USAID/DCHA/OFDA Annual Program Statement (APS) No. APS-OFDA-14-000008

Community-based Resilience Programming in the Arid Lands of Kenya

APS Issuance Date:	**May 30, 2014_**
Deadline for Receipt of Questions:	**June 6, 2014 (NLT 16:00 hours EST)**
Full Application Due Date:	**June 30, 2014 (NLT 16:00 hours EST)**
APS Closing Date:	**November 30, 2014_**

AUTHORITY AND INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), the United States Government (USG), as represented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is seeking Full Applications to support or stimulate the activities described in this Annual Program Statement (APS).

Section 491 of the FAA authorizes USG assistance for natural and human-caused disasters abroad, as well as disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities related to prevention, mitigation, and preparedness, designed to reduce the risks from natural hazards.

Pursuant to Section 493 of the FAA, the USAID Administrator has been appointed as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, with responsibility to promote maximum effectiveness and coordination by USG agencies and between the U.S. and other donors in responses to foreign disasters. OFDA provides technical support to the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance and coordinates the U.S. Government response to disasters in foreign countries. OFDA is the primary operating unit within USAID for the provision of international disaster assistance, except for (1) emergency food aid, where USAID's Office of Food for Peace (DCHA/FFP) is considered the primary operating unit, and (2) cases where a determination is made that a country is in transition to democracy and USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (DCHA/OTI) is designated as the primary operating unit. To this end, the OFDA Director is responsible for planning, developing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating assistance for international disaster relief and DRR activities.

OFDA responds to all types of foreign natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, cyclones, floods, droughts, fires, pest infestations, and disease outbreaks. OFDA also provides assistance when lives or livelihoods are threatened by catastrophes, such as civil conflict, acts of terrorism, or industrial accidents. Disasters cause loss of life or injury, damage to private or public infrastructure, and interruption of livelihoods. Foreign disasters comprise both acts of nature and acts of humankind that disrupt economic and social life. USAID defines a foreign disaster as one which occurs outside the United States, its territories, or possessions, and may be:

- A violent act of nature, such as a flood, tsunami, hurricane, fire, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, etc.;

- Secondary disasters such as floods, landslides, fires, or civil disturbances that may be triggered by rapid-onset disasters such as earthquakes or hurricanes;

- A human-caused act, such as civil strife, border conflict, displacement of large numbers of people, explosion, fire, chemical spill, or radiological release;

- A complex emergency, usually of long-term duration, that includes a combination of humanitarian, political, and military dimensions which hinder the provision of external relief;

- A slowly developing catastrophe caused by nature, humankind's neglect, or both, such as drought, famine, or epidemic; or

- A potential calamity, including ecological threats menacing lives and property and requiring prevention or monitoring measures.

Through DRR activities, OFDA supports governments, communities, and civil society in reducing the risk of and preparing for natural disasters by safeguarding lives, livelihoods, services and facilities, ultimately increasing their resilience to adverse transitory events. OFDA supports DRR activities in three core areas:

1) Prioritizing and strengthening early warning, preparedness, mitigation and prevention;
2) Integrating preparedness and mitigation with disaster response, early recovery, and transition to foster resilience; and
3) Supporting diversified, resilient livelihood strategies.

OFDA supports these core areas through capacity development and building local ownership at all levels, by taking appropriate actions at the appropriate time, thus strengthening linkages between risk identification, monitoring, early warning and early action, and by expanding partnerships and joint programming.

DRR activities take many forms, including, but not limited to:

- Technical assistance in national disaster planning for institutions, officials, and other individuals in disaster-prone countries;

- Risk reduction and disaster management activities, including hazard early warning systems.
- Building capacity of community, local, national, and regional organizations or entities on effective disaster preparedness and response
- Dissemination of risk reduction policies and plans to communities
- Sensitization of communities to disaster risks, including risk identification and reduction activities
- Building relationships between the private sector and other stakeholders in the area of risk reduction
- Development or strengthening of national risk-reduction strategies, policies, and plans
- Development and/or implementation of policies and plans at local or community levels
- Facilitation or evaluation of adapting national strategies, polices, and plans to the local level
- Research related to DRR
- Development of DRR curricula for primary, secondary, and/or higher education
- Training in disaster management;

The purpose of this APS is to disseminate information to enable prospective applicants to decide whether to seek OFDA funding in support of a DRR program and, if so, to assist them in developing and submitting applications. OFDA assumes no liability for reimbursing potential applicants for any costs they incur in the preparation and submission of applications.

This APS: (1) provides contextually relevant background information; (2) describes the program aim, results, and types of activities for which concept papers and/or applications will be considered; (3) describes the level of funding available and the process and requirements for submitting concept papers and/or applications; (4) explains the criteria for evaluating and selecting concept papers and/or applications; and (5) refers prospective applicants to related documentation available on the Internet.

OFDA's *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* can be accessed through the following link under "Submitting a Proposal" heading:
http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/crisis-response/resources. Note that the guidance and requirements outlined in Annual Program Statements supersede the *Guidelines*. However, the *Guidelines* are applicable regardless of whether OFDA solicits applications (such as this APS) or whether an organization submits an unsolicited application. Thus, in order to prevent unnecessary redundancies, parts of this APS may refer potential applicants to those *Guidelines* and/or may specify that it is an explicit exception to those *Guidelines*. In the event of any inconsistencies between this APS and those *Guidelines*, this APS shall prevail.

The preferred method of distribution of USAID APS and submission and receipt of concept papers and/or applications is electronically via http://www.grants.gov ("Grants.gov"), which provides a single source for USG-wide competitive grant opportunities. This APS and any future amendments or additions can be downloaded from that website. In order to use this method, an applicant must first register on-line with Grants.gov. If the applicant has difficulty registering or accessing the APS or related documents, the applicant should contact the Grants.gov Helpdesk at 1-800-518-4726 or via e-mail at support@grants.gov for technical assistance. It is the responsibility of the recipient of the APS and any related documentation to ensure that it has been received from Grants.gov in its entirety and USAID bears no responsibility for data errors resulting from transmission or conversion processes. It is important that interested organizations sign-up for e-mail updates with Grants.Gov so that as changes are posted to this and other USG (including USAID) solicitations, alerts will be received.

SECTION I: FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

A. Specific Programmatic

1. Background

The severity of drought risk is determined by the interaction between levels of exposure and vulnerability to drought; Kenya's ASALs experience high levels of both. In the past fifteen years the Horn of Africa has seen a series of droughts, with short gaps between dry seasons preventing large scale recovery. Repeated cycles of drought have exacerbated food insecurity and water scarcity, and reduced pasture and fodder availability in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) of Kenya. This has resulted in negative socio-economic impacts for vulnerable communities, including increased animal mortality, reduced productivity, and increased workloads for women and children who have to walk longer to water sources. All of these conditions have resulted in reduced community and household resiliency to shocks and stresses, especially in the absence of viable livelihood adaptation systems.

Drought vulnerability in this region is a product of chronic underdevelopment, a lack of security, infrastructure and general service that builds human capital. For example, in Turkana, repeated surveys and assessments show the main threat to climate resilience is conflict which curtails mobility and trade, deters investment and services and makes prime grazing lands inaccessible.

In such a vulnerable region, preparedness is key to reducing the impact of disasters. Recent research in Kenya estimates that every US $1 spent on destocking and other forms of early response would yield US $390 in reduced aid and avoidable livestock loss. The same study suggests that over a 20 year period, late emergency response will cost US $21 billion more than interventions to build resilience. [1] The Kenya Post Disaster Needs assessment on the 2008-11 drought period states that the emergency resulted in estimated total losses and damage to the Kenyan economy totaling US $12.1 billion, with the livestock sector accounting for 72% of this amount.[2]

OFDA seeks to address the high drought risk in the Kenya ASALs through a diversified approach to enhance local resilience in vulnerable regions using market systems and other tools. Programs will be focused on enhancing community resilience and capacity to deal with future shocks.

In order to maximize sustainability and quality of programming, and to build the capacity of local organizations in advance of the next shock, OFDA is seeking a 24 month initiative that deeply engages with local communities and institutions. It is expected that a longer program timeline will enable a more comprehensive approach and stronger outcomes. Additionally, this APS is targeting Kenyan NGO capacity building, and it is anticipated the program should result in an indirect increase in local response capacity should another shock occur in the programming area.

---

[1] Venton, Fitzgibbon, Shitarek, Coulter, Dooley. "The Economics of Early Response and Disaster Resilience: Lessons from Kenya and Ethiopia" United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), June 2012.
[2] "Kenya Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2008-2011 Drought" Government of Kenya, 2012.

2. Program Scope and Objective(s) of this APS

The scope and objective(s) of the program(s) to be funded under the award(s) resulting from this APS is (are) as follows:

Goal

OFDA seeks to fund an international non-governmental organization to build capacity and technical knowledge in Kenyan NGOs through the oversight and implementation of DRR programs that build community-level resilience to future droughts. This solicitation has two main goals:

- Partner with Kenyan NGOs to deliver resilience programming in one or more of the following counties: Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit, and;

- Through that programming, build the capacity of national organizations to respond to future disasters in their communities and increase programmatic capacity.

Approach, Expected Outcomes and Illustrative Activities

All methodologies should have strong community participation, particularly among vulnerable groups such as the poor, women, youth, nomadic households and minority clans. Any proposed DRR activities should address gaps identified in pastoral, semi-pastoral and agricultural communities living in the ASALs, to build resilience and strengthen livelihoods.

Programs should build community resilience to drought and climate change which facilitates the scalability of systems, services and social protection in line with drought peaks and troughs. An area of focus must be to strengthen community capabilities to cope with resource- based shocks (water, food and pasture) in the ASALs. Geographic priorities should focus on vulnerable and underserved areas and communities as identified by the applicant.

The program will introduce or build on participatory, community driven approaches to improve local understanding and management of drought risks at different administrative levels. Activities should link with existing early warning systems and strengthen response capacities through community involvement in identification, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of the disaster risks. The capacities of resource management committees, including water and livestock, will be enhanced to define and implement community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) plans. The program must identify and support small scale innovative mitigation activities that are replicable.

This program requires the recipient to oversee development and implementation of the subawards. Applicants must have sufficient technical expertise to supervise the suggested intervention sectors and provide additional guidance on the following issues: accounting, programmatic and financial reporting, proposal writing and development, needs assessment capacity, programmatic technical capacity, and monitoring and evaluation.

It is anticipated all of activities would be implemented and overseen by Kenyan NGOs through a subawardee mechanism, with technical assistance and guidance by relevant INGO staff. Applicants must include criteria for selection of national partners in their proposal, and may suggest subawardees in the proposal design if known and appropriate.

The OFDA sectors and sub-sectors considered under this APS include:

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Water Supply Infrastructure
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems: Market Systems, New Livelihoods Development, Microfinance
- Risk Management Policy & Practice: Capacity Building and Training, Policy and Practice
- Agriculture & Food Security: Livestock

Sectors or sub-sectors not listed above will not be considered for funding under this APS.

The following sections provide technical guidance to applicants on activities or programmatic approaches that will be considered under this solicitation.

<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</u>

Applicants are strongly encouraged to read the WASH sector requirements in the OFDA Proposal Guidelines, pp. 170 – 178, to inform all WASH sector proposals. Please note the following:

- Proposed activities which involve the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure must clearly link to private sector service providers and the market chain associated with said infrastructure;
- Proposed rehabilitation activities must focus on WASH structures which are unsustainable due to exorbitantly high running costs or inaccessibility to local markets, and not due to a lack of regular maintenance;
- OFDA strongly encourages beneficiary and community contributions (including co-investment from the private sector and/or relevant government entities) rather than full donor subsidy for WASH activities to build resilience.

<u>Sub-sector: Water Supply Infrastructure</u>

Activities to increase water availability through new and improved water points in areas of chronic water trucking; activities that encourage environment protection to improve the ground water retention, water recycling, and water storage facilities; and activities which reduce the running costs of water points with unsustainably high running costs. Rehabilitation of identified water sources that would reduce identified risks that communities are otherwise be exposed, shallow wells, springs, underground storage tanks and other water catchments.

Proposed interventions should aim to enhance the effectiveness of WASH operation & management (O&M) systems during times of crisis through:

- Linking of Water User Associations (WUAs) to private service providers;
- Development of comprehensive service agreements between WUAs and private service providers;
- Capacity building of private service providers to provide O&M services and link to necessary supply chain elements;

In areas where high running costs or a lack of purchasing power is a barrier to water access during times of water scarcity, proposed interventions should focus on reducing the running costs of high-input water systems through technological and/or O&M improvements.

In areas where emergency water trucking is likely to exist for the foreseeable future, local water markets should be analyzed to determine which local market actors (if any) can be supported to provide access to commercial water vendors and provide more community-based and efficient water trucking interventions.

All planning and activities should be done with relevant County-level government authorities.

<u>Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)</u>

Applicants are strongly encouraged to read the ERMS sector requirements in the OFDA Proposal Guidelines, pp. 82-95, to inform all ERMS sector proposals. Please note the following:

- Proposed activities must build upon men's and women's own perspectives on the most serious risks to their livelihoods, their risk tolerance, and existing strategies for managing or reducing risk and building resilience.
- Proposed activities must clearly seek to help people reduce, mitigate or transfer risks to their livelihoods. General poverty alleviation and economic development is outside the scope of this APS.
- OFDA strongly encourages beneficiary and community contributions (including co-investment from the private sector and/or relevant government entities) rather than full donor subsidy for ERMS activities to build resilience.

Please note that OFDA is not interested in supporting cash-for-work (CFW) under this APS due to its inherently unsustainable nature. Efforts that build community buy-in and participation to catalyze sustainable mechanisms to maintain and rehabilitate community assets (e.g. pastureland, water points) are highly valued.

Sub-Sector: Market System Rehabilitation

Baseline assessments of critical market systems (markets for commodities and services that are critical to life and livelihoods, such as water, fodder or livestock -- please see the WASH and Agriculture & Food Security sector descriptions for more information) to be used as a disaster preparedness tool to help humanitarian agencies and relevant ministries plan more efficient and less disruptive humanitarian interventions, or to inform targeted DRR efforts. All assessments must be designed and executed collaboratively, and the results must be shared freely and publicly. OFDA encourages participatory approaches if these are appropriate. Applicants must fully describe the planned assessment method(s) and approach, including how market systems were (or will be) selected and how the assessment will be carried out collaboratively, so as to build knowledge and capacity.

Interventions to improve the resilience of critical market systems to likely future disasters, including:

- Capacity-building or awareness-raising among small business owners
- Facilitating drought contingency planning throughout the market system

Sub-Sector: New Livelihoods Development

Assistance to help those who have already left pastoralism begin new/alternative livelihoods activities. The applicant must present market and business analysis data that shows the new livelihood(s) to be feasible and profitable in the target area. (OFDA is not interested in funding market analyses for the purpose of new livelihoods development under this APS.)

Sub-Sector: Microfinance

Facilitation of self-capitalized, community-based savings and credit mechanisms. These should be linked with other interventions to encourage savings and investment as a means of risk reduction at the household and microenterprise level.

Linking micro- and small enterprises to financial services (at banks or microfinance institutions) to fund investments to help them be more resilient to recurrent crises. OFDA is not interested in funding loan capital, revolving funds, or guarantees.

Risk, Management, Policy and Practice

Sub-sector: Capacity Building and Training and/or Policy and Planning

Activities aimed at strengthening access to capital, livelihood options and increasing community resilience, such as facilitate linkages between community disaster risk reduction initiatives and the National Disaster Management Authority, to allow for community plans to feed into county governments integrated development plans (CIDP).

Activities that promote community-based disaster risk reduction processes, that enable communities to identify risks and potential impacts of droughts and develop coordinated mitigation plans that reduce their vulnerability to shocks, in which case ensuring that community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) initiatives are effective and communities are aware of the need to develop plans.

Agriculture and Food Security

Sub-sector: Livestock

Animal nutrition is often the primary limiting factor in growth and production of livestock. The ASALs lack the consistency of rainfall and when rains do come, poorly planned grazing practices can lead either to overgrazing and denuded landscapes or underused grasses resulting in wasted forage that dries out, is burned off or otherwise loses essential nutrients.

Community-led grazing management practices with all livestock species that fully utilizes pasture forages in the growing season and properly manages the dry lands when forage growth has slowed in the off-season. In addition to grazing management, innovative and proven practices for harvesting forages is encouraged during their optimum nutrient cycle and storing them for off-season use. Full utilization of manure resources is encouraged.

Water points, wells, haffirs and other water sources for livestock will consider hygienic infrastructure that promotes separation of human and animal access. New drilled water points will not be considered. Haffirs will be considered with appropriate community participation in construction and maintenance.

Animal health services are equally essential for animal production and growth and are difficult to find in arid and semi-arid lands. An understanding of the current animal health system in Kenya should be evident.

The lack of an adequate number of veterinarians or other animal health specialists in animal population areas leads to poor growth and production, an increase in mortality and woefully underperforming reproductive performance.

Animal health interventions could include training for service providers in subjects related to proper vaccination protocols, treatment of animal disease, timely internal / external parasite control and provision of year-round animal nutrition. When possible, activities should be based on sound market analysis and an attempt to generate sustainable availability of animal medicines and health services. Service providers will also receive training in financial management, so that their service delivery business can become sustainable. Proposals may include gender appropriate practices that recognize the best approaches to serving livestock-keepers of small and large animal species.

SECTION II: AWARD INFORMATION

A. Funding and Type of Award

OFDA anticipates that up to approximately US $3,000,000 may be available to support the program(s) or activity(ies) described herein, although final funding levels will depend on content, quality, number of applications received, needs, availability of funding, and competing priorities.

B. Substantial Involvement

OFDA anticipates that a cooperative agreement(s) will be awarded as a result of this APS. Cooperative agreements are identical to grants except that OFDA will be substantially involved in the following areas:

(a) OFDA approval of a recipient's implementation/work plan (–limited to not more frequently than annually)

(b) OFDA and recipient collaboration or joint participation which includes one or more of the following:

- OFDA concurrence on the selection of sub-award recipients and/or the substantive technical/programmatic) provisions of sub-awards. All subawards not included and approved in the original Cooperative Agreement require approval per 22 CFR 226.25(c)(8);
- OFDA approval of a program monitoring and evaluation [M&E] plan (to the extent that such information is not included in the application);
- OFDA monitoring to permit direction or redirection because of interrelationships with other projects; and

C. Program Duration

The program duration is for up to 24 months from the date of award. OFDA plans to fund approved activities starting in this current fiscal year 2014 (10/1 – 9/30)), but reserves the right to incrementally fund activities over the duration of the program, if necessary, depending on program length, performance against approved program indicators and availability of funds.

D. Anticipated Number of Award

OFDA plans to make multiple awards under this APS. Nevertheless, OFDA reserves the right to make a single award, to fund parts of applications, or not to make any awards at all. Issuance of this APS does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the U.S. Government, nor does it commit the U.S. Government to pay for any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of any application.

E. Cost-Sharing (Matching)

Applicants are not required to include counterpart funding. However, applications that include additional in-kind and/or cash contributions from non-USG sources will be more competitive, since cost-sharing demonstrates a strong commitment to the planned activities and will be rewarded under the "cost-effectiveness" evaluation criterion set forth in Section V.3 below. Cost-sharing will be subject to 22 CFR 226.23 and the standard provision entitled "Cost Sharing (Matching)" (U.S. NGOs) or the standard provision entitled "Cost Share" for non-U.S. NGOs (see Section VI below).

F. Program Income

If the successful applicant(s) is/are a non-profit organization, any program income generated under the award(s) will be added to OFDA funding (and any cost-sharing that may be provided) and used for program purposes. However, pursuant to 22 CFR 226.82, if the successful applicant is a for-profit organization, any program income generated under the award(s) will be deducted from the total program cost to determine the amount of OFDA funding. Program income will be subject to 22 CFR 226.24 (U.S. NGOs) or the standard provision entitled "Program Income" for non-U.S. NGOs (see Section VI below).

G. Authorized Geographic Code

USAID's rules for the source of goods (other than "restricted goods," as described in ADS 312: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/312.pdf , and the nationality of suppliers of goods and services (other than delivery services, as described in ADS 314: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/314.pdf, which are financed by USAID and procured by the recipient under the award(s) resulting from this APS, are set forth in 22 CFR 228: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title22-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title22-vol1-part228.pdf.
These rules do not apply to procurement by the recipient with cost-sharing or program income funds.

The authorized geographic code for the award(s) resulting from this is 937. (USAID's procurement rules do not apply to awards to PIOs unless USAID is the sole contributor to a trust fund established by the PIO).

(See the standard provision entitled "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services" in Section VI below).

H. Title to Property

Title to property financed by OFDA under the award(s) will vest in the recipient, and will be subject to 22 CFR 226.30-37 (U.S. NGOs) or the standard provision entitled "Title To and Use of Property" for non-U.S. NGOs (see Section VI below).

I. Post-Award Reporting

(a) Programmatic Reporting

Programmatic reporting will be in accordance with OFDA's typical reporting schedule, which includes quarterly, annual, and final reporting requirements) and OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012):*(http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/guidelines_for_proposals_2012.pdf.)

(b) Financial Reporting and Payment

Financial reporting will depend on the payment provisions of the award, which cannot be determined until after the successful applicant(s) is/are selected. Advance payments will generally be made if the applicant's systems, policies, and procedures meet USG and USAID requirements (see 22 CFR 226.22). The recipient(s) will be required to have either a U.S. bank account or a correspondent U.S. bank account into which payments under the award will be made.

End of Section II

SECTION III: APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

OFDA will not accept applications from individuals. All applicants must be legally recognized organizational entities under applicable law. Applicants must complete all required steps (if any) with the host government to legally operate their program before implementing their program.

1. Central Contractor Registration and Universal Identifier

Applicants must be registered in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database and must include the date of their CCR expiration. For registration go to: https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/

a. Requirement for Central Contractor Registration (CCR)

Unless Recipient is exempted from this requirement under 2 CFR 25.110, it must maintain the currency of information in the CCR until submission of the final financial report required under this award or receive the final payment, whichever is later. This requires the recipient to review and update the information at least annually after the initial registration, and more frequently if required by changes in its information or another award term.

b. Requirement for Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers

If the prime recipient is authorized to make subawards under this award it must notify potential subrecipients that no entity (see definition in paragraph c. below) may receive a subaward unless the entity has provided its DUNS number to prime recipient. The recipient may not make a subaward to an entity unless the entity has provided its DUNS number.

c. Definitions

(1) Central Contractor Registration (CCR) means the Federal repository into which an entity must provide information required for the conduct of business as a recipient. Additional information about registration procedures may be found on the CCR site (https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/).

(2) Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number means the nine-digit number established and assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (D&B) to uniquely identify business entities. A DUNS number may be obtained from D&B by telephone (currently 866-705-5711) or the Internet (currently at http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform).

(3) Entity, as it is used in the award term, means all of the following, as defined at 2 CFR part 25, subpart C:

(i) A Governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian tribe;
(ii) A foreign public entity;
(iii) A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization;
(iv) A domestic or foreign for-profit organization; and
(v) A Federal agency, but only as a subrecipient under an award or subaward to a non-Federal entity.

(4) Subaward:

(i) This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which recipient received this award and that the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.

(ii) The term does not include procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program (for further explanation, see Sec. --.210 of the attachment to OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations").

(iii) A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that may be considered a contract.

(5) Subrecipient means an entity that:

(i) Receives a subaward from prime recipient under this award; and

(ii) Is accountable to the prime recipient for the use of the Federal funds provided by the subaward.

ADDENDUM (JUNE 2012):

a. Exceptions.

The requirements of this provision to obtain a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number and maintain a current registration in the System for Award Management (SAM) do not apply, at the prime award or subaward level, to:

(1) Awards to individuals
(2) Awards less than $25,000 to foreign recipients to be performed outside the United States (based on a USAID determination)
(3) Awards where the Agreement Officer determines, in writing, that these requirements would cause personal safety concerns.

b. This provision does not need to be included in subawards.

Pursuant to a USAID impracticality determination under 2 CFR 25.110(d)(2)(ii), this provision does not apply to grants and cooperative agreements with a total value of less than $25,000 awarded to foreign entities performing work outside the United States. In addition, subparagraph b. of this provision, requiring DUNS numbers for subawards, does not apply to subawards of less than $25,000 made to foreign subrecipients performing work outside the United States.

2. Types of Eligible Organizations

The following types of organizations may apply for OFDA funding under this APS:

(a) Types and Nationalities of Organizations

(1) U.S. and Non-U.S. Non-Profit Organizations

Qualified U.S. and non-U.S. non-profit organizations may apply for OFDA funding under this APS. Foreign government-owned parastatal organizations from countries that have certain legal restrictions for receiving assistance under the FAA or related appropriations acts are ineligible.

(2) U.S. and Non-U.S. For-Profit Organizations

Qualified U.S. and non-U.S. for-profit organizations may apply for OFDA funding under this APS. Foreign government-owned parastatal organizations from countries that have certain legal restrictions for receiving assistance under the FAA or related appropriations acts are ineligible. Potential for-profit applicants should note that, pursuant to 22 CFR 226.81, the payment of fee/profit to the prime recipient under grants and cooperative agreements is prohibited. However, if a prime recipient has a (sub)-contract with a for-profit organization for the acquisition of goods or services (*i.e.*, if a buyer-seller relationship is created), fee/profit for the (sub)-contractor may be authorized.

(3) U.S. and Non-U.S. Colleges and Universities

Qualified U.S. and non-U.S. colleges and universities may apply for OFDA funding under this APS. USG and USAID regulations generally treat colleges and universities as NGOs, rather than governmental organizations; hence, both public and private colleges and universities are eligible. Non-U.S. colleges and universities in countries that have certain legal restrictions for receiving assistance under the FAA or related appropriations acts are ineligible.

(4) Other U.S. Government department and Agencies

USG departments and agencies may not apply for OFDA funding under this APS.

(b) Registration as a Private Voluntary Organization (PVO)

Pursuant to ADS 251.3.2 (a)(6), applicants do not need to be registered with USAID as a PVO to be eligible for funding under this APS.

(c) "Responsibility" of Applicant

In order for an award to be made, the Agreement Officer must make an affirmative determination that the applicant is "responsible," as discussed in ADS 303.3.9. This means that the applicant must possesses, or have the ability to obtain, the necessary management and technical competence to conduct the proposed program, and must agree to practice mutually agreed-upon methods of accountability for funds and other assets provided or funded by USAID.

The following criteria are used by USAID in determining an applicant's "responsibility:"

(1) Adequacy of Applicant's Program Description, Budget, and Monitoring System.

(2) Adequacy of the Applicant's Financial Resources for Program Performance.

(3) Applicant's Ability to Meet Award Conditions:

(A) Compliance of Applicant's Accounting and Overall Financial and Program Management Systems with 22 CFR 226.20-28.
(B) Compliance of Applicant's System of Reports and Records with 22 CFR 226.50-53.
(C) Compliance of Applicant's Internal Control Systems with Applicable USG Cost Principles.
(i) Internal Controls.
(ii) Personnel Policy is Reasonable under Applicable USG Cost Principles.
(iii) Travel Policy is Reasonable under Applicable USG Cost Principles and the U.S. Department of State's *Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas)* (http://aoprals.state.gov/), and Complies with Fly America Requirements.
(D) Compliance of Applicant's Property Management System with 22 CFR 226.30-37.
(E) Compliance of Applicant's Sub-Award Administration and Monitoring System with OMB Circular A-133 (U.S. NGOs) or the USAID Inspector-General's *Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients* (http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/591maa.pdf) for non-U.S. NGOs.
(F) Compliance of Applicant's Purchasing System/Contracting Procedures with 22 CFR 226.40-49.
(G) Applicant's Absorptive Capacity Given Other Existing and Potential Work Commitments.

(4) Satisfactory Record of Performance by Applicant.

(5) Satisfactory Record of Business Integrity by Applicant.

(6) Applicant is Otherwise Qualified to Receive an Award under Applicable Laws and Regulations (*e.g*., Nondiscrimination, Lobbying, Debarment/Suspension, Terrorist Financing, etc.).

In the absence of an affirmative "responsibility" determination, an award can ordinarily not be made. However, in rare cases, an award can be made with "special award conditions" (*i.e*., additional non-standard award requirements designed to minimize the risk presented to USAID of making an award to an NGO for which an affirmative determination of "responsibility" cannot be made), but only where it appears likely that the applicant can correct the deficiencies in a reasonable period.

(d) New Partners

Partners new to USAID and/or OFDA may submit applications. However, resultant awards to these organizations may be significantly delayed if OFDA must undertake necessary pre-award reviews of these organizations to determine their "responsibility" (see subparagraph [c] above). These organizations should take this into account and plan their implementation dates and activities accordingly.

3. Code of Conduct

As a condition for any award resulting from this APS, applicants must adopt and submit a code of conduct that addresses the protection of beneficiaries of assistance from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian relief operations and ensure that any sub-awardees also have adopted a code of conduct. Applicants must also submit a localizing paragraph describing how the code of conduct with be implemented in the proposed locality. Such code of conduct and localizing paragraph are described in the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section VII., Supporting Documentation.

End of Section III

SECTION IV: APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

1. OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)*

OFDA's *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* can be found on the USAID website: http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/crisis-response/resources. Note that the guidance and requirements outlined in Annual Program Statements supersede the *Guidelines*. However, the *Guidelines* are applicable regardless of whether OFDA solicits applications (such as this APS) or whether an organization submits an unsolicited application. Thus, in order to prevent unnecessary redundancies, parts of this APS may refer potential applicants to those *Guidelines* and/or may specify that it is an explicit exception to those *Guidelines*. In the event of any inconsistencies between this APS and those *Guidelines*, this APS shall prevail. All application documents must be submitted in English with size 12 Times New Roman font.

2. Content of Applications

(1) Content of Full Technical Applications (Not to Exceed 20 Pages plus 2 pages per subsector)

Under this APS, all proposed activities must fall under the following sector(s) and subsector(s), as described in those *Guidelines*.

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Water Supply Infrastructure
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems: Market Systems, New Livelihoods Development, Microfinance

    - Risk Management Policy & Practice: Capacity Building and Training, Policy and Practice
    - Agriculture & Food Security: Livestock

- As noted in those *Guidelines*, all required indicators for each subsector must be used.
- Applicants are requested to state in their applications: (1) the estimated cost per beneficiary; and (2) the percentage of the total affected population (by administrative unit or site) to be served under any resulting award.
- Applicants are requested to address needs and OFDA's objectives within the proposed timeframe.
- The application should provide sufficient detail for the concrete understanding of methods to be used and for a determination of technical appropriateness to be made.
- Methodology for selecting the targeted population(s); target population clearly identified in terms of number, location, and current status.
- The application must provide a draft Implementation/Work Plan
- Protection mainstreaming. Applicants are required to mainstream protection by describing the risks for harm, exploitation and abuse faced by the affected population. Technical descriptions must include measures to mitigate and respond to protection risks. This is described in the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section IX.A., Sector Requirements.
- Gender integration. Applicants are required to integrate gender by analyzing the roles and power dynamics between men and women, boys and girls, and then demonstrate how this relates to humanitarian needs and program design in the proposed setting. This is described in the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section IX.A., Sector Requirements.
- Inclusion of persons with disabilities and older people. Recognizing that persons with disabilities and older people are often unable to easily access assistance, applicants are required to describe what measures will be taken to include these populations in the proposed assistance. This requirement is described in the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section IX.A., Sector Requirements.
- Detailed performance Monitoring and Evaluation plan in measuring results and impact of the program.
- Proposed indicators; the organization has made an attempt to identify impact, as well as output, indicators.
- How the proposed activities will complement other planned or ongoing initiatives (both those of the applicant and those of other partners/donors) in the country of operation (*e.g.*, how the proposed activities will interact and be sequenced with other humanitarian initiatives in the operational area or adjacent areas, how differing approaches are addressed in the proposed activities in order to minimize potential conflict amongst beneficiary populations.).
- Adherence to processes, guidelines and policies established by appropriate host government institutions and/or international agencies.
- Incorporation of local institutions, organizations or beneficiary groups into the program planning and implementation

- Safety and Security Assessment of the applicant's consideration of the security situation in the proposed area of implementation and if the planned program and budget are structured accordingly. This will include the applicant's contingency plan in the event activities are suspended or halted as a direct result of insecurity.
- Discussion of how the proposed program will adhere to the organization's security policy.
- Planned transition/exit strategy that transfers activities to host government institutions, local partners, and/or beneficiaries.

It is recognized that, in some programs, identification of specific teaming partners and sub-recipients cannot occur until after award and, hence, specific delineation of responsibilities and costs cannot be provided in the application. Nevertheless, such information is, in fact, often known at the time the application is being prepared. In order to reduce the post-award administrative burden of obtaining post-award approval for such sub-awards, and thereby facilitate program implementation and the achievement of results in the timeframe of the award(s), applicants are strongly encouraged to identify such teaming arrangements and sub-recipients in the technical/programmatic and cost/budget/management sections of their application, if any, to the maximum practicable extent. When such organizations are identified, Letters of Intent, Letters of Agreement, or Memoranda of Understanding should be included in the concept paper and/or application.

OFDA encourages NGOs to support, mentor, partner, and collaborate with local organizations. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that local partners do not appear on the Excluded Parties List at: www.sam.gov, the U.S. Treasury "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons" at http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/SDN-List/Pages/default.aspx and United Nations Security designation list (online at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml) per ADS 303.3.9. Applicants working through local partners must ensure that local organizations have the capacity to carry-out expanded programs, and should consider a capacity-building component which will leave a lasting impact on local organizations.

An applicant must provide a list of all its contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements involving similar or related programs during the past three years. The reference information for these awards must include the performance location, award number (if available), a brief description of the work performed, and a point of contact list with current telephone numbers. USAID reserves the right to contact references other than those provided in the application.

Applications must be submitted in English. Documentation in other languages may be included as long as there is an English translation. Applications should use Word 2000 or newer and/or Excel 2000 or newer. The signed certifications and assurances (see the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section VI.G, Certifications and Assurances) are required at the time of submission of an application and may be provided in PDF format. Applications submitted without the required signed documentation will not be considered.

(2) Cost Information (No Page Limitation)

(A) Budget/cost breakdown (*e.g.*, salaries, travel, commodities, supplies, indirect costs, etc.) (See OFDA guidelines for cost proposals), in U.S. dollars, including any cost-sharing (see Section II.E above); and

(B) Budget narrative.

(**Note: Full/detailed cost/business application, including any proposed sub-recipient(s), is required (**See the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)*))

3. Place and Means of Submission

All questions, applications must be submitted electronically to OFDA_APS_FY14_008@ofda.gov. In addition, applicants may also submit applications via www.grants.gov (see Section I above). Copies in .zip format may not be submitted since they are automatically quarantined by USAID's computer security system.

4. Communications with OFDA

Potential applicants should not have contact with OFDA except as described in paragraph (3) above.

End of Section IV

SECTION V: APPLICATION REVIEW AND SELECTION INFORMATION

SELECTION PROCESS AND SCHEDULE

1. SELECTION PROCESS

Applications will be evaluated in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section V.3 below. After evaluation of the applications, either award(s) will be made, or, if deemed necessary or desirable by OFDA, written and/or verbal discussions/negotiations will be conducted with applicants that submit the most highly rated applications. After the conclusion of any such discussions/negotiations, such applicants will, unless otherwise advised, be required to submit a revised application, which will be re-evaluated against the criteria set forth in Section -V.3below. Ordinarily, award(s) will be made after the first round of any such discussions/negotiations and revised applications; however, OFDA reserves the right to conduct subsequent rounds of discussions/negotiations and revised applications, and to limit the number of applicants with whom such subsequent discussions/negotiations would be conducted and revised applications requested.

2. SCHEDULE

This APS is open from the date of issuance. Applications must be received no later than **4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on June 30, 2014** to be considered under this solicitation.

Questions concerning this APS must be received no later than **June 6, 2014**. Following this date, the questions received by that date, if any, (without attribution to the organization), and answers will be posted as an amendment to this APS if necessary in submitting applications or if the lack of such information would be prejudicial to any other prospective applicant. Questions must be in writing and should be e-mailed to OFDA_APS_FY14_008@ofda.gov. Oral explanations or instructions given before award(s) is/are made will not be binding.

This APS may be amended either to establish subsequent deadlines or to indicate that an award(s) has/have been made and that no further funding is available. If an award(s) results from this solicitation, the award date is anticipated to be September 30, 2014. Late applications will not be considered.

3. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Applications will be reviewed jointly by OFDA/Washington and OFDA field staff in accordance with the following evaluation criteria. Other USAID staff, USG agencies, USAID/OFDA consultants, and other partners may also be invited to review applications on a case-by-case basis provided that such participation does not create a conflict of interest, and further provided that information contained in applications will be used only for evaluation purposes and will not be disclosed outside OFDA. Award(s) will be made to organization(s) whose application(s) offer the best value to USAID.

The evaluation criteria and their respective weight (out of a total of 100 points) are:

1) Justification for Proposed Intervention(s) – 20 points

The applications will be evaluated based on the justification provided for the proposed program in terms of:

- Identified need(s) based on assessments or surveys using sound methodology, and the appropriateness of proposed intervention(s) to meeting those needs.
- The extent of the applicant's attempt to obtain historical and/or baseline data so that the status of the situation can be assessed.
- Criteria used to inform geographic choice for the program
- Clear understanding of the specific vulnerabilities in the selected counties
- Demonstrated understanding of the political, cultural, social, and institutional norms in the selected counties
- The extent to which activities target identified resilience needs and fill gaps in current humanitarian, resilience or DRR programs.

2) Technical Merits of the Application (Program Description) - 35 points

The application shall be evaluated from a technical perspective in terms of:

- Draft Implementation/Work Plan
- The activities are consistent with Section I of this APS.
- Appropriateness of proposed activities to addressing needs and OFDA's objectives within the proposed timeframe.
- The application provides sufficient detail for the concrete understanding of methods to be used and for a determination of technical appropriateness to be made.
- Demonstrated technical capability to fulfill capacity building aspect of this solicitation
- Proposed methodology for selecting the targeted population(s); target population clearly identified in terms of number, location, and current status.
- Demonstrated commitment to supporting local institutions and/or in program planning and implementation
- Protection mainstreaming. Description of the risks for harm, exploitation and abuse faced by the affected population.
- Gender integration. Proposed analyzes for the roles and power dynamics between men and women, boys and girls, and demonstration of how this relates to humanitarian needs and program design in the proposed setting.
- Inclusion of persons with disabilities and older people.
- Strength and realism of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan in measuring results and impact of the program.
- Level of innovation and creativity in the program design and implementation.

3) <u>Past Performance and Institutional Capability - 5 points</u>

In accordance with ADS 303.3.6.3, an applicant's past performance is a mandatory evaluation criterion under an APS. Applications must include a list of all of the applicant's contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements involving similar or related programs during the past three years. The reference information for these awards must include the performance location, award number (if available), a brief description of the work performed, and a point of contact list with current email addresses and telephone numbers. OFDA may also contact references other than those provided in the application. Applicants will also be evaluated based on their institutional. Specifically:

- Contextual knowledge of the country of the proposed intervention, including political, economic, cultural, social, and institutional norms.
- The applicant's capability and competence in the activities being proposed, as demonstrated by relevant experience and technical expertise in previous programs.
- The applicant's ability to begin implementation expeditiously.
- Past performance record, including relationships with U.S. and host government authorities and target populations (see the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section VII.F.2).

In the case of an applicant without a record of relevant past performance or for whom information on past performance is not available, the applicant may not be evaluated favorably or unfavorably on past performance.

4) **Sustainability – 20 points**

Applications will be evaluated for sustainability in terms of the applicant's plan for how resources might be obtained to continue the activity or program, if appropriate (*e.g.*, cost-recovery mechanisms, discussions with development partners, etc.]

5) **Coordination - 5 points**

Applications will be reviewed in terms of the described level of coordination, specifically:

- How the proposed activities will complement other planned or ongoing initiatives (both those of the applicant and those of other partners/donors) in the country of operation,
- Demonstrated adherence to processes, guidelines and policies established by appropriate host government institutions and/or international agencies.
- Incorporation of local institutions, organizations or beneficiary groups into the program planning and implementation.

6) **Cost Effectiveness and Realism – 10 points**

With regard to cost, the following sub-criteria will be used:

- Cost-effectiveness: This would include, but not be limited to voluntary cost share, if any, the percentage of the overall budget which goes to direct assistance for beneficiaries, and the significance of the program impact in terms of the number of beneficiaries and/or cost per beneficiary to USAID/OFDA.
- Cost realism: costs are consistent with likelihood that the program can be accomplished within the stated budget.

7) **Security - 5 points**

In terms of security, applications will be evaluated based on:

- Assessment of the applicant's consideration of the security situation in the proposed area of implementation and if the planned program and budget are structured accordingly.
- Discussion of how the proposed program will adhere to the organization's security policy.
- Proposed contingency plan in the event activities are suspended or halted as a direct result of insecurity.

End of Section V

SECTION VI: ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION AND RELEVANT WEBSITES FOR REFERENCE

1. USAID Disability Policy and Accessibility Standards

The applicant's attention is directed to the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section VII.C, Disability Policy and Accessibility Standards. These policies have implications for both the program design and program budget.

2. Voluntary Survey on Faith–Based and Community Organizations

The applicant is encouraged, but is not required, to submit USAID's Voluntary Survey on Faith-Based and Community Organizations, as described in the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section VII.E.

3. Branding Strategy and Marking Plan (BS/MP)

NGO applicants are required to comply with 22 CFR 226.91 and USAID Automated Directive System (ADS) Chapter 320, *Branding and Marking* available at **http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/320.pdf**. If concept papers are required under this APS, a BS/MP need not be included with the concept paper. As an exception to the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section VI.F., applicants are encouraged, but are not required, to submit their BS/MP with their applications. Applicants who choose not to include their BS/MP with their application will not be penalized during the evaluation process, but should be aware that, if the applicant is the/an apparently successful applicant, the applicant will be required to submit an acceptable BS/MP as a prerequisite for any resulting award. This would delay any such award, pending receipt and review of the applicant's BS/MP. Moreover, because USAID's branding and marking requirements have cost implications, such costs should be included in the application budget even if the applicant does not submit its BS/MP with the application.

4. Ineligible Goods and Services, Ineligible Suppliers, and Restricted Goods

The applicant's attention is directed to the OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals (2012)* Section VI.E., as well as ADS 312 and 313 (http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/312.pdf and http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/313.pdf). These rules and requirements may affect the program design, budget, timing of award, and/or timely program implementation and post-award administration. These rules do not apply to PIOs, if they choose to submit application, unless USAID is the sole contributor to a trust fund established by the PIO.

5. Regulations and References

1.) U.S. Non-Governmental Organizations

Awards to U.S. NGOs resulting from this APS will be administered in accordance with the following:

- Chapter 303 of USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS-303), which is available at: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/303.pdf.
- 22 CFR 226 which is available at: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2013-title22-vol1/pdf/CFR-2013-title22-vol1-part226.pdf.
- 22 CFR 228 which is available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title22-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title22-vol1-part228.pdf.
- 2 CFR 220 for universities (formerly OMB Circular A-21); or
- 2 CFR 230 for non-profit organizations (formerly OMB Circular A-122); and
- OMB Circular A-133 for both universities and non-profit organizations, all of which are available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html.
- 48 CFR 31.2 for for-profit organizations, which is available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title48-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title48-vol1-part31.pdf.
- USAID Standard Provisions for U.S. Non-Governmental Organizations, which are available at: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/303maa.pdf.

2.) ***Non-U.S. Non-Governmental Organizations***

Awards to non-U.S. NGOs resulting from this APS will be administered in accordance with the following:

- Chapter 303 of USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS-303), which is available at http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/303.pdf.
- 2 CFR 220 for universities (formerly OMB Circular A-21); or
- 2 CFR 230 for non-profit organizations (formerly OMB Circular A-122), both of which are available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html.
- 48 CFR 31.2 for for-profit organizations, which is available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title48-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title48-vol1-part32.pdf.
- USAID Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Organizations, which are available at: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/303mab.pdf.
- 22 CFR 226 which is available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2013-title22-vol1/pdf/CFR-2013-title22-vol1-part226.pdf. Note that, while 22 CFR 226 does not directly apply to non-U.S. NGOs, USAID policy is to apply this regulation to non-U.S. NGOs to the extent practicable. 22 CFR 228: (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2013-title22-vol1/pdf/CFR-2013-title22-vol1-part228.pdf. Note that, while 22 CFR 228 does not directly apply to non-U.S. NGOs, USAID policy is to apply this regulation to non-U.S. NGOs to the extent practicable.
- Chapter 591 of USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS-591), which is available at http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/591.pdf
- Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/591maa.pdf.

If an award to PIO resulted from this APS, it will be administered in accordance with the following:

- ADS 308, which is available at: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/308.pdf.
- USAID Standard Provisions for Cost-Type Awards to Public International Organizations: http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/308mab.pdf.

End of Section VI

[END OF APS]