Issue Date:	February 10, 2021
Deadline for Question:	February 26, 2021 8:00 am Manila time
Closing Date:	April 5, 2021
Closing Time:	8:00 am Manila time

Subject: **Notice of Funding Opportunity Number 72049221R00003**
Program Title: **Climate Resilient Cities**
Federal Assistance Listing Number: 98.001

Ladies/Gentlemen:

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is seeking applications for a cooperative agreement from qualified entities to implement the Climate Resilient Cities project. Eligibility for this award is not restricted.

USAID intends to make an award to the applicant(s) who best meets the objectives of this funding opportunity based on the merit review criteria described in this NOFO subject to a risk assessment. Eligible parties interested in submitting an application are encouraged to read this NOFO thoroughly to understand the type of program sought, application submission requirements and selection process.

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

USAID may not award to an applicant unless the applicant has complied with all applicable unique entity identifier and System for Award Management (SAM) requirements detailed in Section D. The registration process may take many weeks to complete. Therefore, applicants are encouraged to begin registration early in the process.

Please send any questions to the point(s) of contact identified in Section D. The deadline for questions is shown above. Responses to questions received prior to the deadline will be furnished to all potential applicants through an amendment to this notice posted to www.grants.gov.

Issuance of this notice of funding opportunity does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government nor does it commit the Government to pay for any costs incurred in

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preparation or submission of comments/suggestions or an application. Applications are submitted at the risk of the applicant. All preparation and submission costs are at the applicant's expense.

Thank you for your interest in USAID programs.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ethan Takahashi

Ethan Takahashi
Agreement Officer

Table of Contents

SECTION A: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

1. Summary:

The **Climate Resilient Cities (CRC) Project** is a five-year activity in the Philippines that seeks to improve resilience[1] by strengthening the adaptive capacities of cities to adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change. It will result in enhanced stakeholders' knowledge on climate information for planning and decision-making; improved capacity to access and manage climate finance; and broadened adaptation and mitigation interventions to expand reach and impact. Through this cooperative agreement, the United States Agency for International Development Philippines (USAID/Philippines) looks to co-develop an activity to support the improvement of climate resilience in cities in the Philippines. The co-development/ collaboration workshop will take place after the award of the CRC Project. While the primary focus is on climate adaptation, this activity considers climate mitigation, natural climate solutions, and disaster risk reduction in the country as well.

The CRC Project focuses on climate resilience in urban areas, which is an important element in the Journey to Self-Reliance. It will support the USAID Philippines Country Development Cooperation Strategy, particularly Development Objective (DO) 3: Environmental and Community Resilience Enhanced. The project will specifically contribute to increasing the country's commitment to resilience through policy making and planning and capacity for effective implementation of actions that enhance environmental and community resilience. The CRC Project supports the Mission's Cities Development Initiative goal of inclusive development in secondary cities. It contributes to IR 3: Environment and Community Enhanced, specifically Sub-IR 3.1: Improved Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Sub-IR 3.2: Improved Capacity to Prepare for, Manage, and Recover from Crisis, Shocks, and Stresses. It will also contribute to IR 1: More Responsive Local Governance particularly Sub-IR 1.2: Local Service Delivery Systems Improved and Sustained. It is aligned with the Philippines Development Plan 2017-2022 as it aims to enable individuals and families to deal and cope with risks and the country's National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 and the National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Roadmap 2018-2022. This is consistent with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

2. Context:

Vulnerability to Climate Change. The Philippines is situated in the western side of the Pacific which makes the archipelago naturally exposed to tropical cyclones, storm surges, and the

[1] The ability of the local government, city stakeholders and the physical environment to adapt to, and/or to mitigate, and manage the impacts of climate change and disasters. This is in reference with the USAID Resilience Policy 2012 and USAID Environment Project Appraisal Document.

consequences of the El Nino Southern-Oscillation and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation.[2] Major cities of Manila, Cebu, Davao, Puerto Princesa, and Iloilo[3] are all located in coastal areas that are exposed and susceptible to disasters.[4] In addition to the Philippines' exposure to hazards because of its location, the country is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea level rise, increased frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and changing rainfall patterns. It ranks as one of the top 10 countries at greatest risk from present and projected climate-related hazards because of its exposure to hazards, dependence on climate-sensitive natural resources, and vast coastlines where all major cities and the majority of the population reside.[5] The urban poor, which is around 45 percent of the country's urban population, are most at risk. Informal settlers lack the resources to prevent or mitigate the threat of coastal inundation and storm surge. Consisting of 7,641 islands, with a total coastline of 36,289 km[6], the nation lies in the world's most cyclone-prone region, averaging 19 to 20 cyclones each year, of which 7 to 9 make landfall. Five of the 14 strongest storms to have ever made landfall anywhere in the world have struck the Philippines.[7] Of the five, the strongest and most recent super typhoons were Haiyan, Meranti, and Vamco which made landfall in the Philippines in 2013, 2016, and 2020 respectively.

The Philippines' vulnerability to typhoons is worsened by sea level rise exacerbating storm surges and coastal flooding in the coming years, as well as impacting access to freshwater. Sea levels in the country are rising faster than the global average, increasing the hazard posed by storm surges and threatening permanent inundation of low-lying areas. In coastal areas, flooding and inundations are likely to impact around 60 percent of the nation's population who lives within 832 coastal municipalities and 25 coastal cities.[8] Agriculture, industry, and services are the main economic sectors, employing 29, 16, and 55 percent of the workforce, respectively. The country is continuing to urbanize and its cities are among some of the most at risk areas for floods, water shortages, and typhoons. Droughts during El Niño episodes and floods during La Niña further compound the destructive impacts of typhoons, as do the shifting paths of cyclones that have been documented. These extreme weather events displace communities, cause injury or death, damage critical infrastructure, constrain livelihoods, and measurably inhibit gross domestic product growth. Land use planning and zoning, local climate change action planning, forest land use planning,[9] and coastal resource management planning are important towards achieving resilience.

Funding Climate Change. Climate finance, either drawn from the public or private, aims to support adaptation and mitigation actions to address climate change. In the Philippines, there is

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2 OML Foundation, 2017. Philipinne Climate Change Assessment: Working Group 2: Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation.

3 The last 2 are CDI sites. Other sites are Batangas, Legazpi, Tagbilaran, Cagayan de Oro, Zamboanga, and General Santos. The number of CDI partners will be expanded.

4 OML Foundation, 2017. Philipinne Climate Change Assessment: Working Group 2: Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation.

5 USAID, 2017 Climate Change Risk Profile Philippines

6 The World Factbook 2020. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2020.

7 USAID Environment Project Appraisal Document

8 https://www.gov.ph/web/green-climate-fund/coastal-communities

9 A necessary step in rationalizing allocation and management of an LGU's forest and forest land resources (DENR 2011). A city or municipality in the Philippines can host forest lands.

the Peoples' Survival Fund (PSF), the government's flagship climate adaptation finance program. It was created by Republic Act 10174 as an annual fund intended for local government units (LGUs) and accredited community organizations to implement climate change adaptation projects that will better equip vulnerable communities to deal with the impacts of climate change. Information and ways to access and properly manage such resources like the PSF are important for communities to be able to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce impact of the changing climate. Finance is also needed for mitigation activities to achieve emission reductions. The Philippine government also has other associated adaptation and mitigation activities such as forest protection and reforestation programs which communities can tap into. Private companies such as private banks[10] are also a source of climate funds wherein they partner with the Philippine government to combat climate change. The private sector plays an important role in financing climate activities through direct investments, public private partnerships, provision of commercial loans and insurance, or carbon credits for community-based agroforestry enterprises.

State of Environment. Healthy environment enhances resilience and encourages climate adaptation. The Philippines is one of 17 mega-biodiverse countries in the world where much of this biodiversity depends on forested habitats that are threatened by overexploitation, land conversion, poor governance, and population pressures. From 2000 to 2012, the Philippines lost 622,700 hectares of forest and gained only 272,600 hectares in recovering forested areas, resulting in an overall net loss of 350,100 hectares.[11] In addition, the country hosts a rich, yet increasingly depleted natural and marine resource base, which supports livelihoods through fisheries, agriculture, forestry, energy, mining, and tourism. It provides critical ecosystem services such as climate regulation, shoreline protection, flood control, soil stability, and biodiversity habitat. Mangroves, for instance, can reduce the vulnerability of coasts from inundation and erosion wherein studies have found that mangroves significantly attenuate waves.[12] However, these tidal forests are experiencing changes in the Philippines' ecosystem structure, function, and services, encountering unsustainable exploitation which leads to its decline.

3. Statement of the Problem:

The Philippines ranks 9th most at risk country worldwide according to the 2019 World Risk Index (WRI). It may have improved its ranking, from being 2nd in 2014 and 3rd from 2015 until 2018, however, the country remains vulnerable[13] to the onslaught of extreme weather events. Its population is exposed to the effects of earthquakes, storms, floods, droughts or sea level rise. The Philippines ranks high in terms of its susceptibility or the likelihood of generally suffering damage in the event of an extreme natural event. In general, the Philippines still lacks coping capacities wherein cities lack the ability to minimize negative impacts of natural hazards and

10 https://businessmirror.com.ph/2020/11/02/banks-involvement-key-to-climate-change-reform/

11 Hansen et al. 2013. High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change

12 World Bank, 2016. Managing Coasts with Natural Solutions. Guidelines for Measuring and Valuing the Coastal Protection Services of Mangroves and Coral Reefs. Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystems Technical Report.

13 Vulnerability is composed of susceptibility, lack of coping capacity, and lack of adaptive capacity.

climate change by means of direct actions, available resources and technical assistance. The country still needs improvement in terms of adaptive capacities[14] to climate change.

Climate Projections and its Impacts. The Philippines can expect: a) 1.8 to 2.2 ºC increase in temperatures by 2050; b) wetter wet season, drier dry season; c) increased incidence of extreme weather and hazard events; and d) 0.48 to 0.65 m rise in sea levels by 2100.[15] With these climate projections, several vulnerabilities and sensitivities across different sectors[16] have been identified and these include: (i) vulnerability of the Philippine coasts to sea level rise which can be further exacerbated by excessive groundwater withdrawals particularly in major urban centers; (ii) water quality and quantity, and water supply infrastructure are adversely affected by climate stresses resulting from drought, flood, landslide, and saltwater intrusion; (iii) climate-induced impacts to agriculture resulting from increased temperatures, drought-facilitated pest and disease outbreaks, and damages from extreme weather events; and (iv) changes to fishery ranges and habitats from changing currents, ocean warming, and ocean acidification.[17] In 2018, the Philippine Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) Group[18] identified vulnerable areas in the country spanning 9 regions. These included 22 provinces, 822 coastal communities, and four large cities namely, Metro Manila, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo.

LGUs as Frontliners. The Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009 (Republic Act 9729) mandates the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation into plans and programs. This law was passed to strengthen, integrate, consolidate, and institutionalize sector-based government initiatives. It stipulates the formulation of a National Framework Strategy on Climate Change which defines the overall parameters for developing a National Climate Change Action Plan.[19] The Act also defines the responsibilities of the Climate Change Commission (CCC), other national government agencies and LGUs who act as frontline agencies in the formulating, planning and implementing climate change action plans in their respective jurisdictions. Section 14 of the Act stipulates that the LGUs are the frontliners on the two main policy responses to climate change, i.e. adaptation and mitigation. The LGUs are expected to adapt to climate variabilities, reduce disaster risks, increase disaster preparedness, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. The LGUs are also expected to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation (CCAM) and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) as stipulated in the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (Republic Act 10121), in local land use and development planning processes as well as when implementing local zoning ordinances, programs and projects. While LGUs are also mandated to develop Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMPs), not all are able to comply mostly due to limited technical capacity.[20] As of July 2019, around 1,073 LGUs

[14] Adaptation includes measures and strategies that deal with the negative impacts of natural hazards and CC in the future.

[15] USAID, 2017 Climate Change Risk Profile Philippines

[16] Agriculture & fisheries, freshwater resources, human health, coastal systems & low lying areas.

[17] OML Foundation, 2017. Philipinne Climate Change Assessment: Working Group 2: Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation.

[18] Chaired by the Philippine President and co-chaired by the Secretaries of CCC and the DENR. The Cabinet Cluster developed a CCDRM Roadmap for 2018 to 2022.

[19] Philippine Government's road map for climate action and the lead policy document to guide the climate agenda at all government levels.

[20] USAID Philippines, 2019. Annex 4: Climate Risk Assessment for the Philippines CDCS 2020-2024.

(out of 1,634) have LCCAPs according to the Department of Interior of Local Government (DILG). There are still 561 cities and municipalities that require technical assistance in developing their respective plans.

For cities to effectively mainstream CCAM and DRRM in the urban planning processes, zoning, forest land use planning,[21] and coastal resource management planning, there is a need to improve climate data and predictions, analyses, and decision support tools. Relevant, timely, and accessible climate data are critical in planning and implementation of climate adaptation or mitigation. Increasing the stakeholders' access to and the capacity to use these climate data and projections and decision support tools are important so that climate risks are assessed and integrated into their local plans and policies. The CCC specified a need to improve information on slow-onset events such as sea level rise to eventually inform and advance the National Climate Risk Management Framework (NCRMF).[22] Further, CCC emphasized the need to establish a climate risk profile of the Philippines and data ecosystem for climate risk management as a form of knowledge management system. Increasing the community's, civil society's, and the private sector's awareness of and participation in climate change adaptation policy and action is important to enhance the city and/or municipality's resilience to hazards brought about by the changing environment.

Funding Climate Change. Since the enactment of the PSF Law in 2011, only a few LGUs were able to access the fund. Aside from institutionally-linked barriers and governance gaps in the implementation and disbursement of the fund, the reasons why cities/municipalities failed to access PSF include: a) project proposals submitted were normally not adaptation in nature; b) proposals failed to meet PSF standards; c) incomplete submissions; and d) issues involving political will and political buy-in.[23] Increasing access to PSF would benefit and empower LGUs to increase the resilience of their people as well as to drive economic and social development. The LCCAP and CCAM and DRRM mainstreamed in local plans are considered a prerequisite for identifying a suitable adaptation project, which can unlock and access climate finance such as PSF, Green Financing Program,[24] and other resources provided by both the private and public sectors. There is also a need to explore collaboration with the private sector such as the banks to expand climate change financing coverage to include adaptation activities aside from the usual climate mitigation (e.g., renewable energy) to be accessed by the cities and/or communities. The LGUs must allocate five percent of their budget for disaster preparedness and relief as specified rules are mentioned in RA 10121.

Natural Climate Solutions. To increase resilience of natural systems and populations to the climate change impacts in both urban and rural areas ecosystem services from well-managed resources must be sustained. Food production, water supply, energy, air quality maintenance,

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[21] A necessary step in rationalizing allocation and management of an LGU's forest and forest land resources (DENR 2011). A city or municipality in the Philippines can host forest lands.

[22] The NCRMF is currently a priority of the CCC. It envisions a climate action planning system that is anchored on a unified and integrated science and risk-based approach through the presence of a strong risk database, information and analytics system accessible at the national and subnational levels.

[23] Analysis of the People's Survival Fund, December 2019

[24] Development Bank of the Philippines' environmental protection and green growth strategy program to support stakeholders by providing financing and technical assistance.

habitat for biodiversity, flood control, storm protection, livelihoods, carbon sequestration and climate control[25] are some of the ecosystem services that cities and municipalities depend on. Natural resources play a critical role in the Philippine economy. Cities require water and energy, as well as shoreline protection particularly for coastal cities, and flood control offered by mangrove and upland forests, respectively. However, the environment has degraded due to over extraction, ineffective management and illegal and destructive resource utilization, thus hampering the ecological services that it could provide. For instance, the mangrove ecosystem in the Philippines has experienced overexploitation due to domestic uses such as cooking where the trees are used as charcoal or firewood; and being a source for livelihoods which include logging and boat building. From 1990 to 2010, the total mangrove area has decreased by around 10.5 percent.[26] Poor natural vegetation reduces the cities' adaptability to the impacts of extreme weather events and sea level rise. Healthy coastal vegetation can perform coastal protection where it can serve as a natural barrier against typhoons, and storm surges, thus, protecting the cities as well as increasing the capacity of communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Allowing nature to sustain its ecological services increases the resilience of cities to climate change impacts. In addition, ensuring the environment's ecological services encourages climate mitigation where it can increase carbon storage or avoid GHG emissions through natural climate solutions.[27] In its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), the Philippines committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 70 percent by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario through mitigation measures in the energy, transport, waste, forestry, and industry sectors. This commitment is conditioned on receipt of financial resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. In line with the INDC and given the continued commitment to the Philippines' Enhanced National Greening Program[28] (NGP), emissions abatement from the forestry sector is a priority of the Philippine government. For 2020, the Enhanced NGP strategy will engage the upland communities to foster better forest stewardship. It will continue the community's approach of the program. In addition to the government's efforts, various organizations such as, but not limited to, Conservation International Philippines, Forest Foundation Philippines, and WWF Philippines, have climate programs which can be upscaled to expand reach and impact.

4. Theory of Change

The CRC Project proposes the following theory of change:

IF cities have improved capacity to understand, use, and communicate climate data, and vulnerability assessments for planning, decision-making, and implementing appropriate actions;
IF cities have increased access to, and enhanced capacity to manage climate finance so they can develop and/or implement projects to reduce climate risks and/or GHG emissions; and
IF cities can conserve, restore, or sustainably manage the environment so that their ecological services are sustained;
THEN resilience in the Philippines is improved.

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25 Costanza, et al. 2011. Valuing Ecological Systems and Services

26 OML Foundation, 2017. Philipinne Climate Change Assessment: Working Group 2: Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation.

27 Some of the candidate natural climate solutions for the Philippines are identified in the document, *Prioritizing investments in land-based climate mitigation in the Philippines*, available at https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00WCC6.pdf.

28 A DENR initiative launched in 2011that sought to plant 1.5 billion trees on 1.5 million hectares of land from 2011 to 2028.

5. Objectives

The main goal of the five-year **Climate Resilient Cities Project** is to improve resilience by strengthening the adaptive capacities of Philippine cities to adapt to, mitigate, and manage the impacts of climate change and disasters. This goal will be achieved through the following specific objectives:

a) To enhance cities' capacity to understand, use, and communicate climate data including vulnerability, and risk data;
b) To improve the cities' capacity to access and manage climate financing; and
c) To enable cities to implement or upscale innovative measures to conserve, restore or sustainably manage the environment under the lens of climate change adaptation or mitigation.

"Resilience" in this Project is defined as the ability of the local government, city stakeholders, and the physical environment to adapt to, and/or to mitigate, and manage the impacts of climate change, and disasters. The Project will work and partner with key actors to lay down the foundation or building blocks that will enable long-term resilience to climate change in cities. Ultimately, this is intended to benefit the wider population, including the most vulnerable and the poor.

The CRC Project can potentially collaborate with ongoing initiatives of the GPH as they develop a resilience index for the Philippines, capturing both the socioeconomic, and ecological dimensions of resilience. Said index will be informed by the GPH efforts to develop metrics for the country's ability to adapt to and mitigate climate change and disaster shocks as indicated in the Philippines Development Plan 2017-2022.

6. Strategic Approach

The CRC Project focuses on climate resilience in urban areas, which is an important element in the Journey to Self-Reliance. It will support the USAID Philippines Country Development Cooperation Strategy, particularly Development Objective (DO) 3: Environmental and Community Resilience Enhanced. The project will specifically contribute to increasing the country's commitment to resilience through policy making and planning and capacity for effective implementation of actions that enhance environmental and community resilience. Under DO 3, the project will support IR 3.4: Capacity to Mitigate Risks of and Respond to Disaster Strengthened, specifically Sub-IR 3.4.2: Urban Resilience Improved, and Sub-IR 3.4.1: Preparedness for Disaster and Climate Stresses Improved. The project will also contribute to DO 1: Democratic Governance Strengthened specifically under IR 1.4: More Responsive Local Governance's Sub-IR 1.4.2 Local Service Delivery Improved. The CRC Project supports the Mission's Cities Development Initiative goal of inclusive development in secondary cities. It contributes to IR 3: Environment and Community Enhanced, specifically Sub-IR 3.1: Improved Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Sub-IR 3.2: Improved Capacity to Prepare for, Manage, and Recover from Crisis, Shocks, and Stresses. It will also contribute to IR 1: More Responsive Local Governance particularly Sub-IR 1.2: Local Service Delivery Systems Improved and Sustained. The CRC Project will track all funding attributed to climate adaptation, both direct adaptation funding and indirect adaptation attributions as recommended by the U.S. Government Accountability Office's recent audit on climate change and as instructed by the USAID Acting Administrator.

The CRC Project will also contribute to the Environment Project's Purpose: Natural Resource Management Enhanced, so that people and ecosystems thrive and Sub-Purpose 3: Vulnerability to climate stress reduced. It will support the U.S. government's Indo-Pacific Vision of strengthening partnerships and responsible management of natural resources. The project will also support USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy; Sustainable Urban Services Policy; and the Environment and Natural Resource Management Framework. It will coordinate and collaborate with other relevant USAID- supported projects/activities such as the Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity (SURGE); Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans and Landscapes (SIBOL); Safe Water; and Cities Enhanced for Governance and Engagement (CHANGE). Collaborations can be done but not limited to continuing SURGE's technical assistance on urban planning; adopting CHANGE's approach to empower citizens, and non-government organizations (NGOs), among others. Lessons from USAID's previous projects such as the need to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in developing adaptation or mitigation project proposals for funding as well as other multilateral climate programs will inform the strategic approaches and interventions. In addition, the CRC Project will also collaborate with USAID's urban economic development program particularly on the premise that the development of secondary cities promotes greater inclusive and broad-based growth by dispersing growth and creating more economic opportunity outside Metro Manila (CDI strategic approach). The urban economic development program will include interventions such as urban planning, inter-city convergence or development of economic clusters and coordination arrangements. To the extent possible, CRC Project will support the urban planning and development component of this USAID's program by increasing the scope of local plans, regulations, public investments and supply of public goods and services, to consider vulnerability assessments and risks reductions.

Furthermore, the CRC Project will leverage the resources and learning of other development partners[29] that have similar or related programs in the country. It is aligned with the Philippines Development Plan 2017-2022 as it aims to enable individuals and families to deal and cope with risks and the country's National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 and the National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Roadmap 2018-2022. This is consistent with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

7. Geographic sites

The CRC Project will work at both the national and subnational levels. At the subnational level, the project will work in three (3) sites at the minimum. The criteria for selecting the project sites

[29] Such as but not limited to UN Habitat's Building Climate Resiliency through Urban Plans and Designs; ADB's Urban Climate Resilience Trust Fund; EU's Multiannual Indicative Program for the Philippines; and GGGI's Climate Resilient Green Growth Project.

will be based on the top 22 vulnerable provinces[30] identified by the Philippine Cabinet Cluster on CCDRM. It will work in cities where exposure to climate impacts are highest due to rising population as well as in poor vulnerable communities. Of the project sites, the majority must be CDI sites. At the national level, the project will work with national agencies such as but not limited to the CCC, DENR, DILG, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, Department of Science and Technology- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration. It will also reach out to concerned organizations and stakeholders such as but not limited to the League of Cities of the Philippines, the private sector, NGOs, and academia, including state universities, and colleges (SUCS).

8. Results Framework

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">GOAL: Improve resilience by strengthening the adaptive capacity of cities to adapt to, mitigate, and manage the impacts of climate change and disasters</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 1.
Capacity to develop, use, and communicate climate change data in planning and programming enhanced</td><td>Outcome 2.
Financing mobilized for local climate change adaptation and mitigation</td><td>Outcome 3.
Environment conserved, restored or sustainably managed at the local level</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output 1.1 Climate change scenario modeling and forecasting capacity improved
Output 1.2 LGU capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation integrated in the local plans or policies improved
Output 1.3 Communication and advocacy for climate-support activities improved
Output 1.4 Knowledge management system enhanced (national level)</td><td>Output 2.1 LGU capacity to access and manage climate financing improved
Output 2.2 NGOs or civil society organizations capacity to access and manage climate financing enhanced</td><td>Output 3. Climate change adaptation and/or mitigation strategies or activities upscaled and/or implemented</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Illustrative Indicators:
● Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index - Resiliency Indicator[31]
● EG.11-4 Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation
● EG.11-2 Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address disaster and climate change risks
● EG.11-6 Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change
● O3.6 Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-6)</td></tr>
</table>

[30] Preferably excluding the project sites of the Coastal Resilience Project.

[31] Contributing only to CLUP, local risk assessment, utilities and employed population (indirectly) https://cmci.dti.gov.ph/pages/indicators/

- Percentage change in population displaced as a result of USG assistance (custom)
- Change in economic loss from baseline as a result of USG assistance (pilot project site) (custom)
- Number of laws, policies, plans, project activities, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local levels (custom)
- Amount of investment leveraged or mobilized by private sector (custom)

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SECTION B: FEDERAL AWARD INFORMATION

1. Estimate of Funds Available and Number of Awards Contemplated

USAID intends to award one cooperative agreement pursuant to this notice of funding opportunity. Subject to funding availability and at the discretion of the Agency, USAID intends to provide $15 million in total USAID funding over a five year period.

2. Start Date and Period of Performance for Federal Awards

The anticipated period of performance is five years. The estimated start date will be June 2021.

4. Substantial Involvement

Substantial involvement during performance include:

- Approval of Implementation Plans

Implementation plans include, but are not limited to, annual work plans, including planned activities for the following year and any subsequent revisions, international travel plans, planned expenditures, subnational sites, and event planning/management.

USAID requires the approval of implementation plans annually to ensure alignment with stated goals, milestones, and outputs. The implementation plan communicates how and when the Recipient will complete project activities and is drafted annually to describe new activities. This plan will be developed in partnership between the Recipient and the AOR. The annual implementation plans, and subsequent revisions thereto, are subject to prior written approval by USAID's AOR.

- Approval of Key Personnel

Key personnel are only those positions that are essential to the successful implementation of the recipient's program. For this activity, USAID requires not more than three (3) key personnel

5. Authorized Geographic Code

The geographic code for the procurement of commodities and services under this program is **937.**

6. Nature of the Relationship between USAID and the Recipient

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

7.TITLE TO PROPERTY

Property title under the resultant agreement shall vest with the Recipient in accordance with the requirements of 2 CFR 200.

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SECTION C: ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligibility for this NOFO is not restricted.

USAID welcomes applications from organizations that have not previously received financial assistance from USAID.

2. Cost Sharing or Matching

USAID has established a mandatory minimum recipient cost share of five (5) percent of projected award amount for the award. Such funds may be provided directly by the recipient; other multilateral, bilateral, and foundation donors; host governments; and local organizations, communities and private businesses that contribute financially and in-kind to implementation of activities at the country level. This may include contribution of staff level of effort, office space or other facilities or equipment which may be used for the program, provided by the recipient. For guidance on cost sharing in grants and cooperative agreements see 2 CFR 200.306.

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SECTION D: APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

1. Agency Point of Contact

Name: Irene Narag
Title: Acquisition & Assistance Assistant
Email: inarag@usaid.gov

2. Questions and Answers

Questions regarding this NOFO should be submitted by email to manila-roaa-rfa@usaid.gov and inarag@usaid.gov no later than the date and time indicated on the cover letter, as amended. Any information given to a prospective applicant concerning this NOFO will be furnished promptly to all other prospective applicants as an amendment to this NOFO, if that information is necessary in submitting applications or if the lack of it would be prejudicial to any other prospective applicant.

3. General Content and Form of Application

Preparation of Applications:

Each applicant must furnish the information required by this NOFO. Applications must be submitted in two separate parts: the Technical Application and the Business (Cost) Application. This subsection addresses general content requirements applying to the full application. Please see below, for information on the content specific to the Technical and Business (Cost) applications. The Technical Application must address technical aspects only while the Business (Cost) Application must present the costs, and address risk and other related issues.

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

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

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

- USAID will not review any pages in excess of the page limits noted in the subsequent sections. Please ensure that applications comply with the page limitations.
- Written in English
- Use standard 8 ½" x 11" paper and legible font

- Submitted via Microsoft Word or PDF formats, except budget files which must be submitted in Microsoft Excel.
- The technical application must be a searchable and editable Word or PDF format as appropriate.
- The Cost Schedule must include an Excel spreadsheet with all cells unlocked and no hidden formulas or sheets. A PDF version of the Excel spreadsheet may be submitted in addition to the Excel version at the applicant's discretion, however, the official cost application submission is the unlocked Excel version.

Applicants must review, understand, and comply with all aspects of this NOFO. Failure to do so may be considered as being non-responsive and may be evaluated accordingly. Applicants should retain a copy of the application and all enclosures for their records.

4. Application Submission Procedures

Applications in response to this NOFO must be submitted no later than the date and time indicated on the cover letter, as amended. Late applications may be considered at the discretion of the Agreement Officer.

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

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

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

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

5. Technical Application Format

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

(a) Cover Page (See Section D.3 above for requirements)

(b) Table of Contents

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

(c) Executive Summary (One page)

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

(d) Technical Approach (no more than 20 pages)

The proposed technical approach must incorporate innovative and new techniques that are evidence-based with a high likelihood to increase the effectiveness of the project. The approach must also build upon best practices and lessons learned/developed by the Applicant, other organizations, or USAID under similar programs or projects. Additionally, the Applicant proposes specific and effective approaches to improve resilience in the Philippines.

The Applicant must clearly describe its monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) methodology and how the structure of the proposed MEL system will apply adaptive management techniques to inform activity management and key decisions. The Applicant should also identify appropriate combinations of standard and custom indicators to measure the success of the project implementation. Brief discussions on sustainability and self-reliance; gender considerations; environmental compliance and climate risk management; and partnering with local organizations are encouraged.

(e) Organizational Management and Staffing Plan (no more than 10 pages)

The proposed organizational management and staffing plan must present the Applicant's management and staffing approach, including the roles of sub-awardees/partners, as applicable. The Applicant must include an organigram that demonstrates the skills to accomplish the full range of program activities. The Applicant must identify three key personnel positions, proposed individuals, and proposed qualifications for each key personnel position. Key personnel qualifications will be included in the award.

If sub-awardees/partners are proposed, the Applicant should describe the division of labor among Applicant and sub-awardees/partners and their coordination, and collaboration with the relevant government authorities in the Philippines, USAID and other stakeholders.

6. Business (Cost) Application Format

The Business (Cost) Application must be submitted separately from the Technical Application. While no page limit exists for the full cost application, applicants are encouraged to be as concise as possible while still providing the necessary details. The business (cost) application must illustrate the entire period of performance, using the budget format shown in the SF-424A.

Prior to award, applicants may be required to submit additional documentation deemed necessary for the Agreement Officer to assess the applicant's risk in accordance with 2 CFR 200.206. Applicants should not submit any additional information with their initial application.

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

a) **Cover Page** (See Section D.3 above for requirements)
b) **SF 424 Form(s)**

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

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

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

c) **Required Certifications and Assurances**

The applicant must complete the following documents and submit a signed copy with their application:

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

d) Budget and Budget Narrative

The Budget must be submitted as one unprotected Excel file (MS Office 2000 or later versions) with visible formulas and references and must be broken out by project year, including itemization of the federal and non-federal (cost share) amount. Files must not contain any hidden or otherwise inaccessible cells. Budgets with hidden cells lengthen the cost analysis time required to make award, and may result in a rejection of the cost application. The Budget Narrative must contain sufficient detail to allow USAID to understand the proposed costs. The applicant must ensure the budgeted costs address any additional requirements identified in Section F, such as Branding and Marking. The Budget Narrative must be thorough, including sources for costs to support USAID's determination that the proposed costs are fair and reasonable.

The Budget must include the following worksheets or tabs, and contents, at a minimum:

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

The Detailed Budget must contain the following budget categories and information, at a minimum:

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

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

Narrative must include a detailed breakdown comprised of all items of fringe benefits (e.g., superannuation, gratuity, etc.) and the costs of each, expressed in U.S. dollars and as a percentage of salaries.

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

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

5) Subawards – Specify the budget for the portion of the program to be passed through to any subrecipients. See 2 CFR 200 for assistance in determining whether the sub-tier entity is a subrecipient or contractor. The subrecipient budgets must align with the same requirements as the applicant's budget, including those related to fringe and indirect costs.

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

7) Indirect Costs – Applicants must indicate whether they are proposing indirect costs or will charge all costs directly. In order to better understand indirect costs please see Subpart E of 2 CFR 200. The application must identify which approach they are requesting and provide the applicable supporting information. Below are the most commonly used Indirect Cost Rate methods:

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

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

<u>Method 3 - De minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (MTDC)</u>
Eligibility: Any applicant that does not have a current NICRA

Initial Application Requirements: Costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct costs, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. If chosen, this methodology once elected must be used consistently for all Federal awards until such time as a non-Federal entity chooses to negotiate an indirect rate, which the non-Federal entity may apply to do at any time. The applicant must describe which cost elements it charges indirectly vs. directly. See 2 CFR 200 for further information.

Method 4 - Indirect Costs Charged As A Fixed Amount
Eligibility: Non U.S. non-profit organizations without a NICRA may request, but approval is at the discretion of the AO
Initial Application Requirements: Provide the proposed fixed amount and a worksheet that includes the following:

- Total costs incurred by the organization for the previous fiscal year and estimates for the current year.
- Indirect costs (common costs that benefit the day-to-day operations of the organization, including categories such as salaries and expenses of executive officers, personnel administration, and accounting, or that benefit and are identifiable to more than one program or activity, such as depreciation, rental costs, operations and maintenance of facilities, and telephone expenses) for the previous fiscal year and estimates for the current year.
- Proposed method for prorating the indirect costs equitably and consistently across all programs and activities of using a base that measures the benefits of that particular cost to each program or activity to which the cost applies.

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

8) Cost Sharing – The applicant should explain the amount of cost-sharing resources to be provided over the life of the agreement and specify the sources of such resources, and the basis of calculation in the budget narrative. Applicants should also provide a breakdown of the cost share (financial and in-kind contributions) of all organizations involved in implementing the resulting award.

e) Prior Approvals in accordance with 2 CFR 200.407

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

f) Approval of Subawards

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

- Name of organization
- DUNS Number

- Confirmation that the subrecipient does not appear on the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) list
- Confirmation that the subrecipient does not have active exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM)
- Confirmation that the subrecipient is not listed in the United Nations Security designation list
- Confirmation that the subrecipient is not suspended or debarred
- Confirmation that the applicant has completed a risk assessment of the subrecipient, in accordance with 2 CFR 200.332(b)
- Any negative findings as a result of the risk assessment and the applicant's plan for mitigation.

g) Dun and Bradstreet and SAM Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

h) History of Performance

The applicant must provide information regarding its recent history of performance for all its cost-reimbursement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements involving similar or related programs, not to exceed three, as follows:

- Name of the Awarding Organization;

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

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

i) Branding Strategy & Marking Plan

The apparently successful applicant will be asked to provide a Branding Strategy and Marking Plan to be evaluated and approved by the Agreement Officer and incorporated into any resulting award
The **Branding Strategy** for this cooperative agreement is as follows:

Objective: To provide Apparently Successful Applicants with areas to be addressed in the development of the Climate Resilient Cities Project Branding and Marking Plans so as to deliver the message that the assistance is **"from the American People"**.

Activity name: The name of the activity is **"USAID Climate Resilient Cities Project"**. In every public event or document and in discussions with the Government of the Philippines and other counterparts from the private sector and civil society, the Recipient shall identify the activity as the "USAID Climate Resilient Cities Project" on each reference.

Branding: Assistance activity/project are co-owned and co-branded by USAID. The branding strategy will incorporate the message that the assistance is **"From the American People"**, and is sponsored by the USAID. Working in cooperation with the Agency's partners, USAID will determine the best branding strategy to acknowledge the joint work.

Positioning: Publicity materials and communications shall clearly reflect the notion that this activity is provided by the American People through USAID in close coordination with the host government. The USAID logo should be placed in the left corner with partner logo(s) to the right. It is important to ensure all partner logos are of visually equal weight and nothing has more prominence than the USAID logo.

Visibility: USAID seeks visibility through USAID-branded public events, high-level visits, community awareness, training activities, and media coverage. At a minimum, USAID's logo should be displayed at visually equal size and prominence as each of the other partner's logos. To show partnership with the host government, where applicable, a host country symbol or ministry logo may be added. The activity should not create their own logos.

<u>Anticipated Elements of the Branding and Marking Plan</u>: Deliverables to be marked include products, equipment, and inputs delivered; places where activities are carried out; external public communications, studies, reports, publications, and informative, and promotional products; and workshops, conferences, fairs, and any such events. Studies, reports, publications, web sites, and all informational, and promotional products not authored, reviewed, or edited by USAID must contain a provision substantially as follows:

"This study/report/website (specify) is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this (specify) are the sole responsibility of (name of organization) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government."

Branding Strategy – Assistance (June 2012)
a. Applicants recommended for an assistance award must 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

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

e. The Branding Strategy must include, at a minimum, all of the following:
(1) All estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAID programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events, materials, and so forth.

(2) The intended name of the program, project, or activity.
(i) USAID requires the applicant to use the "USAID Identity," comprised of the USAID logo and brandmark, with the tagline "from the American people" as found on the USAID Web site at http://www.usaid.gov/branding, unless Section VI of the RFA or APS states that the USAID Administrator has approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.
(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 must 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 must attach a copy of the proposed logos. Section VI of the RFA or APS will state if an Administrator approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.

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

(4) 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, Web sites, 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 must 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.

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

(6) 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.

e. The Agreement Officer will review the Branding Strategy to ensure the above information is adequately included and consistent with the stated objectives of the award, the applicant's cost data submissions, and the performance plan.

f. If the applicant receives an assistance award, the Branding Strategy will be included in and made part of the resulting grant or cooperative agreement (END OF PRE-AWARD TERM)

Marking Plan – Assistance (June 2012)

a. Applicants recommended for an assistance award must submit and negotiate a “Marking Plan,” detailing the public communications, commodities, and program materials, and other items that will visibly bear the “USAID Identity,” which comprises of the USAID logo and brandmark, with the tagline “from the American people.” The USAID Identity is the official marking for the Agency, and is found on the USAID Web site at http://www.usaid.gov/branding.

b. 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.

c. 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.

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

e. The Marking Plan must include all of the following:
(1) 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, audiovisual productions, public service announcements, Web sites/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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 must identify the USAID Development Objective, Interim Result, or program goal furthered by an appearance of neutrality, or state why an aspect of the award is presumptively neutral. Identify by category or deliverable item, examples of material for which an exemption is sought. (ii) Diminish the credibility of audits, reports, analyses, studies, or policy recommendations whose data or findings must be seen as independent. The applicant must explain why each particular deliverable must be seen as credible.

(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 must 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 must explain how marking the item or commodity would impair its functionality.
(v) Incur substantial costs or be impractical. The applicant must explain why marking would not be cost beneficial or practical.
(vi) Offend local cultural or social norms, or be considered inappropriate. The applicant must identify the relevant norm, and explain why marking would violate that norm or otherwise be inappropriate.
(vii) Conflict with international law. The applicant must identify the applicable international law violated by the marking.

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

g. 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 cooperative agreement, and will apply for the term of the award unless provided otherwise. (END OF PRE-AWARD TERM)

j) Funding Restrictions

Profit is not allowable for recipients or subrecipients under this award. See 2 CFR 200.331 for assistance in determining whether a sub-tier entity is a subrecipient or contractor.

Construction will not be authorized under this award.

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

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

k) Conflict of Interest Pre-Award Term

CONFLICT OF INTEREST PRE-AWARD TERM (August 2018)

a. Personal Conflict of Interest

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

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

b. Organizational Conflict of Interest

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

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SECTION E: APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

1. Criteria

The merit review criteria prescribed here are tailored to the requirements of this particular NOFO. Applicants should note that these criteria serve to: (a) identify the significant matters which the applicants should address in their applications, and (b) set the standard against which all applications will be evaluated.

Technical and other factors will be evaluated relative to each other, as described here and prescribed by the Technical Application Format. The Technical Application will be evaluated by a Selection Committee (SC) using the criteria described in this section.

2. Review and Selection Process

a) Merit Review

USAID will conduct a merit review of all applications received that comply with the instructions in this NOFO. Applications will be reviewed and evaluated in accordance with the following criteria shown in descending order of importance or state all are equal:

Evaluation Criteria #1: Technical Approach

Applicants will be evaluated on the extent to which the Applicant clearly articulates its evidence-based, innovative and feasible technical approach for the outcomes set forth in the Program Description, and convincingly demonstrates the rationale of how it will achieve the desired outcomes of the NOFO: Outcome 1 - Capacity to develop, use, and communicate climate change data in planning and programming enhanced; Outcome 2 - Financing mobilized for local climate change adaptation and mitigation; Outcome 3 - Environment conserved, restored or sustainably managed at the local level.

Evaluation Criteria #2: Organizational Management and Staffing Plan

Applicants will be evaluated on the extent to which the Applicant’s organizational management and staffing plan demonstrates if the Applicant will effectively, and efficiently achieve the objectives set forth in the NOFO.

b) Business Review

The Agency will evaluate the cost application of the applicant(s) under consideration for an award as a result of the merit criteria review to determine whether the costs are allowable in accordance with the cost principles found in 2 CFR 200 Subpart E.

The Agency will also consider (1) the extent of the applicant's understanding of the financial aspects of the program and the applicant's ability to perform the activities within the amount requested; (2) whether the applicant's plans will achieve the program objectives with reasonable economy and efficiency; and (3) whether any special conditions relating to costs should be included in the award.

Proposed cost share, if provided, will be reviewed for compliance with the standards set forth in 2 CFR 200.306, 2 CFR 700.10, and the Standard Provision "Cost Sharing (Matching)" for U.S. entities, or the Standard Provision "Cost Share" for non-U.S. entities.

The AO will perform a risk assessment (2 CFR 200.206). The AO may determine that a pre-award survey is required to inform the risk assessment in determining whether the prospective recipient has the necessary organizational, experience, accounting and operational controls, financial resources, and technical skills – or ability to obtain them – in order to achieve the objectives of the program and comply with the terms and conditions of the award. Depending on the result of the risk assessment, the AO will decide to execute the award, not execute the award, or award with “specific conditions” (2 CFR 200.208).

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SECTION F: FEDERAL AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

1. Federal Award Notices

Award of the agreement contemplated by this NOFO cannot be made until funds have been appropriated, allocated and committed through internal USAID procedures. While USAID anticipates that these procedures will be successfully completed, potential applicants are hereby notified of these requirements and conditions for the award.

2. Administrative & National Policy Requirements

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

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

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

See Annex 1 for a list of the Standard Provisions that will be applicable to any awards resulting from this NOFO.

3. Reporting Requirements

Financial Reporting:

Report	**Submission Date**	**Distribution**
Quarterly Financial Report	Within 30 days after the end of the quarter.	AOR, Controller
Final Financial Report	Within 90 days following this award's completion date.	AOR, AO, Controller
Foreign Tax Report	No later than April 16th of each year,	AOR, Controller

Performance Reporting

Report	Submission Date	Distribution
Annual implementation plan (includes Gender Plan; Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan or EMMP, Climate Risk Management Plan)	Initial within 90 days from effective date of award. Subsequently no later than 45 day prior to the start of the succeeding fiscal year.	AOR
Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (AMELP)	Within 90 days from the effective date of the award	AOR, USAID M&E Specialist
Sustainability Plan	Within 60 days from the effective date of the award	AOR, AO
Branding Strategy and Marking Plan	Within 45 days from the effective date of award	AOR, USAID Development Outreach and Communication (DOC) team, AO
Quarterly Reports (includes progress to date on sustainability, gender, and environment)	Within 30 days of the completion of a US fiscal quarter	AOR, AO
Annual Reports (includes progress to date on sustainability, gender, environment and climate risk management)	Within 30 days of the completion of a US fiscal year (September 30 of each year, except for 2020)	AOR, AO

Close-out Plan	6 months prior to agreement end date	AOR, AO
Final Report	Within 90 days of completion of agreement	AOR, AO

4. Program Income

No program income is anticipated under this award. If the successful applicant is a non-profit organization or Public International Organization (PIO), any program income generated under the award will be added to USAID funding (and any cost-sharing that may be provided, if applicable), and used for program purposes. However, pursuant to 2 CFR 200.307 Program Income, if the successful Applicant is a for-profit or commercial organization, any program income generated under the award will be deducted from the U.S. Government share of this award to determine the amount of USAID funding.

Program income is subject to 2 CFR 200.307 for U.S. NGOs or the standard provision entitled Program Income for non-U.S. NGOs.

5. Environmental Compliance and Climate Risk Management

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 Federal Regulations (22 CFR 216) and in USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) ADS 201 and ADS 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. Applicant's environmental compliance obligations under these regulations and procedures are specified in the following paragraphs of this NOFO.

2) In addition, the recipient must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. In case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.

3) No activity funded under this award will be implemented unless an environmental threshold determination, as defined by 22 CFR 216, has been reached for that activity, as documented in a Request for Categorical Exclusion (RCE), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), or Environmental Assessment (EA) duly signed by the Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO). (Hereinafter, such documents are described as "approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.")

4) The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) with file number Asia 21-032 has been approved for the Activity funding this Cooperative Agreement and defines terms and conditions for this award. It will cover program activities during the implementation period. USAID has determined that a **Negative Determination with Conditions** applies to one or more of the proposed activities discussed in Program Description. 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 award.

5) Pursuant to the ADS 201mal, USAID must factor climate resilience into international development programs to the extent allowable by law, assessing and addressing climate risk, as appropriate. In the approved IEE, climate risks were assessed and evaluated as “moderate” and “low.” The rating of “low” is given since there are some climate risks that are unlikely to materially affect the achievement or sustainability of the Project outcomes. The “moderate” climate risk indicates that climate change may materially impact achievement or sustainability of the Project outcomes. The impacts of the changes in temperature and extreme weather events may suspend the conduct of the activities but only for short- to medium-term period depending on the effectiveness of the Project’s Climate Risk Management Plan and the Recipient’s implementation and monitoring of the plan.

6) As part of its initial Implementation Plan, and all Annual Implementation Plans thereafter, the Recipient, in collaboration with the USAID Agreement’s Officer’s Representative (AOR) and Mission Environmental Officer or Bureau Environmental Officer, as appropriate, shall review all ongoing and planned activities under this award to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.

7) 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 shall be undertaken prior to receiving written USAID approval of environmental documentation amendments.

8) 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 approval is received from USAID.

Applicants need to account for resources required for implementing and monitoring the environmental compliance activities in the technical application and in the budget and describe associated costs in detail to the degree possible in the budget narrative.

6. Other Requirements

LIMITING PLASTIC POLLUTION AND MISMANAGED WASTE (MAR 2020)
Environmental stewardship is a USAID priority, including preventing ocean pollution from mismanaged plastic waste. USAID seeks to model environmentally aware practices. As such, the Recipient is encouraged to use alternatives to disposable products to reduce environmental

impacts. Further the implementing partner should identify opportunities to support and highlight environmentally friendly, sustainable solutions during the course of implementation.

Special Award Requirement Relating to the Prohibition on Certain Telecommunication and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (November 2020)

USAID has been granted a temporary waiver under Section 889(d)(2) that will allow the recipient to use award funds through September 30, 2022, to procure certain telecommunications and video surveillance services or equipment as specified in the standard provision "Prohibition on Certain Telecommunication and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (AUGUST 2020)." Based on this waiver, all costs incurred for covered telecommunications and video surveillance services or equipment will be allowable through September 30, 2022, without regard to the standard provision "Allowable Costs" and the cost principle at 2 CFR 200.471. Procurements made on or after October 1, 2022, will be unallowable in accordance with the standard provision "Allowable Costs" and 2 CFR 200.471.
[End of Special Award Requirement]

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SECTION G: FEDERAL AWARDING AGENCY CONTACT(S)

1. NOFO Points of Contact

For questions, please refer to the instructions provided in Section D.

2. Acquisition and Assistance Ombudsman

The A&A Ombudsman helps ensure equitable treatment of all parties who participate in USAID's acquisition and assistance process. The A&A Ombudsman serves as a resource for all organizations who are doing or wish to do business with USAID. Please visit this page for additional information: https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/acquisition-assistance-ombudsman

The A&A Ombudsman may be contacted via: Ombudsman@usaid.gov

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SECTION H: OTHER INFORMATION

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

Applications with Proprietary Data

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

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

Additionally, the applicant must mark each sheet of data it wishes to restrict with the following:

> “Use or disclosure of data contained on this sheet is subject to the restriction on the title page of this application.”

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ANNEX 1 - STANDARD PROVISIONS

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

Please note that the resulting award will include all standard provisions (both mandatory and required as applicable) in full text.

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

Required	Not Required	Standard Provision
TBD		RAA1. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PREDETERMINED (NOVEMBER 2020)
TBD		RAA2. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PROVISIONAL (Nonprofit) (NOVEMBER 2020)
TBD		RAA3. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE - PROVISIONAL (Profit) (DECEMBER 2014)
TBD		RAA4. INDIRECT COSTS – DE MINIMIS RATE (NOVEMBER 2020)
	x	RAA5. EXCHANGE VISITORS AND PARTICIPANT TRAINING (JUNE 2012)
	x	RAA6. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY 2009)

	x	RAA7. PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AS A RESEARCH SUBJECT (APRIL 1998)
	x	RAA8. CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS (MARCH 2004)
x		RAA9. TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1985)
x		RAA10. COST SHARING (MATCHING) (FEBRUARY 2012)
	x	RAA11. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS (JUNE 1999)
	x	RAA12. INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)
x		RAA13. REPORTING HOST GOVERNMENT TAXES (DECEMBER 2014)
		RAA14. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JUNE 2012)
		RAA15. CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IMPLEMENTATION (ASSISTANCE) (FEBRUARY 2012)
		RAA16. CONDOMS (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)
		RAA17. PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)

x		RAA18. USAID DISABILITY POLICY - ASSISTANCE (DECEMBER 2004)
		RAA19. STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (SEPTEMBER 2004)
		RAA20. STATEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTERS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES ON LACK OF SUPPORT FOR PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
		RAA21. ELIGIBILITY OF SUBRECIPIENTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS (JUNE 2012)
		RAA22. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
x		RAA23. UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT (NOVEMBER 2020)
x		RAA24. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA25. PATENT REPORTING PROCEDURES (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA26. ACCESS TO USAID FACILITIES AND USAID'S INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AUGUST 2013)
x		RAA27. CONTRACT PROVISION FOR DBA INSURANCE UNDER RECIPIENT PROCUREMENTS (DECEMBER 2014)

x		RAA28. AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (April 2016)
		RAA29. PROTECTING LIFE IN GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA30. PROGRAM INCOME (AUGUST 2020)
		RAA31. NEVER CONTRACT WITH THE ENEMY (NOVEMBER 2020)

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

Required	Not Required	Standard Provision
TBD		RAA1. ADVANCE PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (NOVEMBER 2020)
TBD		RAA2. REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (DECEMBER 2014)
TBD		RAA3. INDIRECT COSTS – NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE AGREEMENT (NICRA) (NOVEMBER 2020)
TBD		RAA4. INDIRECT COSTS – CHARGED AS A FIXED AMOUNT (NONPROFIT) (JUNE 2012)

TBD		RAA5. INDIRECT COSTS – DE MINIMIS RATE (NOVEMBER 2020)
x		RAA6. UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM OF AWARD MANAGEMENT (NOVEMBER 2020)
x		RAA7. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (NOVEMBER 2020)
x		RAA8. SUBAWARDS (DECEMBER 2014)
x		RAA9. TRAVEL AND INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION (DECEMBER 2014)
		RAA10. OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (JUNE 2012)
x		RAA11. REPORTING HOST GOVERNMENT TAXES (JUNE 2012)
		RAA12. PATENT RIGHTS (JUNE 2012)
		RAA13. EXCHANGE VISITORS AND PARTICIPANT TRAINING (JUNE 2012)
		RAA14. INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)
x		RAA 15. COST SHARE (JUNE 2012)
		RAA16. PROGRAM INCOME (AUGUST 2020)

		RAA17. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JUNE 2012)
		RAA18. STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (SEPTEMBER 2004)
		RAA19. PROTECTION OF HUMAN RESEARCH SUBJECTS (JUNE 2012)
		RAA20. STATEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTERS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES ON LACK OF SUPPORT FOR PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
		RAA21. ELIGIBILITY OF SUBRECIPIENTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS (JUNE 2012)
		RAA22. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)
		RAA23. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY 2009)
		RAA24. CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IMPLEMENTATION (ASSISTANCE) (FEBRUARY 2012)
		RAA25. CONDOMS (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)
		RAA26. PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING(ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)

		RAA27. LIMITATION ON SUBAWARDS TO NON-LOCAL ENTITIES (JULY 2014)
x		RAA28. CONTRACT PROVISION FOR DBA INSURANCE UNDER RECIPIENT PROCUREMENTS (DECEMBER 2014)
x		RAA29. CONTRACT AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (April 2016)
		RAA30. PROTECTING LIFE IN GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA31. NEVER CONTRACT WITH THE ENEMY (NOVEMBER 2020)