Issue Date: March 21, 2022
Deadline for Question: March 17, 2022, 17:00 hours East African Time (EAT)
Closing Date: April 18, 2022
Closing Time: 17:00 hours EAT

Subject: **Amendment Number One (1) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), Request for Application Number 72062122RFA00003**

Program Title: **Tanzania Malaria Surveillance Activity (TMSA)**
Federal Assistance Listing Number: 98.001

Ladies/Gentlemen:

The purpose of this amendment is to provide answers to the questions received regarding the subject NOFO and to make the change on the following section of the NOFO, change to the specific section has been highlighted in yellow:

- SECTION D: APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

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 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/Tanzania programs.

Sincerely,

Dennis Foster
Agreement Officer

Attachments:
Attachment 1: Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)
Attachment 2: Mid-Term evaluation
Attachment 3: PMI
Attachment 4: International Travel related to Visa Renewal
Attachment 5: Past Performance Information (PPI)
Attachment 6: Value Added Tax Allowability Guidance
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACTs	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapies
AIRS	Africa Indoor Residual Spray activity
ANC	Antenatal Care Clinic
AO	Agreement Officer
AOR	Agreement Officer's Representatives
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
CHPS	Community Health Promotion and Services
CHSD	Comprehensive Health Service Delivery
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DO	Development Objective
DOD	Department of Defense
DQA	Data Quality Audit
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EPCMD	Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Death
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
Global Fund	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
GOT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSS	Health system strengthening
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IDSR	Infectious Disease Surveillance and Response
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant women
IR	Intermediate Result
IRS	Indoor residual spraying
IT	Information Technology
ITNs	Insecticide-treated nets
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
LGA	Local Government Authority
MCN	Malaria Case Notification
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEEDS	Malaria Early Epidemic Detection System
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children
MRDT	Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test
MSD	Medical Stores Department

MSI	Minority Serving Institution
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NIMR	National Institute of Medical Research
NMCP	National Malaria Control Program
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NTE	Not to exceed
OAA	Office of Acquisition and Assistance
OR	Operational Research
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PMI	US President's Malaria Initiative
PO-RALG	President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
RDT	Rapid Diagnostic Test
RHMT	Regional Health Management Team
SBCC	Social and Behavioral Change Communication
SC	Selection Committee
SDSS	Service Delivery Systems Strengthening
SEA	Supplementary Environmental Assessment
SM&E	Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation
TES	Therapeutic Efficacy Studies
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey
THMIS	Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TMSMVC	Tanzania Malaria Surveillance, Monitoring, and Vector Control
TVCSP	Tanzania Vector Control Scale-up Project
UCC	Universal Coverage Campaign
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
U.S. government	United States Government
WHO	World Health Organization
WHOPES	World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme
ZAMEP	Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program

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.

A. Purpose

The Tanzania Malaria Surveillance Activity (TMSA) aims to support the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to reduce the burden of malaria and move towards the long-term goal of malaria elimination. Under this activity, USAID/Tanzania will fund malaria case management, malaria in pregnancy (MIP) through quality improvement initiatives and malaria surveillance, drug efficacy monitoring, and monitoring of and implementation of other drug-based interventions. With the improved surveillance data gained during the implementation of this activity, the Recipient and government partners will refine responses to outbreaks and foci of transmission and adjust Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and other vector control interventions in zones with differing transmission profiles. The target populations for the TMSA are malaria at-risk populations, especially vulnerable populations such as pregnant women and children under five.

Following the USAID's priorities (Local Capacity Development Policy) and the new PMI priorities (PMI Strategic Plan 2021 - 2026). The TMSA will focus on expanding support for local partners to lead implementation of malaria case management service delivery including integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) and Malaria in Pregnancy (MIP) in up to five high burden districts in the mainland; monitoring and evaluation; operational research; and community-based social and behavior change. Recipient will build on and expand current support for local investigators to conduct surveillance of drug resistance. Funding will include support for institutional growth and capacity development for local institutions so that they can grow to meet their own capacity objectives. Investing in local partners will ensure Tanzania can execute malaria programs successfully. Experience has shown the most effective malaria programs are those.

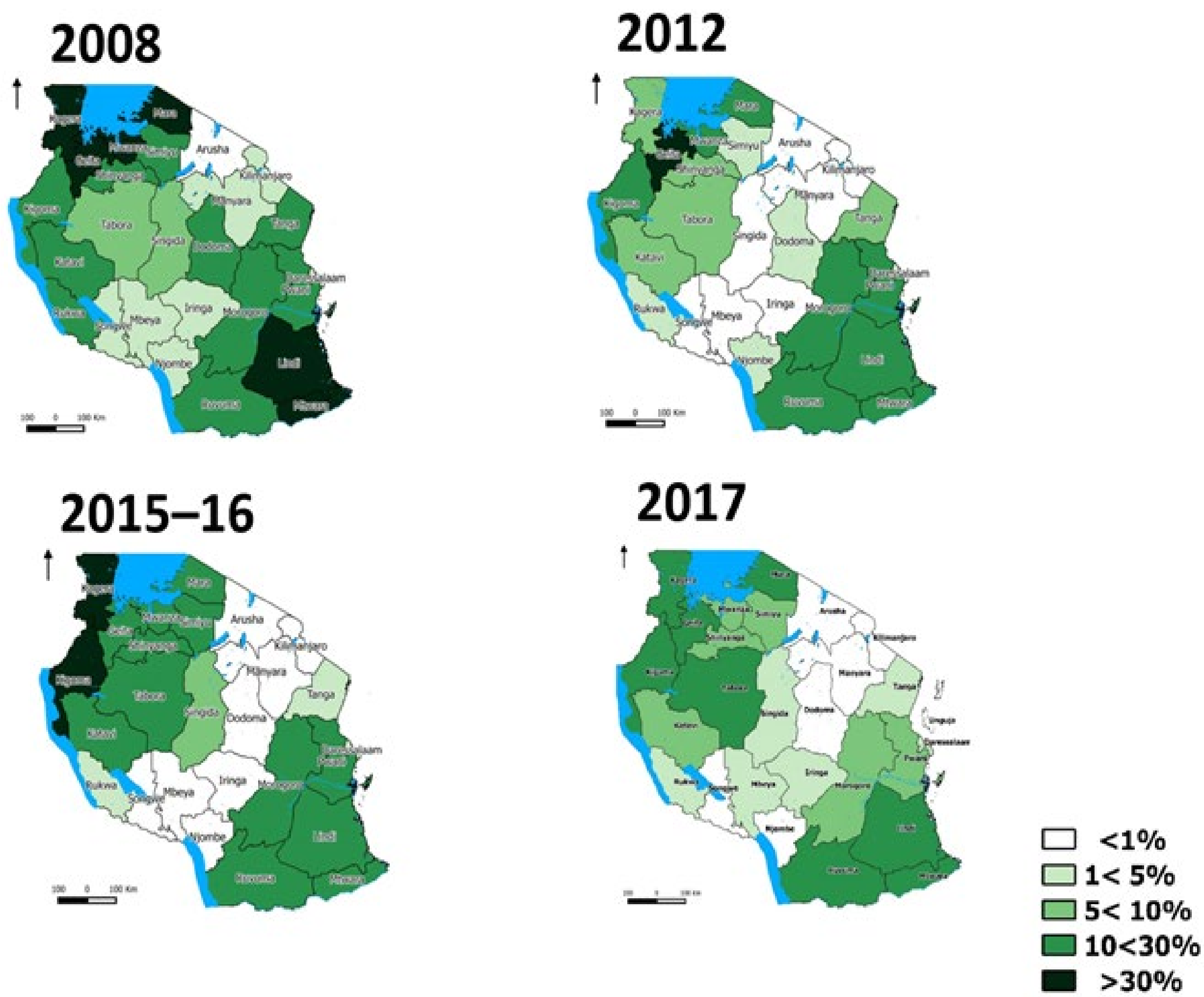
B. Background

The epidemiology of malaria in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar differs. The Mainland and Zanzibar have separate ministries of health and malaria control programs: the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) for Mainland and the Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program (ZAMEP).

Ninety-three percent of the population in the Mainland and the entire population of Zanzibar live in areas where malaria is transmitted. Unstable seasonal malaria transmission occurs in approximately 20% of the country, while stable malaria with seasonal variation occurs in another 20%. The remaining malaria-endemic areas in Tanzania (60%) are characterized as stable perennial transmission. *Plasmodium falciparum* accounts for 96% of malaria infection in Tanzania; the remaining 4% is due primarily to *P. malariae* and *P. ovale*, with recent evidence of *P. vivax*.

The principal malaria vectors in Tanzania are mosquitoes of the Anopheles gambiae complex (*An. gambiae s.s.* and *An. arabiensis*), which in recent entomological surveys report accounted for 94%. *An. funestus* accounted for the remaining 6% of Anopheles collected at sentinel sites in the Lake Zone. The *An. gambiae* population in the Lake Zone was comprised of *An. arabiensis* (90%) and *An. gambiae s.s.* (10%). Similarly, in Zanzibar, high coverage of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) and IRS has resulted in a shift in the malaria vector population from *An. gambiae s.s.* to predominantly *An. arabiensis* and reflects the predominant outdoor biting pattern observed on Pemba and Unguja islands.

Figure 1. Malaria Prevalence in Children under Five by Region



Source: THMIS/TDHS/MIS

The 2015-2016 Tanzania demographic and health survey (TDHS)/malaria indicator survey (TMIS) showed that 14% (via malaria rapid diagnostic test (mRDT) and 6% (via microscopy) of Mainland children under five years of age had tested positive for malaria, up from the 2011-2012 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) (9% and 4%, respectively) but still below 18% in the 2007-08 THMIS. Prevalence varied by region from <1% in the highlands of Arusha to as high as 41% along the Lake Victoria shores (Figure 1). Although the overall prevalence rose between the two most recent surveys, the number of regions with a prevalence of <1% increased from 6 to 7, and those with >25% decreased from 4 to 3, as compared with results from the THMIS 2011-12. Results from the 2017 TMIS key indicator report showed that 7.3% of children under five years of age in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar had tested positive for malaria by mRDT, down from the 2011-2012 THMIS (9%) and 2015-2016 TDHS-TMIS (14%). Prevalence varied by region from <1% in the highlands of Arusha to as high as 15% in the Southern Zone and 24% along the Lake and Western Zones.

Childhood mortality rates in Tanzania continue to decline, from all-cause under-five mortality of 147/1000 in 1999 to 67/1000 in 2015. A trend analysis of 1999-2012 demographic surveys shows the under-five mortality decline was more significant in rural areas than urban areas and greater in medium- to high-risk than low-risk malaria areas. These findings indicate malaria control is contributing to reductions in under-five mortality in Tanzania (January 2012 Roll Back Malaria report Progress and Impact series: Focus on Mainland Tanzania available at http://www.rollbackmalaria.org/microsites/wmd2014/report10.html ; and June 2012 Evaluation of the Impact of Malaria Interventions on Mortality in Children in Mainland Tanzania available at http://www.pmi.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/tools-curricula/tanzania_ie_report.pdf.

Key programmatic interventions contributing to the dramatic reductions in cases in Tanzania include:

1. Case Management and Malaria in Pregnancy

   a. Case Management
   The National Guidelines for Malaria Diagnosis, Treatment, and Preventive Therapies, 2020 calls for parasitological confirmation by microscopy or mRDT for all patients with suspected malaria before initiation of treatment. Preventive therapies for pregnant women (i.e., intermittent preventive therapy in pregnancy (IPTp) with sulphadoxine-pyramiximine (SP)) are delivered in over 7,000 reproductive and child health clinics.
   A national malaria microscopy quality assurance and quality control (mMQA/QC) program was established in 2017 following the completion of the microscope blood slide bank at the Malaria Reference Laboratory within the national laboratory, NHLQATC. The mMQA/QC system includes monthly blinded cross-checking of blood slides by a district supervisor and periodic external QA via blinded positive and negative samples sent from the slide bank. District supervisors monitor the mMQA/QC process and conduct mRDT QC at the health facility level through Malaria Services and Data Quality Improvement (MSDQI) supportive supervision, designed to improve microscopy and mRDT diagnostic quality via routine monitoring and training by district and regional supervisors and mentorship. Lot testing of mRDT kits coordinated by the NMCP using

a WHO protocol and random samples sent to the NHLQATC, and WHO-identified, qualified laboratories in Cambodia or the Philippines.

The use of ACTs in Mainland Tanzania began in 2006 with artemether-lumefantrine (AL) as the first-line drug to treat uncomplicated malaria. In 2013, the NMCP revised the National Diagnostic and Treatment guidelines to include injectable artesunate to treat severe malaria. The current guidelines call for the referral of patients with severe malaria from lower-level facilities to the nearest health center with the capability of administering IV artesunate after first giving the patient an intramuscular injection of artesunate. Intramuscular artemether can be used as second-line drugs if artesunate is not available. Use of pre-referral rectal artesunate at lower-level facilities is permitted if an injection is not available yet in practice does not occur as rectal artesunate is not currently procured by either the GOT or its partners, recognizing countries that have not yet introduced the intervention should await further guidance from the Global Malaria Program before adopting and deploying rectal artesunate.

To monitor and improve the quality of malaria-specific case management, MSDQI supervisors from the regional/council health management teams (R/CHMTs) use the comprehensive electronic MSDQI checklists through tablet devices to evaluate and provide immediate onsite feedback and mentorship on case management issues to healthcare workers. Health facilities are evaluated at each department through seven MSDQI modules. Scoring is automated and provided to supervisors, facility managers, and healthcare workers at the time of the evaluation. Data is also uploaded and displayed on the NMCP malaria dashboard in DHIS2. NMCP conducts regular zonal and regional data feedback meetings to prioritize interventions using MSDQI data.

b. Malaria in Pregnancy

NMCP implements IPTp with SP for all pregnant women except those in very low transmission councils. The strategic focus is to increase the number of women accessing IPTp2 to 95% through (1) improved supply chain management of SP; (2) IPTp administration at each scheduled antenatal care (ANC) visit; (3) improved capacity of healthcare providers through training and supervision; and (4) improved frequency of ANC attendance. In 2014, NMCP introduced malaria testing by mRDT of all pregnant women attending the first ANC and treatment for those who are found to be positive according to national guidelines.

2. Vector control

a. Indoor Residual Spraying:

In Tanzania, IRS has evolved from blanket to targeted applications. IRS is a tool to mitigate mosquito resistance to pyrethroids and to supplement ITNs in areas of persistent, high transmission in the Lake Zone. Currently, the Lake Zone is the only region in Mainland Tanzania where IRS is used. The principal criteria for spraying, under WHO guidelines, are: 1) overall malaria positivity rates, 2) incidence, according to health facility reports and census data, 3) insecticide resistance and 4) results from school surveys.

Because of low malaria prevalence and reliable surveillance and entomological monitoring, Zanzibar has been conducting only focal spraying since 2014. Malaria incidence at village levels is the criteria for using IRS. In 2017, Zanzibar used focal spraying to reach all villages (shehias) with a malaria incidence of more than 4.1 cases per 1,000 populations over the previous 12 months. Following deployment of Piperonyl butoxide (PBO) bed nets through mass replacement campaigns and continuous distribution channels, Zanzibar has reduced its scope for IRS to reactive focal IRS.

b. Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)[1]

i. Universal coverage campaign (UCC): The mass replacement campaign in 2019-2020 delivered 7 million ITNs, one ITN for every two people, across 10 of the 26 regions in the Mainland. In June 2020 - August 2021, Zanzibar completed a mass replacement campaign delivering over 850,000 PBO ITNs to achieve coverage of one ITN for every two people.

ii. ITN distribution through Antenatal Care (ANC) and vaccination clinics: For the past four years, the NMCP with PMI and Global Fund support has distributed ITNs free of charge to pregnant women at their first ANC visit and to children at their first measles vaccination visit in Mainland. In 2014, Zanzibar began delivery of ITNs through these same facility channels.

iii. School-based net distribution program (SNP): Beginning in 2013, ITNs were distributed at schools in three regions in the Mainland to supplement distribution at ANC and vaccination clinics. For the past four years, this approach has now been expanded to 14 regions with the highest malaria prevalence in Tanzania. These regions did not receive ITNs from the 2019/2020 mass replacement campaign. NMCP with support from Global Fund is planning for expansion of the SNP program to include the remaining 12 regions in Mainland.

iv. Community-based ITN distribution program: As part of the Zanzibar continuous distribution approach, ZAMEP, with PMI support, launched a community-based ITN distribution approach to complement the delivery through ANC and vaccination clinics.

3. Surveillance

In the Mainland, the routine malaria surveillance system is the Health Management Information System (HMIS)/District Health Information System II (DHIS2), supplemented by the electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (eIDSR). Historically, the majority of malaria cases reported were the result of clinical diagnoses, usually non-specific fever. This is changing as Tanzania continues to increase the use of mRDT at health facilities. HMIS information is reported monthly through CHMTs and the Health Statistics

[1] This activity does not cover vector control implementation.

Abstract. Data flows from the health facility level up to the central level, where it is compiled, analyzed, and reported.

The eIDSR captures data on required, notifiable and epidemic-prone diseases, which are reported on a daily, weekly or monthly basis, depending on the disease. Three malaria data variables are captured in the eIDSR– total tested (mRDT/microscopy), total positive, and total treated clinically. In the future, data submission to the eIDSR is expected to be through mobile phones.

Zanzibar's malaria surveillance system consists of the Malaria Early Epidemic Detection System (MEEDS) and eIDSR for passive surveillance through health facility reporting and the Malaria Case Notification (MCN) system for active malaria case notification and follow-up. The MEEDS system collects data on three indicators from outpatient clinics: total visits, confirmed malaria-positive cases, and confirmed malaria-negative cases. Weekly aggregated data, stratified by two age categories (< 5 and ≥ 5 years of age), are sent from each health facility using a customized cell phone menu

The MCN system employs a follow-up household investigation of every confirmed case of malaria infection within 24 hours of notification from the health facility where the case was first detected. All occupants of the household are tested using a mRDT and those positive are treated on site. ZAMEP disseminates surveillance data to the districts via quarterly reports. Using data from the MCN, ZAMEP has initiated village mapping to highlight foci of transmission (hotspots) in relation to the implementation of interventions.

Because of very low rates of asymptomatic parasitemia detected during large-scale reactive case detection in prior years, ZAMEP has revised the epidemic response guidelines. In addition to the reactive case detection at the household level for every malaria case reported (household screening and treatment), ZAMEP currently uses a focal screen and treat approach for an entire village where ≥ five cases are detected in a village within a week, and conducts screen and treat at the shehia level where ≥ 10 cases are detected in a shehia within a week

4. Monitoring

   a. <u>Therapeutic efficacy monitoring</u>

   In recent years, therapeutic efficacy monitoring supported by PMI has been conducted annually in Tanzania to evaluate the clinical and parasitological efficacy, and safety, of the first-line anti-malarial drug, AL and the second line Artesunate-Amodiaquine (ASAQ) and Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine (DP), for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria in children aged six months to 10 years. Monitoring is designed to analyze primary early treatment failures, late clinical failures, late parasitological failures, adequate clinical and parasitological response, and adverse outcomes. The National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), Tanga Station and Dar es Salaam, conduct on-site laboratory assays by polymerase chain reaction to differentiate recrudescent from new malaria infections, and detect markers associated with resistance to AL, ASAQ and

DP including *Pfmdr1, Pfmdr1* copy number, and Kelche propeller polymorphisms (*k-13*). Monitoring alternates annually between a total of eight sites and have closely adhered to the WHO standard protocol for monitoring therapeutic efficacy and have used WHO tools for analyzing TES results.

Following NMCP guidance, the TES is conducted annually in a subset of the eight sites with the management of field activities shifting over time between a coalition of local entities.

b. Entomological monitoring

In the Mainland, insecticide resistance monitoring takes place across 22 sentinel sites. Data collected at sentinel sites include phenotypic assays of insecticide resistance and molecular characterization of mechanisms of resistance. Longitudinal entomological monitoring is done at a subset of sites in IRS regions in the Lake Zone regions including Kigoma, Mara, Mwanza, Geita and Kagera. Samples are collected from indoor light traps and outdoor clay-pot traps and analyzed for species identification and detection of malaria parasites. In addition, cone wall bioassays are conducted to monitor residual insecticide activity of the IRS insecticide. Sentinel sites might change depending on where the IRS is being conducted.

In Zanzibar, monitoring occurs in areas of persistent malaria transmission, providing data on vector species and density, human blood feeding index, and malaria infection rates. ZAMEP conducts on-site entomological laboratory assays for molecular mosquito species identification, detection of target site mutations of insecticide resistance mechanisms (kdr), and malaria infectivity rates in mosquitoes.

C. Relationship To CDCS Framework and other Programs

Thea TMSA aligns with the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) 2020-2025 https://www.usaid.gov/tanzania/cdcs which prioritizes the needs of Tanzanian youth as the current and future drivers of the country's long-term development and prosperity. The case management and surveillance services delivered in the high malaria burden regions and districts of the Lake, Western and Southern zones of Mainland and Zanzibar will contribute to all three Development Objectives (DOs).

The activities will be a primary contributor to Development Objective 1 (Foundational skills of children below age 15 improved). Intermediate Result (IR). 1.2 *(Household nutrition and health outcomes improved)* by ensuring that children and mothers have access to quality malaria diagnosis and treatment at both facilities and the community through Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM), which address diarrhea, malaria and pneumonia, as well as promoting healthy behaviors that enable Tanzanians to take control and ownership of their health, an accurate measure of empowerment.

Additional interventions under these activities will align secondarily with Development Objective 2 (Empowerment, productivity, and engagement of Tanzanians aged 15-35 increased) I.R 2.1

(Health and education outcome improved) by providing comprehensive, youth-friendly ANC services to young pregnant women aged 15-35 years, including for malaria and maternal and child health to protect pregnant women's health and improve birth outcomes by addressing consequences of MIP, such as maternal anemia, stillbirth, low birth weight babies, and spontaneous abortion. Improving health outcomes of young Tanzanians through increasing access to and use of quality health services will propagate a healthy population that can contribute both economically and civically to their communities, taking into consideration that data on malaria testing at first ANC shows that malaria is higher in young women. Scientific literature shows that they are less likely to use preventive measures.

The capacity development of systems and technical assistance provided to a local government authority (LGAs) through this activity will support IR 3.1 (C*apacity of subnational government to lead sustainable development improved)* by building the technical and organizational capacity of CHMT's to effectively conduct supportive supervision using the MSDQI tool to improve quality of malaria services, and the use of surveillance and other malaria-related data to monitor and make programmatic decisions. This activity seeks to institutionalize malaria surveillance and monitoring at all government levels, maximizing the epidemiological impact of implemented malaria interventions by improving the targeting and implementation of interventions, refining approaches to manage transmission foci and respond to outbreaks, and providing critical data to the GO, and stakeholders for policy development and programmatic decision-making. The activity will incorporate at least one IR 3.1 indicator (from the CDCS PMP) to demonstrate advancing the objectives of this IR.

The TMSA will provide high-quality malaria case management and MIP services and data analysis, surveillance, and monitoring in up to 25 high malaria burden districts in mainland to align with the WHO high burden and high impact approach. USAID will implement a district-level approach based on the stratification of malaria burden conducted by ZAMEP and NMCP that recommend interventions for better allocation of resources aligned to each stratum. Together with its case management and surveillance, monitoring and evaluation technical working groups, and in collaboration with the program office, USAID will select districts within high burden strata and prioritized by quality improvement performance indicators obtained in the MSDQI dashboard. The priority districts are subject to change as malaria prevalence and performance measured by MSDQI change throughout the activity period. The CDCS has three areas of geographic focus: The Lake West Zone, and the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) (i.e., Morogoro region), including the malaria high burden regions of Tanzania mainland, and Zanzibar. In addition, other SAGCOT regions that are low malaria burden regions and districts will benefit from the technical level support and surveillance activities supported at the national level.

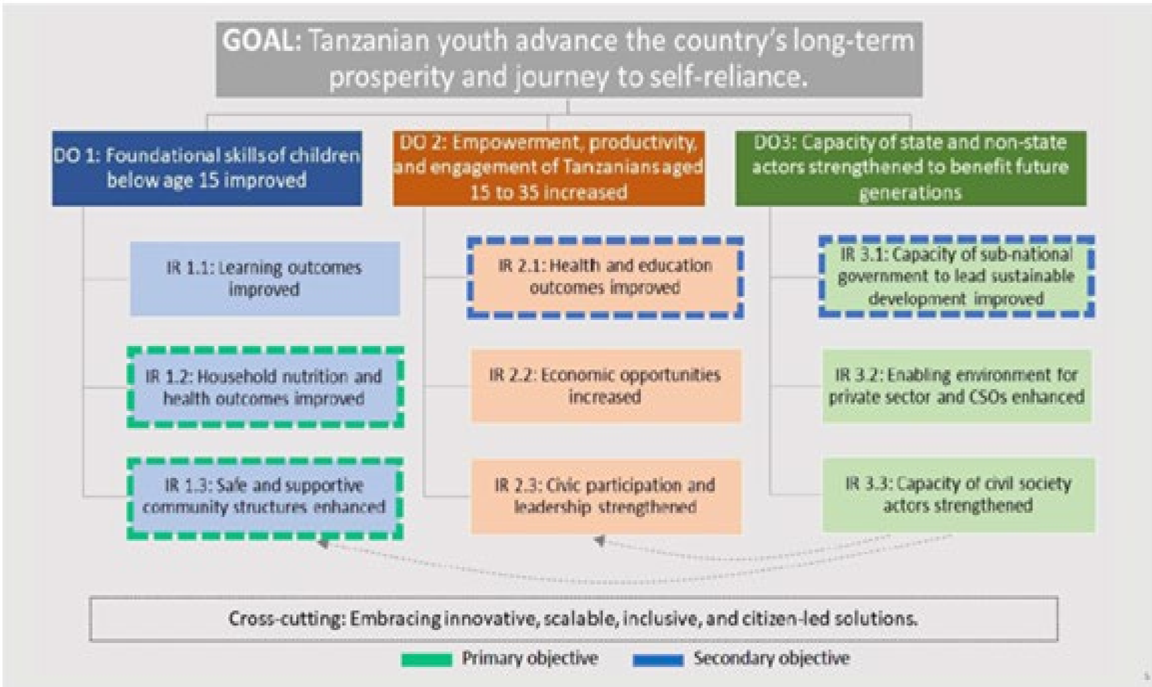


Figure 2: Linkages to CDCs

1. Relationship to PMI strategy

Under the new PMI Strategy for 2021-2026 (Attachment 5)

The U.S. government's goal under the new PMI's strategy seeks to end malaria faster and focuses on addressing challenges of strained health workers, disrupted health programs due to disease outbreaks, the constantly changing mosquito parasites, as they develop resistance to medicines and insecticides, and climate change. This program design is linked to four PMI priorities under the new strategy: (1) Reach the unreached: Achieve, sustain, and tailor deployment and uptake of high quality interventions with a focus on hard-to-reach populations;(2) Strengthen community health systems: Transform and extend community and frontline health systems to end malaria; (3) Keep malaria services resilient: Adapt malaria services to increase resilience against shocks - including disease outbreaks and emerging biothreats, conflict, and climate change; (4) Invest locally: Investing in people and partners closest to who we serve and build resilient communities.

The Case Management and iCCM activities described in this activity design will address priority one and two, while the surveillance activities will address the third and fourth priority by detecting cases and preventing drug resistance, strengthening the reporting and system performance, including building government capacity under this award. All these priorities will help to extend the reach of malaria services and improve care at the community and primary health care level to be safer and more resilient to threats. This activity will strengthen the partnerships required to leverage PMI investments in the community health and frontline workforce to improve quality and availability of fever management and malaria services at health facilities. This activity will also support national efforts to finance and institutionalize community health worker (CHW) systems and strengthen malaria surveillance and laboratory systems.

2. Link to GOT

USAID expects the results and activities in the Recipient's TMSA should be consistent with the following Tanzania strategy documents that can be found at the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MOHCDGEC):

a) Health Sector Strategic Plan V (HSSP IV) (2020 -2025)
b) National Malaria Strategic Plan (2020-2025)
c) Zanzibar Malaria Strategic Plan (2018-2023)
d) *Draft* - Communication Strategy for Malaria Control Interventions (2020-2025)
e) Zanzibar Malaria Communication Strategy (2018-2023)
f) Malaria Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2015-2020)
g) Malaria Diagnostic and Treatment Guideline (2020)

In particular, the results and activities envisioned in the Recipient's TMSA should be based on the strategies above as follows:

<u>The Tanzania National Malaria Strategic Plan</u>
The national goal is to reduce the average malaria prevalence in children aged less than five years (pfpr 6-59) from 7% in 2017 to less than 3.5% in 2025. The stratified targets are: a) reduce malaria burden in moderate to high-risk strata, from 15% pfpr in 2017 to less than 7.5% pfpr in 2025; and b) maintain and further reduce transmission in low and very low prevalence in areas targeting elimination from of 1% pfpr in 2017 to less than 0.5% pfpr in 2025.

The strategic plan includes Malaria Diagnosis, Treatment and Preventive Therapies integrated vector management (IVM); surveillance, monitoring and evaluation (SM&E), and epidemiological stratification, commodities and logistics management; social behavioral change and advocacy; and program management. Focus areas under SM&E, epidemiological stratification; include high-quality reporting of routine malaria indicators, a well-functioning early epidemic detection and response system in epidemic-prone districts, and intensifying surveillance activities in low-transmission areas.

<u>The Zanzibar Malaria Strategic Plan</u> focuses on pre-elimination and a vision of zero locally acquired malaria cases by 2018. Relevant operational objectives include 95% coverage of IRS in target areas, 100% coverage of appropriate prevention measures, reactive case detection and investigation of 100% of confirmed cases, and monitoring resistance to insecticides.

The principal partners of TMSA are Government of Tanzania (GOT) agencies, including:

- Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MOHCDGEC)
- Ministry of Health, Zanzibar
- National Malaria Control Program (NMCP)
- Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program (ZAMEP)
- President Office Regional and Local Government (PO-RALG)

3. Other partners/linkages

U.S. Government partners of TMSA include the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), a USAID-led partnership with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and USAID/Tanzania implementing partners. As appropriate, the Recipient is expected to work with local entities with the proven technical and logistic capacity needed to achieve the goals and objectives of this activity description.

The Recipient's activity must build on accomplishments and use lessons learned from previous USAID/Tanzania activities that worked in malaria case management, surveillance, monitoring and evaluation the efficacy of currently recommended therapy for malaria; and data management to guide malaria programs. These include:

- Boresha Afya Activity (Implementer: Jhpiego and Deloitte completed)
- PMI Impact Malaria (Implementer: PSI ongoing through August 2022)
- Okoa Maisha Dhibiti Malaria (Implementer: RTI ongoing through August 2023)
- USAID Tulonge Afya (Implementer: FHI360 ongoing through September 2022)
- Tanzania Vector Control Activity: (Implementer: JHU ongoing through July 2025)
- Breakthrough Action: (Implementer: JHU)
- DataFi project (Implementer: Palladium)
- Digital Square project: (Implementer: Path)

A mid-term performance evaluation was conducted on the USAID Boresha Afya and USAID Tulonge Afya activities. The Executive Summary presents key findings, recommendations and key lessons learned. It also addresses potential areas of focus for a successor activity. For the full reports, see attachment 4.

D. Results

The malaria surveillance systems in the Mainland (HMIS/DHIS2) have incomplete reporting of cases and late submission of reports. This hinders NMCP in routinely using data to track progress against malaria, to target interventions, and to identify outbreaks and foci of transmission. USAID is interested in funding a malaria activity that achieves the following four results.

<u>Result 1: Case management and MIP services improved:</u>

PMI's approach is both consistent with and contributes to USAID's Journey to Sustainability and Resilience Framework. Building and strengthening the capacity of Tanzania's people and institutions – from the central level to communities – to effectively lead and implement evidence-based malaria control and elimination activities remains paramount to PMI. The

TMSA will work closely with NMCP, ZAMEP, PO-RALG, PMI/Tanzania, and other PMI partners to improve the quality of and access to malaria services at both the facility and community levels. The activities were designed with integration in mind and built on evidence gathered from past and current programs. Several areas for potential integration will include ANC, expanded immunization, CHW's and iCCM, SBC, activities related to increased resilience against disease outbreaks, and integration of health information systems. The TMSA will build on progress made in malaria service delivery by focusing on the following areas of work:

- Provide high-quality technical expertise and assistance to the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) and Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program (ZAMEP) to develop policies, strategies, and implementation plans related to malaria case management, Malaria in Pregnancy (MIP), and Malaria chemoprevention.
- Strengthen Malaria case management and MIP prevention by supporting the implementation, including data use from the Malaria Services and Data Quality Improvement (MSDQI) tool in public and private health facilities in selected districts of Mainland and Zanzibar.
- Provide technical and implementation support for integrated community case management (iCCM), including development and rollout of training and supervision of community health workers.

Result 2: Improved ability of individuals to practice positive healthy behaviors

PMI supports community-led initiatives to ensure the quality of services and improve service utilization in the focused regions, including the fostering of community participation and accountability using the community scorecard (CSC) tool. This initiative promotes participatory community monitoring to create a sense of ownership and increase capacity to monitor quality, access, awareness and coverage of malaria services. Key emerging issues have been prioritized based on CSC discussions as listed: low coverage of ANC 1 attendance, deficiencies in providers' attitude towards clients, shortage of staff in health facilities, and inadequate enrollment of community members in the Community Health Fund (CHF). PMI continues to address these challenges in collaboration with NMCP and the Reproductive and Child Health Section (RCHS).

In addition, e SBC is an essential element of community initiatives. The Communication and Advocacy Guide, which will support the National Malaria Strategic Plan (NMSP) 2021-2025 goals and objectives, is currently under development. The NMSP’s overarching objective for SBC is to strengthen an enabling environment where individuals, households, and communities at risk of malaria are empowered to protect themselves and their families from malaria and seek proper and timely malaria care and treatment. Strategic direction of this communication guide is to sustain the high knowledge on malaria interventions, while increasing the coverage and intensity of community mobilization, engagement, and interpersonal communication so as to bring the actual/desired behavior change in the uptake of malaria interventions. One of the overarching SBC activities in the guide is to promote universal access to and utilization of appropriate malaria diagnosis, treatment, and targeted preventive therapies for vulnerable groups.

Through this activity, PMI would work with the NMCP and implementing partners to ensure malaria case management and MIP messages are reaching communities through different communication channels which share promotional messages and influence individual behaviors focusing on undertaking the SBC interventions: early malaria testing for fever, testing before treatment, adherence to test results, use of recommended ACTs, and early service seeking behaviors for children by caregivers, early ANC attendance, and uptake of IPTp 3+. Furthermore, this activity aims to strengthen the linkages between clients from the community and health facilities through CHWs using digital health solutions for referral management and clinical consultation amongst health care providers using the community system OpenSRP and closed user groups.

Result 3: Enabling environment enhanced

3.1: Malaria surveillance is improved (mainland only)

To achieve Result 1, USAID/Tanzania would support activities that assist the GOT to strengthen, harmonize, and expand the malaria surveillance systems on the Mainland. Support for health information technology and management systems, including a responsive effort to feedback and communication among national, district and facility levels; and intensified surveillance in geographic areas approaching malaria elimination. In reaching a funding decision, USAID/Tanzania will favorably consider activities that improve malaria surveillance in Tanzania by supporting the NMCP at all levels with state-of-the-art advice and guidance on the implementation of approaches to improve their respective surveillance and response systems and to facilitate visualization, analysis and use of data with particular attention to district and community levels.

3.2: Systems and Local Partner capacity improved.

The TMSA will also work with public and private sector providers of malaria, maternal, and child health care to strengthen their role in health care provision and sustainability. The activities that focus on MSDQI supportive supervision of case management and MIP services are expected to be transitioned to GOT (both Mainland and Zanzibar) by the end of year three. In addition, the TMSA is expected to provide technical support to the Local Government Authorities in the areas of case management and MIP to plan and implement malaria activities. Local organization award is expected to receive ongoing technical and organizational capacity development support throughout their project period. USAID will include this support in the full and open competition award. Local organization award will be required to establish a robust organizational development plan based on the Organizational Capacity Assessment findings and the plan can include:

i. Training courses on building capacity for specific issues relating to the implementation process with managers, supervisors and administrative staff.
ii. Develop targeted actions to install and strengthen the capacity of local partner organizations in the programmatic, administrative (including financial management) and monitoring and evaluation.

iii. Plans for regular financial and program reviews

3.3 GOT's evidence-based decision-making is improved

Assist the GOT to analyze and share data that will provide evidence for decision-making relative to:

a) the geographic focus of intensified surveillance activities as the malaria programs move to elimination;
b) the need for additional investigations if the evidence demonstrates suspected antimalarial resistance and choice of alternative antimalarial therapy if the evidence demonstrates resistance of *P. falciparum* to first- or second-line ACTs.
c) Use of quality improvement data to better identify, prioritize and monitor quality malaria services.

Result 4: Drug Efficacy Monitoring is improved

Monitoring the efficacy of antimalarial medicines is a crucial component of malaria control. Globally, *P. falciparum* has developed resistance to many antimalarial medicines over the past several decades and protecting the efficacy of ACTs as the current first-line treatment for *P. falciparum* malaria is among the top global public health priorities. Assistance to the GOT in conducting annual therapeutic efficacy studies (TES) of Tanzania's first-line antimalarial therapy and, as appropriate, test alternative antimalarial therapies based on NMCP, and partner recommendations are essential. The partner(s) identified by the Recipient to conduct the annual TES activities must have demonstrated recent experience in the logistics of managing TES investigations in Tanzania. The partner selected to carry out the laboratory analysis must have demonstrated capacity to conduct state-of-the-art molecular characterization of the TES samples. These activities must follow NMCP guidance and closely adhere to the WHO standard protocol for monitoring therapeutic efficacy and use WHO tools for analyzing TES results.

Result 5: Malaria Program Evaluation and/or Operations Research

PMI will support program evaluation (PE) and operations research (OR) that helps to evaluate coverage of populations at-risk, intervention quality, or delivery efficiency; understand factors that reduce malaria transmission and disease burden; test effectiveness of new or evolved priority interventions and strategies; or explore new metrics and mechanisms to assess intervention impact. PMI will support country research institutions to conduct PE or OR and tracking and disseminating findings to inform programs and policies. This mechanism will be the default mechanism for funded PE or OR and can support MOP-funded activities spanning full implementation to targeted technical assistance, e.g., study design, protocol development, modeling, or statistical and laboratory support. The Recipient will be responsible for assessing program- and policy-relevant PE or OR that will:

- Improve effectiveness of existing interventions and increase scale-up and quality, including assessing combined interventions (e.g., ITNs and IRS)
- Evaluate ways to mitigate insecticide and antimalaria drug resistance

● Identify and assess improved and cost-effective approaches to monitoring changes in malaria epidemiology, particularly for documenting impact of malaria control efforts
● Identify and assess approaches to improve the capacity of health systems to optimize delivery and quality of malaria interventions
● Assess new interventions that offer the potential for use by PMI-supported programs in the near future
● Assist in optimizing program efficiency by addressing bottlenecks in malaria prevention and control

E. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

The Recipient will be required to create a MEL Plan detailing how they will ensure robust monitoring. To that extent, the Recipient's activity MEL plan should ensure that USAID/Tanzania indicators are tracked and reported on, to include relevant CDCS and CHSD Project indicators, as identified in the USAID/Tanzania's PMP and Project MEL Plan, respectively. Other required indicators, such as standard foreign assistance indicators, to support USAID/Tanzania's annual reporting must also be included as part of the activity's MEL Plan. Because the Malaria Case Management and Surveillance Activity is funded under PMI, the Recipient will also be expected to report on appropriate PMI indicators from the PMI Malaria Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2015- 2020) (http://www.pmi.gov).

All data related to beneficiaries must be disaggregated by age and sex - male (M)/female (F)/total.

The indicators for reporting should include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Number/proportion of facilities reporting complete and accurate routine malaria indicators monthly within a prescribed period.
- Zanzibar-specific indicators on timely reporting, case notification and follow-up, investigations, etc.
- Therapeutic efficacy of the first line and alternate ACTs nominated by NMCP for consideration.
- Change in organizational capacity assessment (OCA) index scores resulting from USG assistance to local government actors.
- The number of local-level policies, regulations, or guidelines drafted or approved consistent with citizen input.
- Number/proportion of pregnant women receiving IPTp3+.
- Testing accuracy and quality control (TA-QC) performance.
- Microscopist performances.
- Clinical management of patients with severe malaria.
- Parenteral antimalarial regimen and correctness.
- Number/proportion of people trained on malaria case management (diagnosis and treatment) and MIP.

F. Special Considerations

1. Gender

Gender will be a central tenet of the malaria case management and surveillance activity activities, incorporating a gender lens into every aspect of program design, implementation, and evaluation. Each activity component will be based on a foundational gender analysis specific to each region/district, and approaches will address the different needs of men and women as determined through these analyses. Women and youth empowerment is at the core of the USAID/Tanzania's CDCS and is reflected in a DO that this activity falls under. Every USAID/Tanzania health activity must address male engagement and work with men and boys as agents of change whilst integrating Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and treatment as a means of improving women's health status.

TMSA will incorporate an analysis of power, status, and decision-making differentials in targeted communities (both rural and urban) that will impact the potential for youth and young females to participate in Malaria Case Management and Surveillance Activity as well as have an equal opportunity to benefit from this activity intervention. These differentials will include:

- Unequal ability to decide, influence, and exercise control over resources.
- Unequal access to leadership roles and capacity to influence decision making.
- The limitations of young males and/or female traders to capitalize on activity participation and benefit in targeted regions due to inadequate capacity and lack of knowledge on doing business.

Sustaining a coordinated effort to engage youth and emerging young leaders, and focus on the issues impacting them, will yield more sustainable development results for TMSA. Routine sex disaggregated and gender sensitive data collection and reporting will help the Agreement Officer Representative (AOR) as well as the Mission Gender Specialist measure progress towards achieving TMSA objectives, make course corrections if this activity is exacerbating gender inequality, or scale-up or replicate models that demonstrate progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment.

2. Environmental compliance

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Section 117 requires that the impact of USAID's activities on the environment be considered, and that USAID include environmental sustainability as a central consideration in designing and carrying out its development programs. This mandate is codified in Federal Regulations (22 CFR 216) and in USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) Parts 201.5.10g and 204 (http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/agency-policy/series-200), which, in part, require that the potential environmental impacts of USAID-financed activities are identified prior to a final decision to proceed and that appropriate environmental safeguards are adopted for all activities.

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

No activity funded under this activity 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.")

An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for all USAID/Tanzania health activities was approved on April 22, 2016 (See attachment B). This IEE is applicable for this Cooperative Agreement and covers activities expected to be implemented under this Cooperative Agreement. USAID/Tanzania has determined that a Negative Determination with Conditions applies to one or more of the proposed activities. This indicates that if these activities are implemented subject to the specified conditions, they are expected to have no significant adverse effect on the environment. The applicant shall be responsible for implementing all IEE conditions pertaining to activities to be funded.

As part of its initial Work Plan, and all Annual Work Plans thereafter, the Recipient, in collaboration with the USAID/Tanzania Agreement Officer Representative and Mission Environmental Officer or Bureau Environmental Officer, as appropriate, shall review all ongoing and planned activities under this Cooperative Agreement to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.

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/Tanzania review and approval. No such new activities shall be undertaken prior to receiving written USAID/Tanzania approval of environmental documentation amendments.

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

When the approved Regulation 216 documentation is an IEE that contains one or more Negative Determinations with Conditions, the Malaria Case Management and Surveillance Activity shall:

- Unless the approved Regulation 216 documentation contains a complete environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) or a project mitigation and monitoring (M&M plan), the contractor/recipient shall prepare an EMMP describing how the contractor/recipient will, in specific terms, implement all IEE conditions that apply to proposed project activities within the scope of the award. [**The EMMP format is attached**]. The EMMP shall include monitoring the implementation of the conditions and their effectiveness.
- Integrate a completed EMMP into the initial work plan.
- Prepare an Environmental Compliance Report (ECR) at the end of the year or as per reporting requirements of the contract. The ECR shall be based on the monitoring of mitigation measures using Table 3 of the EMMP.

- A revised EMMP must be completed and approved in subsequent Annual Work Plans, making any necessary adjustments to activity implementation in order to minimize adverse impacts to the environment.

Additional language to include for RFAs/RFPs

USAID anticipates that environmental compliance and achieving optimal development outcomes for the proposed activities will require environmental management expertise. Respondents to the RFA shall include as part of their application their approach to achieving environmental compliance and management, to include:

- The respondent's approach to developing and implementing an EMMP.
- The respondent's approach to providing necessary environmental management expertise, including examples of past experience of environmental management of similar activities.
- The respondent's illustrative budget for implementing the environmental compliance activities. For the purposes of this solicitation, TMSA should reflect illustrative costs for development of the EMMP and environmental compliance implementation and monitoring in their cost proposal.

Climate Risk Analysis

The climate change risk analysis for these awards relies very much upon the Tanzania Climate Risk Profile prepared for USAID under the Climate Change Adaptation, Thought Leadership, and Assessments Task Order. This Profile indicates that Tanzania is facing rising temperatures, longer dry spells, more intense rainfall, and sea level rise, all of which make Tanzania the "26th most vulnerable country to climate risks"[2]. Changes in climatic conditions such as higher temperatures and heavier rainfall events can promote the spread of various diseases including malaria, diarrhea, cholera and typhoid. This award, however, is not expected to significantly contribute to, or be impacted by, changing climatic conditions and is therefore considered to be at moderate risk. Thus, the TMSA shall include measures to avoid moderate impacts of climate change.

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[2] USAID Climate Risk Profile Tanzania. 2018.

https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/20180629_USAID-ATLAS_Climate-Risk-Profile-Tanzania.pdf.

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 $18 million in total USAID funding over a five-year period.

Tanzania Malaria Surveillance Management Activity Local Organization $18,000,000 Estimated funding by year						
Funding Area	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Total**
Case management (including) integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) and Malaria in Pregnancy (MIP) – Cover up to five high burden districts.	$1,200,000	$1,200,000	$1,225,000	$1,200,000	$1,500,000	**$ 6,025,000**
Social and Behavior Change Activities	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	**$ 1,500,000**
Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation (SME) Mainland	$1,200,000	$1,200,000	$1,200,000	$1,200,000	$1,200,000	**$ 6,000,000**
Program Evaluation (PE) and Operation Research (OR)	$ 200,000	$ 400,000	$ 400,000	$ 400,000	$ 200,000	**$ 1,600,000**
Therapeutic Drug Efficacy Monitoring (TES)	$ 575,000	$ 575,000	$ 575,000	$ 575,000	$ 575,000	**$ 2,875,000**
Total	**$ 3,475,000**	**$ 3,675,000**	**$ 3,700,000**	**$ 3,675,000**	**$ 3,475,000**	**$ 18,000,000**

2. Expected Performance Indicators, Targets, Baseline Data, and Data Collection

The Recipient will be required to create a MEL Plan detailing how they will ensure robust monitoring. To that extent, the Recipient's activity MEL plan should ensure that USAID/Tanzania indicators are tracked and reported on, to include relevant CDCS indicators, as identified in the USAID/Tanzania's PMP and Project MEL Plan, respectively. Other required indicators, such as standard foreign assistance indicators, to support USAID/Tanzania's annual reporting must also be included as part of the activity's MEL Plan. Because the TMSA Activity is funded under PMI, the Recipient will also be expected to report on appropriate PMI indicators from the PMI Malaria Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2015- 2020) (http://www.pmi.gov).

3. Start Date and Period of Performance for Federal Awards

The anticipated period of performance is five years. The estimated start date will be on or about August 2022, through August 2027.

4. Substantial Involvement

Substantial Involvement is not to exceed what is allowed in ADS 303. Examples of potential areas of substantial involvement during performance include, but not limited to:

a. Approve Recipient's Implementation Plan

b. Approve Specified Key Personnel.

- Chief of Party (100% LOE) - The COP will provide overall leadership and managerial direction for the program. S/he will fulfill the diverse managerial requirements of the activity. Based in Tanzania, the COP will have technical and management responsibility for all activities, including subject matter expertise in malaria case management and MiP, and personnel and will be the Recipient's representative to USAID/Tanzania, GOT, other donors, and key stakeholders. The COP will have overall responsibility for addressing award related matters. S/he will be responsible for the smooth implementation of the project, and for effectively addressing problems and challenges that arise during performance. S/he is responsible for timely and accurate delivery of all reports and other program products.

- Finance and Administration Director (100% LOE) - The Finance and Administration Director is responsible for overseeing the finance and administrative functions of the program ensuring compliance with the award terms. The Finance and Administration Director will be responsible for management of all accounting, including sub-grants, and ensure financial operations are in compliance with USAID regulations. S/he will be responsible for ensuring that adequate financial management systems are in place and functioning. S/he will maintain transparent financial and reporting procedures and effective operation of financial controls and will provide concise and timely financial reports that will give an overview of the financial status of the award. S/he will be responsible for record-keeping, financial functions and internal control systems. S/he will work closely with the COP and other team members to ensure resources are effectively and efficiently budgeted and managed to achieve activity deliverables.

- Malaria Surveillance and Epidemiology Officer (100% LOE) – The Malaria Surveillance and Epidemiology staff will work in close collaboration with the COP and technical staff of the program to provide strategic input on issues related to improving routine malaria surveillance and, in situations where applicable, working with the GOT to institute state of the art, rapid malaria case detection and response capabilities. The Malaria Surveillance and Epidemiology Officer will provide input into all TMCM reports related to malaria surveillance and response activities.

c. Review and approve substantive provisions of proposed subawards or contracts (see definitions in 2 CFR 200).

d. Agency and Recipients' Collaboration or Joint Participation to include:

Collaborative involvement in selection of advisory committee members, if the activity will establish an advisory committee that provides advice to the Recipient. USAID and PMI may participate as a member of this committee as well.

Direction and Redirection of Activities:

Funding for Tanzania Malaria Case Management activity is approved annually under the Presidential Malaria Initiative Fund as a part of the annual Malaria Operational Plan process. The Agreement Officer Representative (AOR)will communicate any changes in technical guidance and funding levels that may impact Tanzania Malaria Case Management activities implementation.

The AOR may direct or redirect the Recipient to invest resources to educated NMCP and ZAMEP about new mosquito control interventions. In cases where WHO approved approaches are adopted, the AOR may direct the Recipient to provide technical assistance to NMCP and ZAMEP and malaria community stakeholders for implementation and monitoring.

e. Agency monitoring to permit specific kinds of direction or redirection of the work because of the interrelationships with other projects or activities.

f. Approval of the Recipients' MEL plan.

5. Authorized Geographic Code

The geographic code for this activity is 935. Code 935 (any area or country including the recipient country but excluding any country that is a prohibited source) is the authorized USAID Principal Geographic Code for procurement of commodities and services.

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 Tanzania Malaria Surveillance Activity, 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.

SECTION C: ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligibility for this NOFO is restricted per ADS 303.3.6.5.d: to restrict eligibility for a componence of the activity to local organizations based on the programmatic purposes.

Only local organizations as defined below are eligible for award. USAID defines a "local entity" as an individual, a corporation, a nonprofit organization, or another body of persons that:

(1) Is legally organized under the laws of; and
(2) Has as its principal place of business or operations in; and
(3) Is majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of; and
(4) Is managed by a governing body the majority of who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the country receiving assistance.

For purposes of this section, 'majority owned' and 'managed by' include, without limitation, beneficiary interests and the power, either directly or indirectly, whether exercised or exercisable, to control the election, appointment, or tenure of the organization's managers or a majority of the organization's governing body by any means.

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

Faith-based organizations are eligible to apply for federal financial assistance on the same basis as any other organization and are subject to the protections and requirements of Federal law.

2. Cost Sharing or Matching

No cost share is anticipated under this activity.

3. Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM)

Dun and Bradstreet and SAM.gov Requirements
http://usaidlearninglab.org/library/doing-business-usaid-duns-and-sam-systems-101
USAID may not award to an applicant until the applicant has complied with all applicable unique entity identifier and SAM requirements. Each applicant is required to:

a) Be registered in SAM before submitting its full application.
b) Provide a valid unique entity identifier in its full application; and
c) 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.

SECTION D: APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

1. Agency Point of Contact

Name: Dennis Foster
Title: Agreement Officer
Email: dfoster@usaid.gov
Mail Address: USAID/Tanzania
686 Old Bagamoyo Road, Msasani
P. O. Box 9130
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Name: Nihal Montasser
Title: Acquisition & Assistance Specialist
Email: nmontasser@usaid.gov

Name: Catherine Ryoba
Title: Acquisition & Assistance Specialist
Email: cryoba@usaid.gov
Mail Address: USAID/Tanzania
686 Old Bagamoyo Road, Msasani
P. O. Box 9130
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

2. Questions and Answers

Questions regarding this NOFO should be submitted usaidtzco@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 electronically in two separate parts: the Technical Application and the Business (Cost) Application. This subsection addresses general content requirements applying to the full application. Please see subsections 5 and 6, 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.

Applicants may choose to submit a cover letter in addition to the cover pages, but it will serve only as a transmittal letter to the Agreement Officer. The cover letter will not be reviewed as part of the merit review criteria.

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 title page with the following legend:

> *"This application includes data that must not be disclosed outside the U.S. government and must not be duplicated, used, or disclosed – in whole or in part – for any purpose other than to evaluate this application. If, however, a grant is awarded to this Applicant 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 grant. 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} and, 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"

Applicants should retain for their records a copy of the application and all annexes attached to it.

a. **Application Format**

All applications must comply with the following requirements to be considered by USAID:

- USAID will not review any pages in excess of the page limits noted in the subsequent sections. Please ensure that applications comply with the page limitations.
- Written in English.

- Use standard 8 ½" x 11", single sided, single-spaced, 12-point Times New Roman font, 1" margins, left justification and headers and/or footers on each page including consecutive page numbers, date of submission, and applicant's name.
- 10-point font can be used for graphs and charts. Tables, however, must comply with the 12-point Times New Roman requirement.
- Submitted via Microsoft Word or PDF formats, except budget files which must be submitted in Microsoft Excel.
- The estimated start date identified in Section B of this NOFO must be used in the cost application.
- The technical application must be a searchable and editable Word or PDF format as appropriate.
- The Cost Schedule must include an Excel spreadsheet with all cells unlocked and no hidden formulas or sheets. A PDF version of the Excel spreadsheet may be submitted in addition to the Excel version at the applicant's discretion, however, the official cost application submission is the unlocked Excel version.

Applicants 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.

b. **Application Content**

The technical application must contain the following sections:

i. Table of Contents listing all page numbers and attachments
ii. List of Acronyms used throughout the application
iii. Technical Approach Narrative describing the project's technical approach and expected accomplishments during the period of the proposed Cooperative Agreement.
iv. Annexes - Should be numbered separately as "Annex 1: 1 of X, Annex 2: 2 of X", et cetera.

4. Application Submission Procedures

It is the Applicant's responsibility to ensure that all necessary documentation is complete and received on time.

Applications in response to this NOFO must be submitted no later than the closing date and time indicated on the cover letter, as amended. Late applications will not be reviewed nor considered. Applicants must retain proof of timely delivery in the form of system generated documentation of delivery receipt date and time/confirmation from the receiving office/certified mail receipt.

Sample Language for email submission:

Applications must be submitted by email to usaidtzco@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.

There may be a problem with the receipt of *.zip files due to anti-virus software. Therefore, applicants are discouraged from sending files in this format as USAID/Tanzania cannot guarantee their acceptance by the internet server. File size must not exceed 20MB limit per email compatible with MS Word, Excel and PDF. Each email must not include more than three attachments which in total must not add up to more than 20MB limit per email.

5. Technical Applications 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 activity. The application should take into account the requirements of the activity and merit review criteria found in this NOFO.

The technical application must include the following, in the order presented below:

i. **Cover Sheet:** Cover page must contain 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). Of persons who prepared the application, and corresponding signatures
   - Activity 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).
- The Tax Identification Number (TIN) and Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers of the Prime Applicant and any proposed sub-applicants.

ii. **Table of Contents** Include major sections and page numbering to easily cross-reference and identify merit review criteria.

iii. **Executive Summary (Two pages):**
The Executive Summary must provide a high-level overview of key elements of the Technical Application.

iv. **Technical Approach (Twenty-Five pages):** Applicants must:

Submit a narrative of no more than 25 pages that describes the technical approach to achieving the objectives/expected results outlined in the activity description and subsequently as discussed during the co-creation workshop. The narrative must address the following:

- Strategies/plans to employ evidence-based practices in malaria case management, malaria in pregnancy (MIP), surveillance, and monitoring and operations research.
- The plan for working with the Government of Tanzania, especially the National Malaria Control Program and Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program and PORALG.
- How outcomes, results, and performance standards will be achieved while prioritizing the needs of Tanzanian youth as the current and future drivers of the country's long-term development and prosperity.

As **Annex C** (not included in the 25-page Technical Approach page count), applicants must submit no more than a 10-page Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) plan describing how data will be used to monitor progress, identify lessons learned, guide corrective actions, and capture and leverage emerging evidence to continuously improve activity performance.

As **Annex D** (not included in the 25-page Technical Approach page count), applicants must submit no more than a 5-page draft of the first year Work Plan. The Draft Year One Workplan, which must be attached to the Technical Proposal as **Annex D**, will illustrate in detail the Offeror's proposed activities and their planned timing and sequence, including milestones and proposed incremental targets for Year 1.

v. **Management and Staffing Plan, including Key Personnel:**
Applicants must submit a four-page Management and Staffing Plan that includes the following:

A clear description of the distinctive roles and responsibilities of the prime and sub-partners and how they will contribute to achieving the objectives/expected results. The plan must include an overview of how activities and communication will be managed and coordinated between the prime and sub-recipients.

A clear description of roles and responsibilities of the prime's headquarters and office(s) in Tanzania showing the division or responsibilities between in-country project staff, and home office support (if applicable).

Approach to staffing and recruitment.

Position descriptions for positions applicants deem critical and professional summaries for each known critical staff member.

Description of how adaptive management will be expressed through staffing skills, management structure, project organizational culture, business processes, and stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation.

The Applicant must propose the staffing with the right skill mix required to accomplish the components and results for each activity. USAID has specified three positions as Key Personnel, including a Chief of Party, Surveillance and Epidemiology Officer (Deputy Chief of Party) and Finance and Administration Director. The Applicant must, at a minimum, propose a candidate for each of these positions. Proposed candidates must meet the minimum requirements for the positions for which they are proposed. Description of how adaptive management will be expressed through staffing skills, management structure, project organizational culture, business processes, and stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation.

Annex E must provide an organizational chart with an overview of the structure of the proposed team, including proposed positions, any proposed subcontractors, and the reporting lines and major areas of responsibility. An organizational chart clearly describing lines of reporting and decision making between the prime, sub-partners, headquarter, and office(s) in Tanzania, in addition to proposed key and non-key positions.

Annex F must contain CVs for each proposed Key Personnel candidate. Each CV must be in a standardized format that explicitly demonstrates how each candidate meets each of the specific requirements for the position for which s/he is proposed. The CV must include contact information for at least three recent professional references, which USAID may choose to contact to inform its evaluation.

Annex G must include Letters of Commitment, each must be signed by the individuals proposed as Key Personnel, confirming his/her present intention to serve in the stated position, and his/her present availability to serve for the term of the proposed project.

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. Files must not contain any hidden or otherwise inaccessible cells. Budgets with hidden cells lengthen the cost analysis time required to make an 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:

- (i) Personnel
- (ii) Fringe Benefits
- (iii) Consultants
- (iv) Travel, Transportation, and Per Diem
- (v) Equipment
- (vi) Supplies
- (vii) Contractual and Sub-awards
- (viii) Participant Training
- (ix) Other Direct Costs
- (x) Indirect Costs

The budget must include costs to ensure appropriate coordination, collaboration and information sharing with other USAID, U.S. Government Agencies, other international donors and the GOT.

Description of the cost elements are provided below:

Personnel: Direct salary and wages should be proposed in accordance with the applicant's personnel policies and meet the regulatory requirements. Costs of long-term and short-term personnel should be broken down by person years, months, days or hours.

Fringe Benefits: Allowances and services provided by the applicant to its employees as compensation in addition to regular wages and salaries are allowable. A detailed cost breakdown by benefit types should be provided.

Consultants: Services rendered by persons who are members of a particular profession or possess a special skill and who are not officers or employees of the applicant are allowable costs. Costs of consultants should be broken down by person years, months, days or hours.

Travel, Transportation, and Per Diem: Cost principles in 2 CFR 200, Subpart E provide for costs for transportation, lodging, meals and incidental expenses. Costs should be broken down by the number of trips, domestic and international, cost per trip, per diem and other related travel costs.

Equipment: Must include information on estimated types of equipment, models and the cost per unit and quantity. The Budget Narrative must include the purpose of the equipment 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.

Supplies: Must include information on estimated types of Supplies and the cost per unit and quantity. The Budget Narrative must include the purpose of the supplies and the basis for the estimates.

Contractual and Sub-awards: Per 2 CFR 200.92, a Subaward means an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal award received by the pass-through entity. It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a Federal program. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the pass-through entity considers a contract. A breakdown of all costs associated with the program according to the costs of, if applicable, headquarters, regional and/or country offices. Applicants who intend to utilize contractors or sub-recipients should indicate the extent intended and provide a complete cost breakdown. Extensive contracts/agreement financial plans should follow the same cost format as submitted by the primary Applicant. A breakdown of all costs according to each partner organization, contract or sub/awardee involved in the program should be provided.

Pursuant to 2 CFR 200 Contract means a legal instrument by which the Applicant purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a resulting award. The term does not include a legal instrument when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a Federal award or sub-award (see § 200.92 Sub-award), even if the Applicant considers it a contract.

The Applicant must describe the work to be performed, the risk borne by the contractor, the contractor's investment, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of its record of past performance, and industry profit rates in the surrounding geographical area for similar work. All vehicles need to be purchased by the prime recipient.

Individual sub-awards with a value equal to more than $500,000 proposed as part of application must include the same cost element breakdowns in their budget as applicable.

Participant Training: ADS 253 provides for participant training and training in development. Costs should be broken down by types and participants.

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.

Applicants must submit a budget that responds to the proposed technical approach and is flexible enough to accommodate opportunities that are likely to emerge but cannot be described with specificity once a year during the annual implementation planning process. The proposed budget must account for these types of activities in accordance with 2 CFR 200.433.

Allowances: Allowances should be broken down by specific type and by person and should be in accordance with applicant's policies and generally aligned with the Department of State Standard Regulations (DSSR).

Indirect Costs: The Applicant must submit a Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement NICRA if the organization has such an agreement with an agency or department of the U.S. Government. If no NICRA exists, the Applicant should submit one of the following:

Reviewed Financial Statements Report: a report issued by a Certified Public Account (CPA) documenting the review of the financial statements was performed in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services; that management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation. The account must also state that he or she is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements; or

Audited Financial Statements Report: An auditor issues a report documenting the audit was conducted in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS), the financial statements are the responsibility of management, provides an opinion that the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the company and the results of operations are in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework (or issues a qualified opinion if the financial statements are not in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework.

If the applicant has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate, the applicant may choose to charge a de minimus rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (see 2 CFR 200.414(f)). If the prospective applicant chooses the de minimus rate, the Agreement Officer must incorporate the 10% indirect cost rate in the award budget and the recipient must follow the requirements in 2 CFR 200.414(f).

Note: Costs for developing the EMMP and environmental compliance implementation and monitoring should be reflected in the cost application. USAID wants to ensure that applicants include costs associated with environmental compliance activities in all applicable categories.

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.

Requirement for Unique Entity Identifier. If you are authorized to make subawards under this Federal award, you: (1) Must notify potential subrecipients that no entity (see definition in paragraph c. of this award term) may receive a subaward from you until the entity has provided its Unique Entity Identifier to you. (2) May not make a subaward to an entity unless the entity has provided its Unique Entity Identifier to you. Subrecipients are not required to obtain an active SAM registration but must obtain a Unique Entity Identifier.

g. 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 five (5), 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 (3); 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.

h. Branding and 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.

i. . 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 Section B.4 of this NOFO and must meet the source and nationality requirements set forth in 22 CFR 228.

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 scored by a Selection Committee (SC) using the criteria described in this section.

CRITERION	CRITERION NAME
Criterion 1	Technical Approach
Criterion 2	Management and Staffing Approach
2.1	Key Personnel

2. Review and Selection Process

USAID/Tanzania will screen all applications received for completeness and compliance with instructions for submission. The Agreement Officer will then forward those applications that are complete and comply with instructions to a Selection Committee (SC). The SC will then conduct a merit review of each application. Following the merit review of the applications, a letter will be sent to all applicants detailing the outcome of the review. The SC will review applications based upon the merit review criteria set forth below which are tailored to this NOFO.

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 for criteria 1 and 2, and of equal importance for sub-criteria 2.1.

Evaluation Criteria #1: Technical Approach

Applicants must submit a narrative of no more than 25 pages that describes the technical approach to achieving the objectives/expected results outlined in the program description. The narrative must address the following:

- Strategies/plans to employ evidence-based practices in malaria case management, malaria in pregnancy (MIP), surveillance, and monitoring.
- The plan for working with the Government of Tanzania, especially the National Malaria Control Program and Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Program and PORALG.

- How outcomes, results, and performance standards will be achieved while prioritizing the needs of Tanzanian youth as the current and future drivers of the country's long-term development and prosperity.

As an annex (not included in the 25-page Technical Approach page count), applicants must submit no more than a 10-page Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) plan describing how data will be used to monitor progress, identify lessons learned, guide corrective actions, and capture and leverage emerging evidence to continuously improve activity performance.

As an annex (not included in the 25-page Technical Approach page count), applicants must submit no more than a 5-page draft of the first year Work Plan.

Applicants will be evaluated on the extent to which the technical approach provides a technically sound, realistic and contextually appropriate approach to achieve the overall target and successfully implement the work described in Section A, Program Description" Moreover, applicants will be evaluated on the strength of the social and behavior change (SBC) and community engagement strategies, including coordination with SBC Implementing Partners. The applicant's technical approach will be evaluated based on the following criteria.

- Is evidence-based, gender-sensitive, and logically sequenced to achieve the results.
- Demonstrates technical expertise in malaria case management, malaria in pregnancy, entomological monitoring, therapeutic drug efficacy monitoring, surveillance in high- and low-transmission geographic areas, and in the use of data to plan and implement targeted vector control interventions.
- Has ambitious and realistic targets for indicators to support results.
- Defines learning activities, including an agenda that will enhance project activities to effectively and efficiently achieve objectives and results.
- Is likely to lead to institutionalization of the program and builds on national malaria control programs and reflects a collaborative approach to working with the Government of Tanzania.

Evaluation Criteria #2: Management and Staffing Approach

Applicants must submit a four-page Management and Staffing Plan that includes the following:
A clear description of the distinctive roles and responsibilities of the prime and sub-partners and how they will contribute to achieving the objectives/expected results. The plan must include an overview of how activities and communication will be managed and coordinated between the prime and sub-recipients.

A clear description of roles and responsibilities of the prime's headquarters and office(s) in Tanzania showing the division or responsibilities between in-country project staff, and home office support (if applicable).

Approach to staffing and recruitment.

Position descriptions for positions applicants deem critical and professional summaries for each known critical staff member.

Description of how adaptive management will be expressed through staffing skills, management structure, project organizational culture, business processes, and stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation.

As an annex, an organizational chart clearly describing lines of reporting and decision making between the prime, sub-partners, headquarter, and office(s) in Tanzania, in addition to proposed key and non-key positions.

The application will be evaluated on the extent to which the Management and Staffing Plan, including institutional partners, can successfully carry out the activity's objectives, achieve expected results, and effectively manage and implement activities. Moreover, the plan will be evaluated to the extent to which it:

- Shows a management structure consistent with the program approach and geographic scope.
- Demonstrates the applicant's ability to provide appropriate technical resources and expertise to realistically and efficiently meet the activity's technical, coordination, communications and collaborating, learning and adapting (CLA) needs.
- Has the right number of people and complement of technical and administrative skills to effectively manage the activity towards achievement of results as outlined in the program description.
- Proposes a personnel composition that achieves gender equity.

Sub-Criteria: Key Personnel:

The Key Personnel will be evaluated on the extent to which:

The quality and experience of the proposed combination of key personnel (1) possesses the minimum knowledge, skills, expertise, and experience outlined below and (2) the past performance references collected by USAID strongly support the candidate's ability to successfully accomplish the requirements of the position.

Minimum Requirements:

Chief of Party (COP)

- Master's degree in Public Health or social science is required.
- Ten years of senior level management experience in the design, implementation, and management of programs of similar size, complexity, and setting.
- Demonstrated experience in expertise for malaria case management, MIP, including institutional strengthening approaches.
- Demonstrated leadership skills and experience in building and maintaining productive working relationships with colleagues and host government.

- Proven record of building teams and fostering collaboration to achieve program goals, meet program milestones, and produce quality program results.
- Demonstrated knowledge of Tanzania national issues impacting malaria, including demonstrated success collaborating with NMCP, and local government institutions.
- Knowledge of U.S. Government health initiatives and related reporting requirements and funding parameters.
- Fluent in Swahili – Level four preferred.
- Demonstrated skills in both English written and oral communication.
- Experience working with the health sector in Tanzania is preferred.

Finance and Administration Director

- Certified Public Accountant is required.
- Demonstrated experience in managing and supervising a team.
- At minimum seven years' experience in financial management of U.S. assistance programs of similar size, complexity and setting.
- Expertise in U.S. Government cost principles, rules and regulations and applying these in program decision-making.
- Demonstrated experience in supporting and working with program technical staff to ensure resources are used efficiently and to accurately account for expenditures.
- Demonstrated experience in managing sub-grants including risk assessment and working with host government entities as grantees.
- Ability to communicate effectively in English and Swahili, both verbally and in writing.
- Demonstrated computer skills, particularly in Microsoft Excel, and experience using commercially available accounting software programs.
- Excellent record of accurate and on-time reporting to donor agencies.

Malaria Surveillance and Epidemiology Officer (Deputy Chief of Party)

- Master's Degree in public health, demography, epidemiology, biostatistics, or a related field.
- At minimum five years or more of progressive and responsible experience in management of malaria or other infectious disease surveillance and monitoring systems public Excellent knowledge of data collection protocols for quality data collection and verification.
- Experience in all aspects of collecting and analyzing health data – e.g., designing data collection tools, assessing data for validity, analyzing quantitative data, and presenting findings in a programmatically useful way.
- Demonstrated ability to analyze multiple sources of data to identify data trends and provide recommendations on project implementation.
- Experience in designing epidemiological studies and analysis plans, writing up study protocols, and managing study implementation.
- Demonstrated ability to function as an active member of a team and to lead a team when needed.
- Demonstrated skills in oral and written communication in English. Demonstrated skills in oral and written communication in Swahili will be evaluated favorably.
- Advanced knowledge of analytic software (e.g., Excel, Stata, R, SAS). Knowledge of GIS and database management is desirable.

- Experience working in a malaria program country is highly desirable.

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.

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).

SECTION F: FEDERAL AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

1. Federal Award Notices

The award made through this NOFO will be administered by USAID/Tanzania.

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. The AO is the only individual who may legally commit the U.S. government to the expenditure of public funds. No costs chargeable to the proposed Agreement may be incurred before receipt of either a fully executed Agreement or a specific, written authorization from the AO.

2. Administrative & National Policy Requirements

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

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

See Annex #2 for a list of the Standard Provisions that will be applicable to any awards resulting from this NOFO.

3. Requirements for Plans and Reports

The Recipient must adhere to all reporting requirements listed below. All plans and reports must be submitted in English. Documents must be submitted electronically by email. All reports must be submitted by the due date for review by the USAID Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) designated by the Agreement Officer. The Agreement Officer and designated Acquisition & Assistance Specialist must be copied on each submission. The Recipient will consult the AOR on the format and expected content of reports prior to submission.

Plans

Annual Implementation Plan - Within 60 calendar days of the effective date of the award, the Recipient will submit the first annual work plan to cover the period of time from the effective date of the Cooperative Agreement to September 30, 2022. Subsequent implementation plans will cover the period October 1 to September 30 of the following year and must be submitted by August 15 of each year. Plans may be revised with AOR written approval on an as needed basis to reflect unforeseen adjustments in implementation. The AOR will review the implementation plan and provide written comments within 15 calendar days to the Recipient and the Recipient shall finalize the plan no later than 15 calendar days after receipt of the AOR's written comments.

Presentation of Annual Work Plan: In addition to the submission of the electronic copy of the annual work plans described above, the Recipient must present the plan to the AOR and other interested USAID staff on an annual basis. This presentation will be held in or around October of each year and organized in collaboration with the AOR.

The Implementation Plan will outline:

- Key activities, proposed accomplishments and expected progress towards achieving planned results and performance targets tied to the MEL Plan;
- Timeline for implementation of the year's proposed activities, including target completion dates;
- Information on how activities will be implemented and supervised;
- Personnel requirements to achieve expected outcomes;
- Major commodities and equipment to be procured when applicable;
- Details of collaboration with other major partners and other USAID/USG projects
- Planned short-term and long-term technical assistance (STTA/LTTA)
- Detailed budget to allow appropriate evaluation of the implementation plan. The budget should delineate an overall budget by line item.
- As an annex, Activity Fact Sheets
- As an annex, prepare an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) describing how the Recipient will, in specific terms, implement all IEE conditions that apply to proposed activity interventions. The EMMP shall include monitoring the implementation of the conditions and their effectiveness, making any necessary adjustments to activity implementation in order to minimize adverse impacts to the environment. (An EMMP conforming to these requirements is hereinafter termed a "complete EMMP.")
- As an annex to the annual Implementation Plan, the Recipient must include a sustainability plan that describes its approach to building the capacity of host government entities to continue interventions beyond the end of this activity. The plan must outline any resource leveraging from non-U.S. government sources and describe linkages to the achievement of the NOFO objectives. The plan must include a set of realistic benchmarks and indicators that qualify the increasing sustainability of these approaches and measure the attainment of activity results. The plan must outline a clear phase-out exist strategy and timeline of execution, including a description of the methodology it will use in determining areas and levels of sustainability.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) Plan: Within 90 days of the start of the award, the Recipient will be required to submit a final MEL to the USAID AOR for approval. The MEL plan shall cover the full period of the Cooperative Agreement and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- Description of how the recipient will monitor program interventions, measure results ensure data quality, and use data to inform on-going activities
- Description of how data will be collected, stored and analyzed
- the indicators to be used to measure achievement of the results
- the method of data collection to be used to obtain the indicator data;

- A Learning Plan, which will establish a learning agenda (including program questions and evidence gaps); detail plans for conducting implementation science activities; describe how program evidence will be utilized to inform other public health partners and stakeholders (i.e. implementing partners, GOT, technical forums)

To that extent, the Recipient's activity MEL plan should ensure that UDAID/Tanzania indicators are tracked and reported on, to include relevant CDCS and other Project indicators, as identified in the USAID/Tanzania's PMP and Project MEL Plan, respectively. Other required indicators, such as standard foreign assistance indicators, to support USAID/Tanzania's annual reporting must also be included as part of the activity's MEL Plan. Because the TMCM activity is funded under PMI, the Recipient will also be expected to report on appropriate PMI indicators from the PMI Malaria Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2015- 2020) (http://www.pmi.gov).

All data related to beneficiaries must be sex-disaggregated by male (M)/female (F)/total.

The indicators for reporting should include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Number of facilities reporting complete and accurate routine malaria indicators monthly within a prescribed time period
- Zanzibar-specific indicators on timely reporting, case notification and follow up, investigations, etc.
- Malaria mosquito species distribution, abundance, and feeding and resting behaviors in selected sentinel sites
- Resistance among malaria mosquito hosts to current, recently used and as appropriate, new insecticides for IRS and ITNs

USAID/Tanzania will review the draft MEL plan and provide written comments/suggestions to the Recipient and the Recipient shall finalize the plan no later than 15 days from receipt of USAID/Tanzania's comments/suggestions.

Close-out/Demobilization Plan
Six months prior to the completion date of the Cooperative Agreement, a close-out/demobilization plan, including the proposed disposition of equipment, such as vehicles, will be submitted to the USAID Agreement Officer for approval, with a copy to the AOR. The close-out plan shall include a list of actions that are typically required for close-out activities to ensure that all project activities are completed; conduct an analysis of progress to date and, if necessary, expedite timelines to ensure completion; conduct a thorough pipeline analysis to ensure that there are sufficient funds available to finalize activities and complete all requirements; ensure that all reports are submitted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. All subcontracts and/or sub-awards should be completed, and payments settled, if applicable.

Submit a final inventory of all residual non-expendable property that was acquired or furnished by the U.S. Government under the Cooperative Agreement and request disposition instructions for any property acquired or furnished by the Government under the program. Ensure that all staff members are provided with severance and other payments, if applicable, in accordance with local labor law. Ensure that all audit requirements are addressed, if applicable. For U.S. organizations, demobilization plans need to include: closing of offices (including cancelation of phone, electricity, subscriptions, etc.), disposition of all equipment (including vehicles), disposition of residual supplies, repatriation of expatriate staff, household and POV shipments, etc.

The types and frequency of financial and programmatic reports must be strictly limited to those detailed in 2 CFR 200.

Reports

Financial Reporting – In accordance with 2 CFR 200.327, the SF 425 must be submitted on a quarterly basis. The recipient must submit these forms in the following manner:

Quarterly Financial Report: The Recipient will report on the SF-425 Federal Financial Reporting form available at Federal Financial Report | GSA . The Recipient will send the completed SF-425 by e-mail to the Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) and copy the Agreement Officer (AO) and the USAID/Tanzania Office of Financial Management (OFM) at accountspayabletz@usaid.gov, within 30 calendar days following the end of each USAID quarter.

If the Recipient has a Letter of Credit with the US government, then, a copy of the "Final" Federal Financial Report (FFR/SF-425) report for this award is to be submitted to the USAID LOC Team at locfinalreport@usaid.gov. Reports are due as noted below:

Reporting Quarter SF-425 Due Date

Reporting Quarter	**SF-425 Due Date**
January 1 – March 31	April 30
April 1 – June 30	July 31
July 1 – September 30	October 31
October 1 – December 31	January 31

The financial reporting form includes the following information:
- Cash receipts, disbursements, and fund balance
- Expenditures and unobligated balance
- Recipient share, amount expended, and balance
- Amount of activity income earned, expended, and balance

The Recipient will submit the **Final Financial Report** within 90 days after the end of the activity.

Reporting on Foreign Taxes: The Recipient must comply with the Standard Provision set forth in Attachment C of the Cooperative Agreement entitled "*Reporting Host Country Government Taxes (June 2012)*".

Performance Reporting - The Recipient must submit quarterly performance reports 30 calendar days after the end of the reporting period (January 31, April 30, and July 31). These reports should describe activities undertaken, alliances established during the quarter, report on progress made toward achieving results, and any necessary adjustment of activities and timelines that will be undertaken in the following quarter.

Quarterly Performance Reports must include the following:

- Progress on major activities during the period;
- Any implementation problems and proposed remedial actions as appropriate;
- Planned activities for each expected result for the next quarter;
- Gender considerations in implementation and performance during the quarter;
- Environmental Compliance - Provide brief description of review all ongoing and planned activities under the Cooperative Agreement to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.
- Success stories
- Progress on performance indicators in the MEL Plan;
- Description of efforts to ensure coordination, collaboration, and information sharing during the reporting period and any problems encountered, agreements reached, and/or actions taken to ensure coordination between partners.
- Other pertinent information, including a statement of accrued expenditures, analysis or explanation of cost overruns or underruns;
- List of all documentation submitted to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC);
- A certification that all training events have been entered in the TraiNet database; and
- As an annex, at least one success story with information on the project's outcomes, results, and/or impact during the reporting period, beginning with the third quarterly reporting period.
- List of upcoming events with dates (e.g. program launch, data dissemination, high-level site visit) particularly those in which the recipient requires USAID Tanzania participation.
- PMI Reporting – The Recipient will report against designated PMI indicators in the automated PMI database as instructed by USAID/Tanzania.
- USAID Tanzania reporting in the USAID Development Information Solution (DIS).

Annual Reports – The fourth quarterly report will be replaced by the Annual Performance Report and due on October 31 of each year. The Recipient will report annually through the USAID/Tanzania Monitoring and Evaluation Management Service on appropriate, standard CDCS project indicators, and selected PPR indicators. In addition, the annual reports will include:

- Extent to which objectives and results in the Annual Work Plan were achieved.
- Highlights of major achievements during the year.
- Significant implementation problems and challenges encountered during the year and mitigation measures taken to address these (if applicable).
- Description of efforts and progress achieved in applying and incorporating CLA, promotion of equity, sustainability of successful approaches.
- Description of efforts to ensure coordination, collaboration, and information sharing during the reporting period and any problems encountered, agreements reached, and/or actions taken to ensure coordination with relevant stakeholders;
- Description of efforts and progress achieved with activities to advance gender equality.
- Update on the implementation of the Sustainability Plan, including description of efforts and progress achieved with regards to sustainability of project activities.
- Progress achieved with regard to MEL Plan indicators and targets for the fourth quarter

and entire fiscal year. If proposing changes to future year targets, include the new targets and justification for these changes.

- Updates on analysis related to project evaluation questions and the learning agenda in the MEL Plan.
- Lessons learned, observations, and recommendations that might be relevant to the design and implementation of other related activities
- Environmental compliance information, as applicable; and
- Development of manuscript and submission to publication journal
- Success stories for publication.

Annual entomological monitoring reports - The Recipient will provide/submit to USAID an annual entomological monitoring for Mainland and Zanzibar.

Final Performance Report - A Final Performance Report is required within 90 days of the expiration of the Cooperative Agreement. The Final Performance Report should include the following:

- An Executive Summary describing the project, overall accomplishments, lessons learned, and conclusions about future assistance needs.
- Overall description of the project and activities implemented.
- Description of overall achievements and results during the life of the project.
- Assessment of progress made in achieving the project's goal, objectives, and expected results.
- Any shortcomings or difficulties encountered, and reasons why expected results were not met, if applicable.
- Summary of MEL Plan indicator results and an assessment of indicators' relative usefulness in tracking project progress.
- Summary of key findings from internal evaluations and assessments.
- Summary of learning activities, including progress made in responding to key research questions around critical knowledge gaps in the learning agenda.
- Changes in the project environment over the course of implementation.
- Changes in project design and implementation, as well as summary of adaptive management approaches applied.
- Summary of lessons learned.
- Recommendations regarding unfinished work, if applicable; and
- Recommendations relevant to future project design and implementation.

The Final Performance Report must also include a list of all reports, publications, evaluations, and information and media products produced under this agreement, as well as confirmation that all products were submitted to the USAID Developmental Experience Clearinghouse (DEC).

4. Program Income

If there will be program income generated under the award, the AO must consider how that income will be treated under the award. Any program income generated under the award will be added to USAID funding and used for program purposes.

5. Environmental Compliance

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Section 117 requires that the impact of USAID's activities on the environment be considered and that USAID include environmental sustainability as a central consideration in designing and carrying out its development programs. This mandate is codified in Federal Regulations (22 CFR 216) and in USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) Parts 201.5.10g and 204 (http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ADS/200/), which, in part, require that the potential environmental impacts of USAID-financed activities are identified prior to a final decision to proceed and that appropriate environmental safeguards are adopted for all activities. Applicant's environmental compliance obligations under these regulations and procedures are specified in the following paragraphs of this NOFO.

In addition, the applicant 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.

No activity funded under a resulting grant will be implemented unless 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.")

In case of a successful application, the applicant will work with USAID staff to determine any environmental compliance requirements, implementation procedures, and reporting requirements on the compliance activities/results.

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

If the successful 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.

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

6. Other Requirements

Gender Consideration

Promoting gender equality and advancing the status of all women and girls around the world is vital to achieving U.S. foreign policy and development objectives. As part of the design of any proposed activity, the Recipient will assess and identify gender issues which impact the participation of men and women equally in the participation of this activity. Refer to USAID ADS 205 found at http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/205.pdf for more information on integrating this policy into the applicant's approach.

SECTION G: FEDERAL AWARDING AGENCY CONTACT(S)

1. NOFO Points of Contact

Name: Dennis Foster
Title: Agreement Officer
Email: dfoster@usaid.gov
Mail Address: USAID/Tanzania
686 Old Bagamoyo Road, Msasani
P. O. Box 9130
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Name: Nihal Montasser
Title: Acquisition & Assistance Specialist
Email: nmontasser@usaid.gov

Name: Catherine Ryoba
Title: Acquisition & Assistance Specialist
Email: cryoba@usaid.gov
Mail Address: USAID/Tanzania
686 Old Bagamoyo Road, Msasani
P. O. Box 9130
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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

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."

A. Special Provisions

LIMITING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (AUGUST 2013)

a) Construction is not eligible for reimbursement under this award unless specifically identified in paragraph d) below**.**

b) Construction means —construction, alteration, or repair (including dredging and excavation) of buildings, structures, or other real property and includes, without limitation, improvements, renovation, alteration and refurbishment. The term includes, without limitation, roads, power plants, buildings, bridges, water treatment facilities, and vertical structures.

c) Agreement Officers will not approve any subawards or procurements by recipients for construction activities that are not listed in paragraph d) below. USAID will reimburse allowable costs for only the construction activities listed in this provision not to exceed the amount specified in the construction line item of the award budget. The recipient must receive prior written approval from the AO to transfer funds allotted for construction activities to other cost categories, or vice versa.

d) Description [No construction activities are authorized under this activity]

f) The recipient must include this provision in all subawards and procurements and make vendors providing services under this award and subrecipients aware of the restrictions of this provision.

[END OF PROVISION]

USAID IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NOTICES (IPN) PORTAL FOR ASSISTANCE (JULY 2014)

(a) Definitions

"USAID Implementing Partner Notices (IPN) Portal for Assistance ("IPN Portal)" means the single point where USAID posts proposed universal bilateral amendments for USAID awards, which can be accessed electronically by registered USAID recipients. The IPN Portal is located at https://sites.google.com/site/usaidipnforassistance/. Universal amendments are those which affect all assistance awards or a designated class of awards as specified in each amendment by the IPN Portal Administrator.

"IPN Portal Administrator" means the USAID official designated by the Director, M/OAA, who has overall responsibility for managing the USAID Implementing Partner Notices Portal for Assistance.

"Universal bilateral amendment" means those amendments with revisions or new requirements or provisions that affect all awards or a designated class of awards, as specified in the Agency notification of such revisions or new requirements.

(b) By submission of an application and execution of an award, the Applicant/Recipient acknowledges the requirement to:

(1) Register with the IPN Portal if awarded an assistance award resulting from this solicitation, and

(2) Receive universal bilateral amendments to this award and general notices via the IPN Portal.

(c) Procedure to register for notifications.

Go to https://sites.google.com/site/usaidipnforassistance/ and click the "Register" button at the top of the page. Recipient representatives must use their official organization email address when subscribing, not personal email addresses.

(d) Processing of IPN Portal Amendments
The Recipient may access the IPN Portal at any time to review all IPN Portal amendments; however, the system will also notify the Recipient by email when the USAID IPN Portal Administrator posts a universal bilateral amendment for Recipient's review and signature. Proposed USAID IPN Portal

amendments distributed via the IPN Portal are applicable to all awards, unless otherwise noted in the proposed amendment.

Within 15 calendar days from receipt of the notification email from the IPN Portal, the Recipient must do one of the following:

(1) (a) verify applicability of the proposed amendment for their award(s) per the instructions provided with each amendment; (b) download the amendment and incorporate the following information on the amendment form: award number, organization name, and organization mailing address as it appears in the basic award; (c) sign the hardcopy version; and (d) send the signed amendment (by email or hardcopy) to the AO for signature. The Recipient must not incorporate any other changes to the IPN Portal amendment. Bilateral amendments provided through the IPN Portal are not effective until the both the Recipient and the AO sign the amendment.

(2) Notify the AO in writing if the amendment requires negotiation of additional changes to terms and conditions of the award; or

(3) Notify the AO that the Recipient declines to sign the amendment.
Within 30 calendar days of receipt of a signed amendment from the Recipient, the AO must provide the fully executed amendment to the Recipient or initiate discussions with the Recipient.

[END OF PROVISION]

USAID DISABILITY POLICY - ASSISTANCE (DECEMBER 2004)

a. The objectives of the USAID Disability Policy are (1) to enhance the attainment of United States foreign assistance program goals by promoting the participation and equalization of opportunities of individuals with disabilities in USAID policy, country and sector strategies, activity designs and implementation; (2) to increase awareness of issues of people with disabilities both within USAID programs and in host countries; (3) to engage other U.S. Government agencies, host country counterparts, governments, implementing organizations and other donors in fostering a climate of nondiscrimination against people with disabilities; and (4) to support international advocacy for people with disabilities.

b. USAID therefore requires that the recipient not discriminate against people with disabilities in the implementation of USAID funded programs and that it makes every effort to comply with the objectives of the USAID Disability Policy in performing the program under this grant or cooperative agreement. To that end and to the extent it can accomplish this goal within the scope of the program objectives, the recipient should demonstrate a comprehensive and consistent approach for including men, women, and children with disabilities.

[END OF PROVISION]

STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (SEPTEMBER 2004)

a. One of the objectives of the USAID Disability Policy is to engage other U.S. Government agencies, host country counterparts, governments, implementing organizations, and other donors in fostering a climate of nondiscrimination against people with disabilities. As part of this policy USAID has established standards for any new or renovation construction project funded by USAID to allow access by people with disabilities (PWDs). The full text of the policy paper can be found at the following Website: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDABQ631.pdf

b. USAID requires the recipient to comply with standards of accessibility for people with disabilities in all structures, buildings or facilities resulting from new or renovation construction or alterations of an existing structure.

c. The recipient will comply with the host country or regional standards for accessibility in construction when such standards result in at least substantially equivalent accessibility and usability as the standard provided in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 and the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines of July 2004. Where there are no host country or regional standards for universal access or where the host country or regional standards fail to meet the ADA/ABA threshold, the standard prescribed in the ADA and the ABA will be used.

d. New Construction. All new construction will comply with the above standards for accessibility.

e. Alterations. Changes to an existing structure that affect, the usability of the structure will comply with the above standards for accessibility unless the recipient obtains the Agreement Officer's advance approval that compliance is technically infeasible or constitutes an undue burden or both. Compliance is technically infeasible where structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces, or features that are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements of the standard. Compliance is an undue burden where it entails either a significant difficulty or expense or both.

f. Exceptions. The following construction related activities are excepted from the requirements of paragraphs a. through d. above: (1) Normal maintenance, reroofing, painting or wall papering, or changes to mechanical or electrical systems are not alterations and the above standards do not apply unless they affect the accessibility of the building or facility; and (2) Emergency construction (which may entail the provision of plastic sheeting or tents, minor repair and upgrading of existing structures, rebuilding of part of existing structures, or provision of temporary structures) intended to be temporary in nature. A portion of emergency construction assistance may be provided to people with disabilities as part of the process of identifying disaster- and crisis-affected people as "most vulnerable."

[END OF PROVISION]

UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM OF AWARD MANAGEMENT (November 2020)

a. **Requirement for System for Award Management (SAM).** Unless you are exempted from this requirement under 2 CFR 25.110, you as the recipient must maintain current information in the SAM. This includes information on your immediate and highest-level owner and subsidiaries, as well as on all of your predecessors that have been awarded a federal contract or Federal financial assistance within the last three years, if applicable, until you submit the final financial report required under this Federal award or receive the final payment, whichever is later. This requires that you review and update the information at least annually after the initial registration, and more frequently, if required by changes in your information or another Federal award term.

b. **Requirement for Unique Entity Identifier.** If you are authorized to make subawards under this Federal award, you:

(1) Must notify potential subrecipients that no entity (see definition in paragraph c. of this award term) may receive a subaward from you until the entity has provided its Unique Entity Identifier to you.
(2) Unique Entity Identifier means the identifier assigned by SAM to uniquely identify business entities.

c. **Definitions.** For purposes of this term:
(1) System for Award Management (SAM) means the Federal repository into which a recipient must provide information required for the conduct of business as a recipient. Additional information about registration procedures may be found at the SAM Internet site (currently at https://www.sam.gov).
(2) Unique Entity Identifier means the identifier assigned by SAM to uniquely identify business entities.
(3) Entity includes non-Federal entities as defined in 2 CFR 200.1 and also includes all of the following, for purposes of this part:

a. A foreign organization;
b. A foreign public entity;
c. A domestic for-profit organization; and
d. A Federal agency.

(4) Subaward has the meaning given in 2 CFR 200.1.
(5) Subrecipient has the meaning given in 2 CFR 200.1.

ADDENDUM (NOVEMBER 2020):

d. **Exceptions.** The requirements of this provision to obtain a Unique Entity Identifier and maintain a current registration in the SAM do not apply, at the prime award or subaward level, to:
(1) Awards to individuals
(2) Awards less than $25,000, with no anticipated subawards, to foreign organizations to be performed outside the United States (based on a USAID determination)

(3) Awards where the Agreement Officer determines, in writing, that the Agency must protect entity information from disclosure due to national security or foreign policy interests of the United States or that these requirements would cause personal safety concerns.

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

[END OF PROVISION]

REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (November 2020)

a. **Reporting of first-tier subawards.**

(1) Applicability. Unless you are exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, you must report each action that equals or exceeds $30,000 in Federal funds for a subaward to a non-Federal entity or Federal agency (see definitions in paragraph e. of this award term).
(2) Where and when to report
   (i) The non-Federal entity or Federal agency must report each obligating action described in paragraph a.(1) of this award term to www.fsrs.gov.
   (ii) For subaward information, report no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made. (For example, if the obligation was made on November 7, 2010, the obligation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2010.)
(3) What to report. You must report the information about each obligating action that the submission instructions posted at www.fsrs.gov specify.

b. **Reporting total compensation of recipient executives for non-Federal entities.**

(1) Applicability and what to report. You must report total compensation for each of your five most highly compensated executives for the preceding completed fiscal year, if –

   (i) The total Federal funding authorized to date under this Federal award equals or exceeds $30,000 as defined in 2 CFR 170.320.
   (ii) In the preceding fiscal year, you received—

      (A) 80 percent or more of your annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and
      (B) $25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and

(2) Where and when to report. You must report executive total compensation described in paragraph b.(1) of this award term:

(i) As part of your registration profile at www.sam.gov.
(ii) By the end of the month following the month in which this award is made, and annually thereafter.

c. **Reporting of Total Compensation of Subrecipient Executives.**

(1) Applicability and what to report. Unless you are exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, for each first-tier non-Federal entity subrecipient under this award, you must report the names and total compensation of each of the subrecipient's five most highly compensated executives for the subrecipient's preceding completed fiscal year, if–

(i) In the subrecipient's preceding fiscal year, the subrecipient received—

(A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and
(B) $25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts), and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act (and subawards); and

(ii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm.)

(2) Where and when to report. You must report subrecipient executive total compensation described in paragraph c.(1) of this award term:

(i) To the recipient.
(ii) By the end of the month following the month during which you make the subaward. For example, if a subaward is obligated on any date during the month of October of a given year (for example, between October 1 and 31), you must report any required compensation information of the subrecipient by November 30 of that year.

d. **Exemptions.**

If, in the previous tax year, you had gross income, from all sources, under $300,000, you are exempt from the requirements to report:

(1) Subawards, and
(2) The total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of any subrecipient.

e. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this award term:

(1) Federal Agency means a Federal agency as defined at 5 U.S.C. 551(1) and further clarified by 5 U.S.C. 552(f).
(2) Non-Federal entity means all of the following, as defined in 2 CFR 25:

(i) A governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian tribe;
(ii) A foreign public entity;
(iii) A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization; and
(iv) A domestic or foreign for-profit organization.

(3) Executive means officers, managing partners, or any other employees in management positions.
(4) Subaward:

(i) This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which you received this award and that you as the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.
(ii) The term does not include your procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program (for further explanation, see 2 CFR 200.331).
(iii) A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that you or a subrecipient considers a contract.

(5) Subrecipient means a non-Federal entity or Federal agency that:

(i) Receives a subaward from you (the recipient) under this award; and
(ii) Is accountable to you for the use of the Federal funds provided by the subaward.

(6) Total compensation means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the recipient's or subrecipient's preceding fiscal year and includes the following (for more information see 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)):

(i) Salary and bonus.
(ii) Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights. Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.
(iii) Earnings for services under nonequity incentive plans. This does not include group life, health, hospitalization, or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives and are available generally to all salaried employees.
(iv) Change in pension value. This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.
(v) Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.

(vi) Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (for example, severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the executive exceeds $10,000.

[END OF PROVISION]

BRANDING STRATEGY - ASSISTANCE (JUNE 2012)

a. Applicants recommended for an assistance award must submit and negotiate a "Branding Strategy," describing how the program, activity, 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, activity, 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 https://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 activity.

(v) USAID prefers to fund activities 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 activity 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 activity 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 activity 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.

f. 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.

g. 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 PROVISION]

PROHIBITION ON PROVIDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO ENTITIES THAT REQUIRE CERTAIN INTERNAL CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS – REPRESENTATION (MAY 2017)

a) Definitions. "Contract" has the meaning given in 2 CFR Part 200. "Contractor" means an entity that receives a contract as defined in 2 CFR Part 200. "Internal confidentiality agreement or statement" means a confidentiality agreement or any other written statement that the Recipient requires any of its employees or Sub-Recipients to sign regarding nondisclosure of Recipient information, except that it does not include confidentiality agreements arising out of civil litigation or confidentiality agreements that Recipient employees or subrecipients sign at the behest of a federal agency. "Subaward" has the meaning given in 2 CFR Part 200. "Subrecipient" has the meaning given in 2 CFR Part 200.

b) In accordance with section 743 of Division E, Title VII, of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235) and its successor provisions in subsequent appropriations acts (and as extended in continuing resolutions), Government agencies are not permitted to use funds appropriated (or otherwise made available) for federal assistance to a nonfederal entity that requires its employees, subrecipients, or contractors seeking to report waste, fraud, or abuse to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements that prohibit or otherwise restrict its employees, subrecipients, or contractors from lawfully reporting such waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

c) The prohibition in paragraph (b) of this provision does not contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312, (Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement), Form 4414 (Sensitive Compartmented Information Nondisclosure Agreement), or any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

d) Representation. By submission of its application, the prospective Recipient represents that it will not require its employees, subRecipients, or contractors to sign or comply with internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting its employees, subRecipients, or contractors from lawfully reporting waste, fraud, or abuse related to the performance of a Federal award to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information (for example, the Agency Office of the Inspector General).

[END OF PROVISION]

B. Applicable Regulations and References

Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients:
https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303maa.pdf

Mandatory Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients:
https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303mab.pdf

Standard Provisions for Public International Organizations:
https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/308.pdf

Certifications, Assurances, Other Statements of the Recipient and Solicitation Standard Provisions
https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303mav.pdf

2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards
http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr200_main_02.tpl

2 CFR 700 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for

Federal Awards
https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=531ffcc47b660d86ca8bbc5a64eed128&mc=true&node=pt2.1.700&rgn=div5

ADS 303 – Grants and Cooperative Agreements to Non-Governmental Organizations
https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303.pdf

48 CFR 31.2 - Contracts with Commercial Organizations
https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2011-title48-vol1/CFR-2011-title48-vol1-part31-subpart31-2/content-detail.html

22 CFR 228: Rules for Procurement of Commodities and Services Financed by USAID
https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title22-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title22-vol1-part228.pdf

SF-424 Downloads
Federal Financial Report | GSA

C. Additional Resources

• Initial Environmental Examination (Attached)
• Government of Tanzania (GOT) Priorities and Strategies
http://www.tzdpg.or.tz/dpg-website/development-framework/national-development-strategies/mukukutamkuza.html

D. Special Provisions for USAID/Tanzania

PRESS RELEASES, MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS, AND PUBLIC EVENTS

"All press releases will be approved by the USAID/Tanzania AOR. The Recipient will provide copies of draft press releases as well as relevant project photos for review with at least two weeks advance notice prior to the planned release date. When the Recipient leadership address the media or are requested by the media to comment about the activity, the concerned program staff shall acknowledge U.S. Government support. Project staff will also acknowledge the source of funds when granting interviews, speaking with journalists, or making speeches and presentations. The Recipient must inform USAID of planned speaking engagements with press and media. When the Recipient unexpectedly speaks with the press, the Recipient must notify the AOR immediately afterward (within 4 hours).

The Recipient will inform and confer with USAID/Tanzania in advance of issuing an invitation to the GOT to speak and/or be the guest of honor at a public event. The Recipient will provide the USAID/Tanzania AOR with at least two weeks of lead time and notification about public events. In the instance of program activities that require the attendance of USAID personnel, the below guidelines on events must be adhered to:

- Requested attendance of the Ambassador, DCM, and/or Mission Director will be communicated at least four weeks prior to the event; and

- Requested remarks by the Ambassador, DCM, and/or Mission Director will be communicated at least four weeks prior to the event AND the Recipient will provide draft talking points to USAID at least one week prior to the event;
- Requested attendance of other USAID Mission staff representatives will be communicated at least three weeks prior to the event."

ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

Integration is a key component of USAID/Tanzania's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The CDCS advances USAID's core values of empowerment and inclusion and key principles of engagement which include partnership, capacity building, integration, and learning. The Mission recognizes the complexity of Tanzania's development challenges and the value of addressing them using multiple tools and perspectives that cross sectors. Integration is defined broadly as "Partnering to apply sound development principles and practices to address political, economic, social and governance factors across sectors to improve the sustainability of development investments and results." In short, the Recipient should seek opportunities to partner and collaborate across sectors to improve the sustainability and impact of planned outcomes and results.

The Recipient is expected to include an Integration Reporting section in the Quarterly and Annual Reports and describe how the Recipient has incorporated integrated development approaches into its work and established platforms of coordination and collaboration among other development partners and local stakeholders in the country to maximize impact and sustainability of the Activity objectives. Additionally, USAID/Tanzania may develop Integration Indicators that, once approved, will be applied to this Activity.

It is expected that the Recipient will jointly plan, collaborate, and share information with other USAID-funded implementers to learn, bring best practices to scale, and ensure that OVC Next Generation activity beneficiaries benefit from the integration of activities.

ANNEX 1 - SUMMARY BUDGET TEMPLATE

Object Class Category	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
a. Personnel	$	$	$	$	$
b. Fringe Benefits	$	$	$	$	$
c. Travel	$	$	$	$	$
d. Equipment and Supplies	$	$	$	$	$
e. Sub-awards	$	$	$	$	$
f. Participant Training	$	$	$	$	$
g. Other Direct Costs	$	$	$	$	$
h. Allowances					
i. Total Direct Charges (a - h)	$	$	$	$	$
j. Indirect Charges	$	$	$	$	$
k. TOTALS (i and j)	$	$	$	$	$

ANNEX 2 - STANDARD PROVISIONS

(Note: the full text of these provisions may be found at: 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 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 NON-U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Required	Not Required	Standard Provision
TBD		RAA1. ADVANCE PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA2. REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (DECEMBER 2014)
TBD		RAA3. INDIRECT COSTS – NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE AGREEMENT (NICRA) (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA4. INDIRECT COSTS – CHARGED AS A FIXED AMOUNT (NONPROFIT) (JUNE 2012)
		RAA5. INDIRECT COSTS – DE MINIMIS RATE (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA6. UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM OF AWARD MANAGEMENT (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA7. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (NOVEMBER 2020)
		RAA8. SUBAWARDS (DECEMBER 2014)
		RAA9. TRAVEL AND INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION (DECEMBER 2014)
		RAA10. OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (JUNE 2012)
		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)
		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)
		RAA28. CONTRACT PROVISION FOR DBA INSURANCE UNDER RECIPIENT PROCUREMENTS (DECEMBER 2014)
		RAA29. CONTRACT AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (APRIL 2016)
		RAA30. RESERVED
		RAA31. NEVER CONTRACT WITH THE ENEMY (NOVEMBER 2020)