibilities in prime and sub-contracts and grant agreements. The PMI team shall assure that the CA document references and requires compliance with the conditions set out in this IEE, as required by ADS 204.3.4.a.6 and ADS 303.3.6.3.e. The IP shall assure that sub-contracts and sub-grant agreements reference and require compliance with relevant elements of these conditions.

7. Assurance of sub-grantee and sub-contractor capacity and compliance. The IP shall assure that sub-grantees and sub-contractors have the capability to implement the relevant requirements of this IEE. The IP shall, if appropriate, provide training to sub-grantees and sub-contractors in their environmental compliance responsibilities.

8. AOR monitoring responsibility. As required by the ADS the AOR will actively monitor and evaluate whether the conditions of this IEE are being implemented effectively and whether new or unforeseen consequences arise during implementation not identified and reviewed in this IEE. If new or unforeseen consequences arise during implementation, the team will suspend the activity and initiate appropriate, further review in accordance with 22 CFR 216.

9. New or modified activities. As part of its Initial Work Plan, and all Annual Work Plans thereafter, the IP, in collaboration with their AOR, shall review all on-going and planned activities to determine if they are within the scope of this IEE.

a. If activities outside the scope of this IEE are planned, the AOR shall assure that an amendment to this IEE addressing these activities is prepared and approved prior to implementation of any such activities.

b. Any ongoing activities found to be outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation shall be modified to comply or halted until an amendment to the documentation is submitted and approved.

10. Compliance with Host Country Requirements. Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes IP, sub-grantee and sub-contractor responsibility for compliance with all applicable host country laws and regulations. The IP, sub-grantees and sub-contractors must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. However, in case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.

ATTACHMENT A:
MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR LONG-LASTING ITN ACTIVITIES PER THE MVC PEA

Potential Negative Activities/Impacts	Mitigation Actions
Efficacy of LLINs	
Environmental and human health Exposure to LLIN pesticide from washing LLIN	Training of residents in correct method for washing mosquito net (as per WHO guidelines)
	Human behavior monitoring and post distribution follow-up campaigns (to determine need for behavior change training)
Misuse of LLINs	
Community and environmental exposure to LLIN pesticides from using nets for other uses than intended	Training of residents on proper use of the mosquito net
	Human behavior monitoring and post distribution follow-up campaigns (to determine need for behavior change training)
	Development and implementation of environmental monitoring plan (to determine pesticide impacts on the environment)
	Development and implementation of a human health monitoring plan (to determine pesticide impacts on residents)
Special Considerations	
LLIN intervention	Training for implementation following “cascade pattern” to address the needs of the different levels of the delivery system.
Storehouse fire, inhalation of toxic fumes from LLIN fire	Construction or renovation of central, permanent storage facilities according to UNFAO’s *Pesticide Storage and Stock Control Manual*
	Construction or renovation of temporary storage facilities using main principles of UNFAO’s *Pesticide Storage and Stock Control Manual* as a general guideline
	Procurement and distribution of emergency equipment to LLIN storage facilities
	Training of storekeepers
	Development and implementation of environmental reporting system
Flooding of storehouse, leading to environmental contamination	Storage facility sites located on high ground, outside of floodplain
Insecticide Quality and Resistance	
Decreased effectiveness of LLIN, lessening impact on malaria incidence	Random Laboratory testing of LLIN to ensure quality control
	Entomological monitoring of resistance
	Data recording on agricultural pesticides for the purpose of knowing how they may contribute to resistance
	Construction or renovation of storage facilities according to UNFAO’s *Pesticide Storage and Stock Control Manual*
	Development and implementation of environmental reporting system for Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (see Section 6.2)

Potential Negative Activities/Impacts	Mitigation Actions
Collection and redistribution of new nets, once nets are no longer viable	Development and implementation of collection and disposal plan during redistribution campaigns
Future Activities	
Indirect support of LLINs that have not undergone WHOPES review	Preparation of PEA Amendment to address new LLINs
Adaptive Management	Development of a strong malaria surveillance system to target interventions, reducing pesticide use
	Pursuit of an integrated malaria vector management strategy
	Development of protocol/implementation of measures to mitigate mosquito resistance pyrethroids
	Submission of Human Health and Environmental Evaluation Report to USAID Contractor, USAID Mission Environmental Officer, USAID Regional Environmental Officer

ATTACHMENT B: HAZARD QUOTIENT RESULTS FROM THE MVC PEA

HQ FOR RESIDENT DERMAL EXPOSURE.
(SOURCE: 2014 MVC PEA UPDATE, ANNEX H (UPDATE IN PROCESS)

DuraNet LLIN (Clarke Products)

Scenario	Alpha Cypermethrin
Resident, child	0.00021
Resident, adult	0.00016

DawaPlus LLIN (Tana)

Scenario	Deltamethrin
Resident, child	2.9E-05
Resident, adult	2.3E-05

PermaNet 3.0 LLIN (Vestergaard Fransen SA)

Scenario	Deltamethrin
Resident, child	2.9E-05
Resident, adult	2.3E-05

Olyset LLIN (Sumitomo)

Scenario	Permethrin
Resident, child	0.00084
Resident, adult	0.00066

ICON-MAXX-Net (Syngenta)

Scenario	Lambda Cyhalothin
Resident, child	0.0021
Resident, adult	0.0016

RESIDENT ACUTE HQ RESULTS FOR WASHING OF LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDAL NETS AND RETREATED ITNS (SOURCE: MVC PEA ANNEX H)

	Dermal
	CTE Estimates
Alpha-cypermethrin	1E-02
Cyfluthrin	NA
Deltamethrin (1)	1E-03
Lambda-cyhalothrin	7E-01
Permethrin	3E-01
Pyriproxyfen (2)	NA
	RME Estimates
Alpha-cypermethrin	2E-02
Deltamethrin (1)	2E-03
Lambda-cyhalothrin	1E+00

CTE= Central Tendancy Estimate; RME = Reasonable Maximum Exposure

MALARIA VECTOR MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (CA)
Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Report (EMMR)

EMMR PART 1 OF 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM

Name of Prime Implementing Organization: ____	**Date of Screening:**
Name of Sub-awardee Organization (if this EMMR is for a sub): ____	**Funding Period for this award:** FY____- FY____
Geographic location of USAID-funded activities (Province, District): ____	**Current FY Resource Levels:** FY____________
This report prepared by: Name:______________________________ Date: ______________________________	**Date of Previous EMMR for this organization (if any):** ___________________________

Indicate which activities your organization is implementing with Malaria Vector Management Cooperative Agreement funding.

Key Elements of Program/Activities Implemented		Yes	No
1	• Education, Technical Assistance, or Training • Analysis, Studies, Academic or Research Workshops and Meetings • Document and Information Transfers • Programs involving health care, or family planning services except where directly affecting the environment • Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries and organizations to engage in development planning		
2	Procurement, Storage, Management and Disposal of Public Health Commodities		
3	Generation, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous and highly hazardous medical waste		
4	Small-scale construction or rehabilitation of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, VCT or training centers		
5	Small-scale Water and Sanitation		
6	Other activities that are not covered by the above categories		

MALARIA VECTOR MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Report (EMMR)
EMMR Part 2 of 3: Mitigation Plan

Category of Activity from Section 5 of LLIN IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of the VMCA IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of VMCA IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
1. Education, technical assistance, training etc.						
2. Public Health Commodities						
3. Medical waste						
4. Small-Scale Construction						
5. Small-Scale Water and Sanitation						
6. Other activities that are not covered by the above categories: *Describe*						

MALARIA VECTOR MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Report (EMMR)

EMMR PART 3 OF 3: REPORTING FORM

List each Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMMR Mitigation Plan (EMMR Part 2 of 3)	Status of Mitigative Measures	List any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
1. Education, technical assistance, training etc.			
2. Public Health Commodities			
3. Medical waste			
4. Small-Scale Construction			
5. Small-Scale Water and Sanitation			
6. Other activities that are not covered by the above categories: Describe			

CERTIFICATION

I certify the completeness and the accuracy of the Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Report (EMMR) compliance monitoring plan for the Malaria Vector Management Cooperative Agreement described in this IEE and for which I am responsible as the Implementing Partner for this Activity

_________________________________ ____________________
Signature Date

____
Print Name

____
Organization

BELOW THIS LINE FOR USAID USE ONLY

Agreement Officer Representative: ___________________________ Date: _________
Megan Fotheringham

USAID/GH Environmental Officer: ________________________ Date: _________
Rachel Dagovitz

[END OF ANNEX C]

ANNEX D – PAST PERFORMANCE SHORT FORM

PERFORMANCE REPORT - SHORT FORM
PART I: Award Information (to be completed by Prime)
1. Name of Awarding Entity:
2. Award Number:
3. Award Type:
4. Award Value (TEC): (if subagreement, subagreement value)
5. Problems: (if problems encountered on this award, explain corrective action taken)
6. Contacts: (Name, Telephone Number and E-mail address)
6a. Agreement/Contract Officer:
6b. Technical Officer (AOTR/COTR):
6c. Other:
7. Recipient:
8. Title/Brief Description of Product/Service Provided:
9. Information Provided in Response to RFA/RFP No. :
PART II: Performance Assessment (to be completed by Agency)
1. How well Recipient/Contractor performed:
1a. Quality of product or service, including consistency in meeting goals and targets, and cooperation and effectiveness in fixing problems. Comment:
1b. Cost control, including forecasting costs as well as accuracy in financial reporting. Comment:
1c. Timeliness of performance, including adherence to schedules and other time-sensitive project conditions, and effectiveness of home and field office management to make prompt decisions and ensure efficient operation of tasks. Comment:
1d. Customer satisfaction, including satisfactory business relationship to clients, initiation and management of several complex activities simultaneously, coordination among subawardees and developing country partners, prompt and satisfactory correction of problems, and cooperative attitude in fixing problems. Comment:
1e. Effectiveness of key personnel including: effectiveness and appropriateness of personnel for the job; and prompt and satisfactory changes in personnel when problems with clients where identified. Comment:
2. Specify instances of good or poor performance, especially in the most critical areas. Comment:
3. List significant achievements and/or problems. Comment:

[Note: The actual dollar amount of subagreement, if any, (awarded to the Prime) must be listed in Block 4 instead of the Total Estimated Cost (TEC) of the overall contract. In addition, a Prime may submit attachments to this past performance table if the spaces provided are inadequate; the evaluation factor(s) must be listed on any attachments.]

Agreement Officer
cegaas@usaid.gov

Thank you for your consideration of this USAID initiative. We look forward to your organization's participation.

Sincerely,

Christopher Egaas
Agreement Officer
M/OAA/GHI
Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA)