



USAID

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Rikke Viholm
Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo Angola
CP 345
Luanda
Angola

Reference: Malaria Communities Program FY08 RFA M/OAA/GH-08-147

Subject: Cooperative Agreement No.GHS-A-00-08-00009

Dear Ms Rikke Viholm:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) hereby awards to Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo Angola, hereinafter referred to as the "Recipient", the sum of \$1,464,608.00 to provide support for a program in Angola as described in the Schedule of this award and in Attachment B, entitled " Malaria Communities Program in Zaire province, northern Angola."

This Cooperative Agreement is effective and obligation is made as of the date of the Agreement Officer and shall apply to expenditures made by the Recipient in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date **September 30, 2008** and **ending September 30, 2011**. USAID will not be liable for reimbursing the Recipient for any costs in excess of the obligated amount.

This Cooperative Agreement is made to the Recipient Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo Angola, on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment A (the Schedule), Attachment B (the Program Description), Attachment C (Branding Strategy and Marking Plan), Attachment D (the Standard Provisions), and Attachment E (Initial Environmental Examination), all of which have been agreed to by your organization.

Please sign the original and all enclosed copies of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of the Cooperative Agreement, and return the original and all but one copy to the Agreement Officer.

Sincerely,

Jamie Beck
Agreement Officer

Attachments:

- A. Schedule
- B. Program Description
- C. Branding Strategy & Marking Plan
- D. Standard Provisions
- E. Initial Environmental Examination

ACKNOWLEDGED :

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

A. GENERAL

1. Amount Obligated this Action: \$525,000.00
2. Total Estimated USAID Amount: \$1,464,608.00
3. Total Obligated USAID Amount: \$525,000.00
4. Cost-Sharing Amount (Non-Federal):\$351,600.00
5. Activity Title: Malaria Communities Program in Zaire province,
northern Angola
6. USAID Technical Office: GH/HIDN/ID
7. Tax I.D. Number: No existing TIN
8. DUNS No.: 850452975
9. LOC Number: No existing LOC

B. SPECIFIC

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Commitment Doc. Type | PR |
| 2. Commitment No. | GH/HIDN-02598 |
| 3. Line Item | 1 |
| 4. Budget Fiscal Year | 2008 |
| 5. EBFY | 2009 |
| 6. Fund | GH-C |
| 7. Operating Unit | GH/HIDN |
| 8. Strategic Objective | A11 |
| 9. Distribution | 936-3100 |
| 10. Management | A049 |
| 11. BGA | 654 |
| 12. SOC | 4100201 |
| 13. Amount | \$525,000.00 |

C: Payment Office:
U.S. Agency for International Development
Office of Financial Management
M/CFO/CMP/DC, RRB 7.07-98B
1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20523

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INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION _____

Attachment A SCHEDULE

A.1 PURPOSE OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Cooperative Agreement is to provide support for the program described in Attachment B to this Cooperative Agreement entitled " Malaria Communities Program in Zaire province, northern Angola. "

A.2 PERIOD OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

The effective date of this Cooperative Agreement is September 30, 2008. The estimated completion date of this Cooperative Agreement is September 30, 2011.

A.3 AMOUNT OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND PAYMENT

1. The total estimated amount of this Cooperative Agreement for the period shown in A.2 above is \$1,464,608.00 and as shown in the budget below.

2. USAID hereby obligates the amount of \$525,000.00 for program expenditures during the period set forth in A.2 above and as shown in the Budget below. The Recipient will be given written notice by the Agreement Officer if additional funds will be added. USAID is not obligated to reimburse the Recipient for the expenditure of amounts in excess of the total obligated amount.

A.4 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BUDGET

The following is the Agreement Budget Revisions to this budget shall be made in accordance with 22CFR 226.

Cost Element

1. Total Direct Costs	\$1,464,608.00
2. Total Indirect Costs	\$ 0.00
3. TOTAL USAID Amount	\$1,464,608.00
4. Total Cost Share	\$ 351,600.00
5. Total Estimated Program Amount	\$1,816,208.00

A.5 REPORTING AND EVALUATION

1. **Financial Reporting**

The Recipient must submit one original and two copies. Financial reports shall be in keeping with 22CFR 226. In accordance with 22 CFR 226.52, the SF 269 and SF 272 will be required on a **quarterly** basis. The recipient shall submit these forms in the following manner:

(1) The SF 272 and 272a must be submitted via electronic format to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (<http://www.dpm.psc.gov>). A copy of this form shall also be submitted at the same time to the Agreement Officer and the Cognizant Technical Officer.

(2) The SF 269 or 269a (as appropriate) shall be submitted to the Cognizant Technical officer with one copy to the Agreement Officer.

(3) In accordance with 22 CFR 226.70-72, the original and two copies of all final financial reports shall be submitted to M/FM, the Agreement Officer and the CTO. The electronic version of the final SF 272 or 272a shall be submitted to HHS in accordance with paragraph (1) above.

2. Program Reporting

The Recipient shall submit one original and two copies of an annual performance report to, the Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO). Annual performance report guidelines will be provided to the recipient post award. In addition, the recipient shall submit quarterly project updates to the CTO thirty days following the end of the quarter. Guidelines for quarterly updates will be provided to the recipient post award.

3. Final Report

The Recipient must submit the original and one copy to M/FM, the Agreement Officer, and the CTO and one copy, in electronic (preferred) or paper form of final documents to one of the following: (a) Via E-mail: docsubmit@dec.cdie.org; (b) Via U.S. Postal Service: Development Experience Clearinghouse, 8403 Colesville Road, Suite 210 Silver Spring, MD 20910, USA; (c) Via Fax: (301) 588-7787; or (d) Online:

<http://www.dec.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=docSubmit.home>.

Guidelines for final reports will be provided by the CTO.

A.6 INDIRECT COST RATE

No indirect cost rates have been proposed for this cooperative agreement

A.7 TITLE TO PROPERTY

Property Title will be vested with the Cooperating Country.

A.8 AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The authorized geographic code for procurement of services under this cooperative agreement is 935. The authorized geographic code for procurement of commodities under this cooperative agreement is 000.

A.9 COST SHARING

The Recipient agrees to expend cost share according to that which is set forth in the recipients' budget shown in Section A.4 Cooperative Agreement Budget.

A.10 SUBSTANTIAL INVOLVEMENT

Substantial involvement during the implementation of this Agreement shall be limited to approval of the elements listed below:

- a. Approval of annual workplans and modifications that describe the specific activities to be carried out under the agreement.
- b. Approval of specified key personnel The personnel currently listed have been approved. All changes thereto must be submitted for the approval by the Cognizant Technical Officer.

Position: Project Director

- c. Approval of monitoring and evaluation plans, and USAID involvement in monitoring progress toward achieving expected results and outcomes.

- d. Concurrence with selection of sub-award recipients.

A.11 PROGRAM INCOME

The Recipient shall account for Program Income in accordance with 22 CFR 226.24 (or the Standard Provision entitled "Program Income for non-U.S. organizations." Program Income is not anticipated under this project.

A.12 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(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. The full text of the policy paper can be found at the following website:
http://www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/disability/.

(b) USAID therefore requires that the recipient not discriminate against people with disabilities in the implementation of USAID funded programs and that it make 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.

A.12.2 EXECUTIVE ORDER ON TERRORISM FINANCING (FEB 2002)

The Contractor/Recipient is reminded that U.S. Executive Orders and U.S. law prohibits transactions with, and the provision of resources and support to, individuals and organizations associated with terrorism. It is the responsibility of the contractor/recipient to ensure compliance with these Executive Orders and laws. This provision must be included in all subcontracts/subawards issued under this contract/agreement.

A.12.3 FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JAN 2002)

Funds in this [agreement, amendment] may not be used to finance the travel, per diem, hotel expenses, meals, conference fees or other conference costs for any member of a foreign government's delegation to an international conference sponsored by a public international organization, except as provided in ADS Mandatory Reference "Guidance on Funding Foreign Government Delegations to International Conferences" or as approved by the AO.

A.12.4 WORKPLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

A Workplan template will be provided to the recipient within fifteen (15) days after award of this cooperative agreement.

Final workplan will be due to the CTO approximately sixty (60) days after award of this cooperative agreement.

A.12 5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

During the life of the Agreement, the recipient will follow the approved environmental mitigation measures described in the Initial Environmental Examination, attached as Attachment E

A.12 6 ACCOUNTING SYSTEM SURVEY

The Recipient shall undergo an accounting system survey after the award of the grant. The survey will be performed by USAID's Contract Audit Management Branch, Office of Acquisition and Assistance, Cost, Audit and Support Division. The survey is meant to determine if the Recipient's accounting system is in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and if it is capable of accumulating costs for government contracting. The Recipient is required to implement recommendation(s) that may result from accounting system deficiencies noted during the survey of the accounting system. Payments for serviced rendered by the Recipient will be on a reimbursable basis during this period until the system is deemed adequate for government contracting.

TECHNICAL APPLICATION – MALARIA COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

1. Executive Summary

The here presented project will be implemented in Zaire province, northern Angola, in all its six municipalities in two phases. Phase 1 includes the municipalities of Soyo, Tomboco and Nzeto. Phase 2 includes the municipalities of M'Banza Congo, Noqui and Cuimba. The project will run over 4 years of which 2 years for Phase 1 and 2 years for Phase 2. The proposed start date is 1st of January 2009 and end date is 31st of December 2012.

The amount requested from USAID for the project is \$1,499,691 and the proposed cost share amount is \$358,800, which represents an additional 23.9% of the requested amount.

It is estimated that Zaire province has a total population of 232,000 people, but the sources differ quite significantly in stating the population figure and no population census has been made yet. This figure comes from the Ministry of Health, 2005. On this basis the present project proposes to work with a primary group of beneficiaries estimated at 100,000 people in approximately 20,000 mainly rural and peri-urban households. This includes an estimated 5,000 pregnant women and 20,000 children under 5 years of age.

Zaire province is part of a belt of Angola where malaria is endemic and has a morbidity rate of around 21%. Malaria is the main cause of sick days among the population. At the same time the population is severely underserved with basic social services, mainly in relation to health, settling close to the national average that states that less than 40% of Angolans have access to government health services. In the case of Zaire there are practically no private clinics either. This means that the health services do not reach very far outside of the urban areas.

It is here proposed to work with teachers in primary schools to reach the families and communities of the school children with information, education and communication on malaria prevention and control as well as with practical preventive measures, such as the distribution and follow-up on the use of mosquito nets. The teachers in question are not any teachers, but well-qualified rural primary school teachers who have been trained at the ADPP/MoE teacher training college in Soyo. Here a specific teacher training is given which thoroughly prepares the teachers for community service on top of teaching.

Through these teachers and the management group of the project, it will make and strengthen the connections between the communities and existing health services, with the intention also to influence and increase people's health seeking behaviour and to increase demand for such services as provision of mosquito nets and of Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT). Therefore it will work closely together with the NMCP on the provincial level as well as with NGO's already in the field and with considerable expertise, such as MENTOR. The project also intends to work with church women groups, mainly from the Evangelical and Catholic churches to spread messages on malaria prevention and control.

There are around 265 schools covering 1st-8th grade. The project will work with 200 teachers at 200 different schools and in this way reach the above mentioned target groups.

ADPP Angola intends to build on the experiences from this project and incorporate them at the other 9 teacher training colleges.

2. Organizational Capacity and Past Performance of the Applicant

2.1 Description of applicant

ADPP Angola began work in Angola in 1986. It was registered as a national association in 1992, according to the then new law on private associations. Currently ADPP Angola has 31 members. It is constituted with a board of directors, an executive committee and a general assembly. The association runs 34 development projects in the categories of Teacher Training Colleges, Vocational Schools, Schools for Children, Child Aid projects (community development), HOPE and TCE (HIV/AIDS programmes), Environment projects, Fundraising Projects, Scholarship Programmes and Development Instructor Programmes.

The mission of ADPP Angola is to promote the improvement of living conditions for the neediest segments of the population, through education and training programmes and other relevant programmes.

Its annual budget is around \$7 million, for which the main sources are the Angolan Government (31%), Humana People to People member associations (32%), bilateral partners (29%), the state oil company SONANGOL and its partners in the oil sector (4%) and others (4%).

The method of operation of ADPP is to work in projects, for instance school projects, with independent and responsible leaderships and with project councils that promote the participation of all the staff in the implementation. The projects are also characterized by a lot of community involvement and interaction. The ADPP projects are operated within 7 sectors. Each sector has its specific objective and programme. The sectors are:

The Teacher Training Colleges. Within the framework of a cooperation agreement with the Angolan Ministry of Education, ADPP is responsible for the establishment and running of up to 18 Teacher Training Colleges (TTC). The idea of the TTC is to provide pre-service training of primary school teachers for rural and peri-urban areas. ADPP currently manages 9 such TTC, named "Schools for the Teachers of the Future", in Huambo, Bengo, Benguela, Cabinda, Luanda, Zaire, and Bié provinces. Initial funds have been secured for the establishment of another two in 2008. In the following years the balance up to the 18 TTCs will be established and teacher training initiated.

Until February 2007 some 1,714 teachers have graduated from ADPP's TTCs, after completing 2½ years of training. These teachers make it possible for at least 70,000 children to go to school. They are not only trained to provide good instruction in the primary education curriculum, but they are also ready to promote, lead, organize, and fundraise for community development (micro) projects and activities in cooperation with the local community where they work. Thus, they are promoting many other educational activities such as preschools, literacy courses, adult education, and community activities including agriculture, health, cleaning campaigns, construction of classrooms, etc.

The Vocational Schools. ADPP currently runs 3 Vocational Schools in Cabinda, Benguela and Luanda Provinces. The schools are working under the agreement on Vocational Training between the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Institute for Employment and Professional Training (INEFOP-under the Ministry of Labor) and ADPP Angola. The idea of the vocational schools is to provide training for young people in a vocation as well as in life skills and general knowledge. The vocational schools are offering basic skills training in construction, electricity, catering and tourism, business administration and agriculture.

The Schools for Children. ADPP runs four institutions for children. The idea of these schools is to provide street children, orphans and other vulnerable children a stable learning and living environment, as well as a basic education to secure their personal, social, practical

and academic development. The four schools presently provide primary and secondary education from 1st to 8th grade, a variety of vocational skills courses, such as carpentry, sewing, agriculture, cooking, computer literacy, etc, as well as broader life skills training. Earlier, some of them provided accelerated learning and adult education programmes for children and youth who were behind with their schooling, for instance due to the massive population displacements caused by the war. These schools successfully took part in the efforts to reunite families separated by war. Additionally, they were successful in preparing former street children and youth for a sustainable adult life, as many have gone on to further studies and have later secured jobs. The schools are situated in Luanda, Benguela, Huambo and Bengo Provinces, and are recognised by and run in co-operation with the Angolan Ministry of Education.

The fight against HIV/AIDS. One line is the HOPE projects. The project is built around a HOPE center, which is a meeting place, where HIV/AIDS activities are going on and where people can seek advice. The mission of the HOPE Project is to contribute to stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS and to help the people already infected and affected. It operates within five elements: 1. Contact and training services; 2. Health services; 3. Operational research; 4. Opinion forming activities and 5. Outreach programmes. The latter include a wide range of outreach activities, such as school program, workplace program, action program, clubs, home-based care and orphan support program. The projects have a voluntary counselling and testing facility in connection with the Health services. The HOPE projects are operated in Benguela and Cabinda Provinces.

A second line in the fight against HIV/AIDS is the TCE – Total Control of the Epidemic program. TCE is a community based mobilization program in the fight against AIDS. The objective is to reach every single person in the target area with information, education, counselling and mobilization to take control of HIV/AIDS in his or her life. Basically, it builds upon a group of 50 Field Officers employed for the three years it takes to “liberate” or take control in an area of 100,000 people, under an experienced TCE leadership. Each TCE Field Officer is responsible for a field of 2,000 people. Today the program is operated in Bengo and Cunene Provinces, reaching 500,000 people.

Child Aid. The idea of The Child Aid Project is to create a supportive environment for the development of the child through development of the whole community. The families of targeted children are organized in order to support each other and to be empowered to improve their own lives. The Child Aid Projects are dealing with all aspects of rural life and of development. An important part of this is to prepare the children for school through the Preschools for Children of the Future (POF) program. Another part is to mobilize the communities to see themselves as a driving force in creating a good and healthy environment for children, in which basic sanitation, access to water and prevention of malaria and other common diseases are high priorities. Child Aid is operated in the Cabinda province.

Fundraising. Part of ADPP’s funds for development projects come from the Fundraising project, in which imported second hand clothes and shoes are transformed into funds by contracted Angolan trading companies that operate in most of the 18 provinces. The customers are mostly women, many of whom have managed to build up small – and sometimes not so small – retail businesses based on second hand clothes and shoes.

The trading companies are paid a commission to do the job and the surplus goes into a fund managed by ADPP and which is used for its projects mentioned above.

National productions. The idea is to carry out productions that will create a surplus for ADPP’s projects and create good work places where ordinary people can get good jobs at the same time. Currently there is the Clothes Factory project, which produces school and work uniforms, mosquito nets, T-shirts with special prints, etc.

2.2 Organization's experiences

Through the years ADPP Angola has accumulated experience in relation to the subject area of this proposal, particularly through the Child Aid projects. As mentioned these are community development projects. They have all included at some point in time interventions related to malaria prevention, for instance including family education, the putting up of window and door screens as well as fumigation. Within the framework of these projects ADPP has time and again designed and implemented health and sanitary programs adjusted to the needs of different population groups living in different settings.

Lately the TCE project is gaining new and valuable community mobilization experiences for ADPP that certainly can be and are being put to use in other areas and other programs.

In relation to the geographical area chosen it is so that ADPP has worked in the Zaire province on a permanent basis since year 2000. Some years prior to that, it carried out a refugee resettlement project for Angolan returnees. ADPP has now a strong presence in the province, through a considerable number of primary school teachers graduated at the ADPP/MoE teacher training college in Soyo, who continue to keep contact with their old school and who are present in all the six municipalities. These teachers have firm roots in the communities where they work and enjoy a high degree of respect and confidence from people.

2.3 Cooperation with host government and other organizations

ADPP Angola is an Angolan association and works through provincial cooperation protocols, for instance with Zaire province, as well as through cooperation protocols with specific ministries and other state bodies. Over the years the association has gained a reputation as a solid cooperation partner for the Angolan Government primarily in the Education sector, in which its training of primary school teachers for rural areas has major importance and impact. Lately the TCE – Total Control of the Epidemic programme (HIV/AIDS) is also gaining importance, as it is being implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Health.

The last couple of years the association has participated in several actions coordinated by the NMCP, such as production of IEC materials for malaria control, revision of the malaria treatment protocol, training in the use of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and the revision of the National Strategic Plan for Malaria Control in Angola, that resulted in the current version.

ADPP Angola is receiving and managing grants from the Government of Angola at the national and provincial levels. These include grants from the Ministry of Education, the National AIDS Institute, Provincial Government of Cabinda and SONANGOL (state oil company).

The association also maintains a good cooperation with UNICEF Angola, with which it has had several health, sanitation and education projects over many years. Presently ADPP is implementing a Water and Sanitation project and an HIV/AIDS project with funds from UNICEF, as can be seen below under point 2.4.

2.4 Past performance references

The past performance references ADPP puts forward, some of which are ongoing, are:

- a contract with the National Institute for HIV/AIDS on the implementation of TCE – Total Control of the Epidemic, in Cunene province, financed by the institute and by UNICEF;
- a contract with UNICEF Angola on lifeskills based hygiene education in 350 schools (Water & Sanitation);
- a contract with Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, on Preventive Education on HIV/AIDS in schools in Benguela province.

See attachments.

3. Situational Analysis

3.1 Description of location of the project

The project will take place in Zaire province in northern Angola, in all its six municipalities. Zaire province borders the Congo River and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the North, the Atlantic Sea to the West, the Bengo province to the South and the Uíge province to the East.

Zaire province has an estimated population of 232.000 people (MoH/UNICEF 2005), of which 61.000 in the municipality of provincial capital M'Banza Congo, 91.000 in the oil and gas exploration municipality of Soyo, 20.000 in the coastal Tomboco municipality, 21.000 in the coastal Nzeto municipality, 13.000 in the DRC border municipality of Noqui and 26.000 people in Cuimba municipality.

Of the total population an estimated 46.500 are children under 5 and 11.600 are pregnant women (MoH/UNICEF, 2005).

The Zaire province was selected as target area because it is situated in the belt where malaria is endemic. It is common that people have 3-4 malaria episodes every year. ADPP Angola has a strong presence in the province, through the TTC and the already graduated teachers, who continue to be in frequent contact with the college. Furthermore, our choice of Zaire was encouraged by the NMCP as well as by UNICEF.

Over the years Zaire province has seen a lot of population movement, with people fleeing out of the province as well as out of the country into neighbouring DRC. Many Angolan children have grown up in DRC and recently returned to Angola as adults after the peace agreement in 2002. So the opposite population movement has been seen in the last couple of years, where thousands of Angolan refugees have returned and resettled in Zaire as well as in other provinces. Therefore a significant part of the total population in the province is recently resettled. It also means that the population figure is subject to greater change than natural growth.

The HIV prevalence figure for pregnant women coming to pre-natal consultations is estimated at 2,23% for Zaire province (MoH/CDC/WHO 2004). There are no reliable figures on how many people are actually infected and living with HIV.

There are 265 schools from 1st to 8th grade in the province, as shown in the table below.

Municipality	1st-4th gr.	5th-6th gr.	5th-8th gr.	Total
M'Banza Congo	49	6	2	57
Soyo	59	1	6	66
Nzeto	37	2	1	40
Tomboco	20	2	1	23
Noqui	32	3	1	36
Cuimba	42	0	1	43
Total	239	14	12	265

There are no reliable figures on how many villages or communities there are in these areas. But ADPP will in principle identify one community per school. The spread of the schools is

quite proportionate to the population of each municipality, so it is a reasonable indicator for spread of population.

3.2 Overview of health status of target population

In 2005 nearly 49.000 cases of malaria were registered in Zaire province (MoH 2006), corresponding to a morbidity of around 21%. In the same period there were 105 deaths from malaria. The high morbidity represents a very great burden on economic and human development in the province, at a time when all forces are needed to move the province and the country forward in the post-war era and the population out of poverty.

Here follows some concrete information:

A recent study on the use of mosquito bednets (UNICEF Angola 2006) showed that 25,5% of interviewees in Zaire province had had malaria in the previous 12 months. In their households 38% of children under 5 had had malaria in the same period. 30,6% of interviewees possessed mosquito nets in their families and their perception was that it was relatively easy to get hold of the nets. Of the people who possessed mosquito nets, 96% had used them the previous night. The users were 45% children under 5, 3,3% pregnant women and 48,3% other persons in the households, the balance being the not-stated.

A rapid assessment in the Soyo area revealed that about half of the people asked go to the municipal hospital when they experience symptoms, the other half go to health post or traditional healers on the periphery. A fifth of the people asked said they used mosquito nets. The others said they didn't "have access" to mosquito nets.

The recently approved new treatment regimen, "Coartem", is already being practiced extensively in the province.

There is no IRS taking place in the province, as far as we could determine.

3.3 Links and gaps

From the above it is clear that a lot more needs to be done to get in control of malaria in Zaire province, particularly in relation to the groups deemed most vulnerable, the children under 5 and the pregnant women.

One important weakness in the system is the fact that there are too few basic health services reaching the majority of the general population. This is also the case in Zaire province. There is a lack of health infra-structures as well as trained and dedicated health staff. Over many of the coming years the state budget will allocate funds for rehabilitation and construction of hospitals, health centers and health posts. Slowly the net of services will be extended while new doctors and nurses are trained to staff the new facilities. But this takes a long time. In the meantime, in order to meet targets in the National Strategic Plan as well as of PMI, it is important to find other ways to empower the population to get in control of malaria. Below we propose one way of doing it.

3.4 Characterization of population, health care services, etc

The population in Zaire province lives mainly off subsistence agriculture in general and fishing in the coastal municipalities. Due to the presence of the tse-tse fly it is not possible to keep cattle. The majority of the population is poor and much affected by disease, particularly malaria.

Parts of the population of the Soyo municipality work for the growing off-shore oil industry, in a variety of service companies. A huge Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project is about to start in Soyo. This will have great impact on the local environment as well as on affected

communities in many different ways. There is no other type of industry (factories, workshops) whatsoever in the province.

The health service delivery is slowly improving. There are thus 7 municipal hospitals, 25 health centers and 52 health posts fully in function. The most common ailment that people present with is malaria.

There are 8 sites where pre-natal consultations are given and where IPT is routinely given, but only around 12% of pregnant women come for such consultations (MoH).

3.5 Description of other malaria programs

ADPP Angola made contact with the American NGO MENTOR that is specialized in the field of malaria control in post-conflict and post-crisis areas, where there are gaps in what government health services can provide compared to the needs of the population. Mentor works in Zaire and Huambo provinces of Angola. Their interventions are focused on case management, diagnosis, treatment, training and capacity building as well as some extent of community mobilization.

Apart from them there is an NGO called "Doctors without Pain" that works with health interventions generally and malaria among them in Soyo municipality.

The Angolan health consultant company Consaúde has also carried out training and provided IEC materials to the local Red Cross of Angola, also in Soyo municipality.

3.6 Description of participating C/FBOs

The students and the teacher trainers of the TTC have contact with several churches in Soyo. The idea is that the project would work with the women's groups of the Evangelical and the Catholic Church.

No agreement has yet been made.

3.7 Description of process to involve partners

The selection of geographical area was thoroughly discussed with UNICEF and with the National Malaria Control programme, as was the proposed project strategy. ADPP has also met with the USAID Mission on the proposal.

4. Program Strategy and Technically-Appropriate Interventions

4.1 Goals and objectives

The goal of this project is to contribute to sustainable community based malaria control that reduces the prevalence of malaria in Angola.

This goal relates first of all to the specific strategy of the National Strategic Plan for Malaria Control in Angola, 2008-2012, to Promote health awareness, develop community capacity and do advocacy (section 3.4) in relation to malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment. It will contribute to the PMI goal of reducing malaria deaths by 50%.

The main objective of the project is to establish a school based community malaria control network in Zaire province in the northern Angola. Through the network the project will reach out to 20.000 families, an estimated 100.000 people, which represents approximately 40% of the population of the Zaire province. Through the establishment and sustained work of this network, the project aims also for these objectives:

1. Increased use of bednets in target population, particularly by pregnant women and children under 5.
2. Improved ability in communities to recognize symptoms of malaria.

3. Increased health seeking behavior in target communities.

The objective and the planned for results relate to the National Strategic Plan and the PMI objectives by intending to increase the demand in the population for the essential life-saving services, supplies and medicines which make up the national malaria control program as well as by promoting community ownership of the malaria control interventions.

4.2 Proposed program strategy

The above goal, objective and expected results will be reached by organizing a network of teachers specially trained for community service.

ADPP Angola, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, has for the last 12 years trained well-qualified primary school teachers for rural areas of Angola. These teachers are trained to define and carry out community development micro-projects alongside their teaching profession. In their 2,5-year training they have two distinct periods dealing with community work, one of 2 months in which they prepare the “2nd Head of the Teacher”, working either as Health Promoters, Women’s Advocates, Community Leaders or Entrepreneurs, and a following period of 11 months in which they are in actual teaching and community practice in remote areas, supervised by the community and by their trainers.

In Zaire province there are 180 such primary school teachers, trained mostly at the special Teacher Training Colleges (TTC), “Schools for the Teachers of the Future” of Zaire and Bengo provinces. There are another 170 in training at the TTC in Zaire, 36 of whom will graduate in January 2008 and the rest during the project period.

The TTC of Zaire has regular contact with the graduated teachers. The strategy of this project is to invite 200 teachers, mainly among the so trained teachers, in the 6 municipalities of Zaire province - 100 teachers at 100 different schools in 3 municipalities in the first two years and another 100 at other 100 schools in the other 3 municipalities in the following two years. The 200 teachers thus selected will be designated Malaria Control Teachers and will be trained for the task of promoting and coordinating malaria control activities with base at the schools where they work. For every 8 (9) schools there will be a local MC area leader employed, who will be trained to lead and coordinate the malaria control activities in those schools, to do continuous monitoring and evaluation as well as give assistance to the organization of said activities.

The area leaders will help organize 3 Malaria Control Patrols at each school, consisting of 20 active pupils each on average, as well as 1 Malaria Control Committee consisting of the MC teacher, two pupils and two parents. These are the groupings of people that will be in front of information, education and communication campaigns, etc, under the guidance of the area leader and the MC teacher. The leadership of the project will consist of the Project Director, 3 national field coordinators and one Development Instructor. The leadership group will be assisted by a part-time malaria adviser. The 3 FC will oversee the implementation of activities at on average 33 (34) schools each (other schools in the last two years) and the DI will work with one of them in the most populous two municipalities. The PD and the FC will maintain regular contact and coordinate the work with the National Program Officer of the province as well as with the Provincial Malaria Supervisor.

This kind of approach is very appropriate since it is a fact that Angolan health facilities are scarce and far between and they simply are not able to reach out and to serve the whole population – only 40% of Angolans have access to government health facilities (National Strategic Plan, MoH 2007). The teachers on the other hand are in fact far out in the communities and they are uniquely positioned to be able to make a difference in the achievement of control of malaria. This is certainly also the case in Zaire province, where the population is very much under-served with basic health services. The aforementioned

teachers, trained at the A P/MoE TTC, are present and working in all six municipalities, where they have, among other activities, organized the building of a lot of more school classrooms, both temporary and permanent, mobilizing the parents, churches and local NGOs, organized latrine construction, polio and other vaccination campaigns and basic health promotion campaigns.

4.3 Description of key activities

The Area leaders, the MC Teachers and the MC Committees will be instrumental in the following activities:

- ◆ *Establish the necessary connections and cooperation between the schools and the health centers, health posts and other entities involved in malaria control.*

The area leaders and/or the MC committees will make sure that the schools in their school group cooperate with others who are doing malaria control work, by surveying the local area in the beginning of the project, meet with the groups and individuals encountered and make the necessary agreements and coordinated calendar. For instance, it will be important to have the traditional village leaders as allies in this work.

- ◆ *Establish the system and routines for how to get hold of mosquito nets for distribution to the target groups.*

With assistance from the Field Coordinators the area leaders and/or the MC committees will establish a system and routines, either for direct distribution of mosquito nets and follow-up of their use or for a referral system for people to acquire the nets at a health post, church or other place and follow-up of their use by the MC Patrols.

- ◆ *Organize and run Malaria Control Patrols at each school.*

The MC teachers will mobilize their pupils and among them organize 3 MC Patrols at each school, with on average 20 pupils in each. These patrols will be trained to be in the forefront among pupils and teachers when it comes to detecting and controlling malaria cases seen in school as well as in their own homes and in those of their neighbors. For this purpose they will use a simple monitoring system that will be public in the classroom and also in the school.

They will also be trained to organize and carry out information campaigns in relation to the different objectives presented above.

The MC Patrols, being pupils, will participate in the above mentioned lessons given by the teacher and on top of that will meet twice a month to prepare and carry out the community information (IEC) campaigns in which they will contact all their own families, neighbor families as well as the broader community. Part of these campaigns is also to monitor the malaria control in the target families. The leadership of the campaigns out of school is with the area leaders while the work at school is with the MC teachers.

- ◆ *Teach the school children malaria prevention, recognition of symptoms, actions to take and recommended treatment, within suitable curricular blocks (the MC teachers).*

The MC teachers will be trained by the Project Director, in cooperation with health professionals where available, to know all current facts on prevention, symptoms recognition, diagnosis and treatment as well as to use the JUCA (“Juntos Unidos Contra o Anófeles” – United and Together Against the Anopheles) material, developed and produced with support from Esso Angola and UNICEF Angola.

At least twice a month they will teach the above to their pupils within suitable subjects and program units. They will use the JUCA material as a model for creating more stories with their pupils, which can be drawn, made into theatre plays, songs, etc.

- ◆ *Organize an annual school competition for best school in terms of own malaria prevention and malaria activism in the surrounding community.*

In order to keep the issue alive and lively in the school environment as well as with parents, the MC teachers and the MC committees, with backup from the school managements, will organize an annual school competition between the 100 schools that will run during most of the school year. At regular intervals, for instance at ends-of-term (there are 3), results will be made up, made public and compared between the competing schools. At the end of the year, the winning schools will gain a prize. They will be evaluated on success in own malaria control as well as on frequency, intensity and results of malaria campaigns carried out by each school in the community.

- ◆ *Organize Quarterly Malaria Control Days, inviting the parents of the pupils for each event.*

The MC teachers and the MC committees will invite all parents and other community members to each school once every quarter for a Malaria Control Day. The theme of the event is obviously Community Control of Malaria. There will be cultural and educational activities during the event, such as theatre plays, dancing, singing, sports tournaments, quiz competitions, the quarterly public update of a Malaria Control board in relation to the pupil's families, where the state of preventive measures, such as use of mosquito bed nets by pregnant women and children under 5, frequency and management of cases, etc, is made up in points and with small prizes for the best scoring families. The scoring will be based on biweekly monitoring in the families done by the pupils in the patrols.

- ◆ *Organize Annual Malaria Control Status Days, with the participation of all pupils, all teachers, all parents, local and health authorities on communal, municipal and provincial level.*

The MC teachers and the MC committees will invite for an Annual Malaria Control Status Day on the 25th of April, Roll Back Malaria Day. The character of the event will be similar to the Quarterly Malaria Control Days, but it will take place within the groups of 8-9 schools and apart from teachers, pupils and parents, local authorities and health authorities will also be invited.

4.4 Roles and responsibilities of local partners

ADPP Angola will work with provincial and municipal health authorities, school managements, health centre/post managements and local church groups during the implementation of the project.

The provincial and municipal health authorities are responsible for the health policies and guidelines, in this case those pertaining to malaria control.

The school managements of 200 schools are responsible for the full acceptance and backup to the project at each their school.

The health centre/post managements are responsible for the appropriate and timely reception of increasing numbers of health seeking community members, as a result of the campaigning in and by the schools.

Local church groups will be responsible for carrying the various malaria control messages during or after services as well as in their social work groups.

The ADPP/MoE teacher training college in Zaire province, situated on the outskirts of Soyo, will carry out the training of the management staff of the project as well as of the area leaders.

4.5 Consistency with Ministry of Health and PMI policies and strategies

The project is consistent with the National Strategic Plan for Malaria Control as well as with the PMI stated goals, through the goal, objective and expected results presented above. In the preparation of the project ADPP Angola met with the deputy national coordinator of the National Malaria Control Program. He expressed support and encouragement for the proposed strategy of reaching malaria control through the work of school teachers, particularly the ones trained by the ADPP/MoE teacher training colleges who are well known for their commitment to work with children as well as adults in poor communities, rural and sub-urban. The focal point for PMI at the NMCP also expressed support for the strategy, stating that new approaches are very welcome and necessary, since the task of controlling malaria is enormous.

It was discussed with MENTOR that a project strategy applied by ADPP, working through teachers and schools, could complement their interventions, specifically strengthen community mobilization and health seeking behaviour and increase the demand in the communities for basic malaria control services in general.

The project idea has also been discussed with the USAID Mission and with UNICEF Angola.

5. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1 Indicators

The project will work with the following indicators, as presented in the table below:

Objective/Activity	Indicator	Source of data	Frequency of collection
Objective 1:			
<i>Increased use of bednets in target population, particularly by pregnant women and children under 5</i>			
	80% of targeted households have at least one member that knows what causes malaria	Malaria Control Patrol monitoring form	Monthly
	80% of targeted households have at least one member that knows one or more ways of preventing malaria	Malaria Control Patrol monitoring form	Monthly
	85% of targeted households possess at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net	Malaria Control Patrol monitoring form	Monthly
	85% of children under 5 and pregnant women of targeted families sleep under insecticide-treated mosquito nets	Malaria Control Patrol monitoring form	Monthly
Objective 2:			
<i>Improved ability in communities to recognize symptoms of malaria</i>			

	% of targeted households have at least one member that recognizes initial signals and symptoms of malaria in a child	Malaria Control Patrol monitoring form	Monthly
	80% of targeted schools are in a possession of IEC materials about malaria (approved by the MoH)	Malaria Control teachers report	Quarterly
Objective 3:			
<i>Increased health seeking behaviour in target communities</i>			
	90% of targetted schools organize or participate in at least 2 Malaria Control promotion events annually.	Malaria Control teachers report	Annually
	60% of targeted households have at least one member that knows how malaria should be treated.	Malaria Control Patrol monitoring form	Monthly

5.2. How the information will be collected, analyzed and used

Existing information collection forms will be adapted to - or new forms will be created for - the particular monitoring needs of this project, so that they can be easily used by the MC Patrols, guided and controlled by the MC teacher. As said, one task of the Patrols is to twice a month collect the information on malaria control in the target families. They will deliver the filled in data collection forms to the MC teacher, who in turn will compile the data monthly, helped by the area leader and the MC Committee.

The area leaders will secure to get the data forms monthly from the 8-9 schools and the 24-27 patrols under their supervision.

The Field Coordinators will gather all information from 100 schools monthly, compile it in a useable pre-printed form and analyze it.

At a monthly meeting with the Project Director they will draw conclusions that might or might not imply changes and adjustments to the way the activities are being implemented.

When necessary, such changes will be decided by the Project Director in agreement with the leadership of ADPP.

Quarterly the Project Director will give the compiled information to the Provincial Office for Malaria Control. In this connection the PD, the FC as well as the designated project Malaria Adviser will also hold a meeting with the provincial NPO and the Provincial Office to discuss the results.

6. Management Plan

6.1 Key personnel and management structure

Project Director (PD):

The PD will spend 100 percent of her time on the project and is responsible for the overall project management, supervision, administration, and implementation. She will establish and maintain systems for project operations; ensure that all deadlines are met and targets are achieved; maintain working relationships with provincial government and partners, and prepare progress and financial reports to ADPP Angola and to USAID. The PD will ensure project implementation at all levels and with respect to goal, objective and expected results as well as efficient and effective use of project resources. She will train the project staff and coordinate the project team, as well as represent the project at meetings with USAID,

government and non-government counterparts and partners. The M&E will also supervise and report on the project's M&E activities and results. She will be based in Soyo, Zaire. For this position ADPP Angola puts forward Ms Birte Skovloekke, who has extensive management, leadership and field experience in diverse areas. (See attached CV)

Field Coordinators (FC):

The FC will spend 100% of their time on the project. They will be Angolan staff with experience from community work, either in relation to education, health or both.

The FC are responsible for the training, supervision and monitoring of the Area Leaders, each working with 4 AL, 33 (34) schools and MC teachers and covering slightly more than 3.300 families. They are the trailblazers, removing obstacles to the smooth implementation of the project. They will hold monthly status and planning meetings with the AL.

The FC are also responsible for organizing and leading the two baseline studies, gathering statistics and carrying out the overall monitoring and evaluation of progress related to the main indicators.

They will ensure cooperation and coordination with provincial and municipal health authorities as well as with other local partners in the daily operation of the project.

They are also responsible for the daily economy and administration and they report to the PD. The FC will be based in Soyo, Zaire, in the first 2 years and in M'Banza Congo, Zaire, the following 2 years.

The Field Coordinators will be recruited if and when the project is approved.

In the start-up phase and during the first 2 years the project will be housed at the ADPP/MoE Teacher Training College, on the outskirts of Soyo. Initial training as well as monthly status, planning and coordination meetings will take place here. Area leaders will be housed in their own communities and work from there.

After two years the continued implementation and monitoring of community malaria control activities will be handed over and left with the local Area Leaders, the MC teachers, the school managements and the MC committees. The project will move on to the next 3 municipalities and will be housed in M'Banza Congo, while maintaining a base at the TTC in Soyo. The core management group, the PD and the 3 FC continue, while another group of local Area Leaders will be identified, hired and trained.

6.2 Communication plan

If approved, the project will be presented initially and in all its details to the NMCP, the USAID Mission and to the provincial government in Zaire province. Following this it will also be presented to the Provincial Education and Health Departments of Zaire province, in the same detailed manner. At these meetings a calendar will be agreed for an appropriate frequency of coordination and reporting opportunities, fitting into the routines of each entity. It is expected that coordination on provincial level will take place monthly and at national level at least quarterly.

On the next level and within the first two months the project will be presented to municipal education and health authorities in 3 municipalities as well as to the target communities. The reasons, the goal, the objective, the expected results, the activities and the mode of organization will be carefully explained and initial responses will be used, if appropriate to make adjustments. Following this a baseline study will be carried out in which further presentation and explanation on the project is an integrated part.

This will be done again in the first two months of Year 3 in the other 3 municipalities.

Throughout the project the quarterly and annual Malaria Control D will be used for communicating results and plans to the participating communities as well as for gathering feedback information.

TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS

1. We have evaluated that it would be too difficult to start up in all 6 municipalities of the province of Zaire at the same time. The province has still very bad roads and it would take too much time for the leadership of the project to cover all the municipalities at the same time, because of the extra transport time involved. The best way that we can meet your preoccupation is the following:
1st year: We start up in the 3 municipalities, like in the original proposal.
2nd year: We conclude the project in the first 3 municipalities and at the same time we start up in the next 3 municipalities.
3rd year: We conclude the project in the 3 last municipalities.

In order to do this we will need to employ 3 more Field Coordinators the second year, and we will need the following extra investments:

3 Motorcycles:	6.000 \$
3 cell phones:	450 \$
3 digital cameras:	960 \$
3 laptop computers:	3.600 \$
3 laserjet printers:	1.500 \$

	12.510 \$

Besides, the total costs of the project will be the same. If the project will be granted, we will be ready to follow your guidelines in the question.

2. The insecticide treated mosquito nets will be provided from the National Malaria Control Program.
3. Base line study
The plan for the 2 baseline surveys is, that the involved teachers will be doing the interviews. A 5-10 % of the participating families will be included in the surveys, that will follow the indicators mentioned under point 5 in the description.
The final survey will present the progress.
All data will be introduced into a software program and a final report after as well the initial survey and the final survey will be elaborated. The conclusions will be presented for provincial

authorities in order to get their comments and additions before publishing the reports.

4. The development instructor is a person, who represent experiences from another part of the world and who has been trained to solve problems and to overcome obstacles. It is our experience that such a person can give valuable contributions to this kind of project. The role of the development instructor is to work closely together with the field coordinator who is responsible for the municipality of Soyo, because this municipality has much more schools and inhabitants, and in many ways is more complicated than the other 2 municipalities. In the second phase the development instructor will assist the field coordinator responsible for the municipality of Mbanza Kongo, because this municipality also has more schools and inhabitants than Kuimba and Nóqui, and has 6 communes, some of which are very distant from the main town. We are convinced that there will be plenty of tasks for both the field coordinator and the development instructor in order to carry out the project in these 2 big municipalities.
5. The Area Leaders are local people, living in the area where they carry out the project. There are 25 communes in the province of Zaire, which means that each Area Leader will be responsible for more or less one commune. For this reason the Area Leaders in phase 1 are not the same persons as the Area Leaders in phase 2. There will be 2 x 12 Area Leaders in total.

ATTACHMENT C MARKING PLAN & BRANDING STRATEGY

USAID/Organization Marking Plan
for ADPP Angola

Date Submitted: 12.9. 2009

Applicant Information:

Office: ADPP Angola
Contact Person: Rikke Viholm
Contact Phone Number: + 244 923605836
Contact E-mail: adppsede@netangola.com or rv@nexus.ao

For a New Award:

USAID Solicitation Number: RFA# USAID M/OAA/GH-08-147
USAID Solicitation Name (if applicable): ADPP - Malaria Communities Program

I. Branding Strategy:

ADPP Angola plans to mark the following with the USAID Graphic Identity:

B. Public Communications

X Reports:

Baseline report.
Reports of progress.
All other reports and presentations of the project.
At ADPP Angolas Website, where we publish news about the project.
In ADPP Angolas newsletter, when information about the project.

X Public Service announcement:

Advertisements in the newspaper about the project, recruitment of personal, etc.
All letters about the project to public partners.

X Promotion Material:

Promotion pamphlets about the project for distribution in the 200 communities.
Banners and posters in the 200 communities and schools.
Certificates for best performance in schools and communities.

X Information Products

Small School Libraries on Malaria
Demonstration Posters for the Malaria Control patrols.

More information:

ADPP Angola will as well use the USAID Graphic Identity in the following ways:

When information about the project at our Website (which at the present moment is being upgraded).

When informing about the project in our newsletter distributed both digital and as hard copy.

C. Events

ADPP Angola plans to use the USAID Graphic Identity at the following project activities:

Training workshops for the training of 200 Malaria Control Teachers.

Training of the 600 Malaria Control Patrols with a total of 12.000 youth.

Quarterly Malaria Control Days in the communities

Annual Malaria Control Status Day the 25th of April.

Annual School Competition taking place at participating schools.

Monthly campaigns carried out by the Malaria Control Patrols in their communities.

D. Commodities

X Equipment (non Administrative)

Stickers with the USAID Graphic Identity will be put on the following items:

Project car.

Project motorcycles.

Project motorbikes.

Prizes in best MC Teacher Competition.

X Program Materials (non Administrative)

224 backpacks for staff and Malaria Control Teachers.

450 T-shirts and caps for Staff, MC teachers and Committee members.

12.000 T-shirts for children/youth, members of the MC patrols.

II. Marking Plan

ADPP Angola Requests Presumptive Exceptions listed below for the reasons indicated:

N/A

Table: Summary of Marking Strategy

Program Activity	Program Deliverable	Type of Marking	Material Used for Marking	Location of Marking	When Marking will take place
Objective 1: Increased use of bednets in target population, particularly by pregnant women and children under 5.					
Establish Systems and routines for how to get hold of mosquito nets for distribution to the target groups.	Field Coordinators doing their coordination work.	Print	T-shirts, backpacks, etc.	Zaire Province, Angola	Beginning of project period and annual.
Baseline study	Baseline study report	Print	Report	Zaire province and National level.	Beginning of project period and during 1 st year.
Training of MC teachers	Trained Malaria Control Teachers	Print	Training material, certificates,	Zaire Province	1 st year and 2 nd year of project.
Training of MC Committees	Trained Malaria Control Committees	Print	Training material, certificates,	Zaire Province	1 st year and 2 nd year of project.
Supervision	Transportation and communication	Stickers	Transport equipment	Zaire Province	During whole project period.
Objective 2: Improved ability in communities to recognize symptoms of malaria					
Organize and run MC Patrols at each school.	Patrols active in their communities	Print	T-shirts Information materials. Demonstration posters	Zaire Province	During whole project period
Teach the school children malaria	The Malaria Control Teachers active in	Print	T-shirts. Small School Library on Malaria.	Zaire Province	During whole project period.

Program Activity	Program Deliverable	Type of Marking	Material Used for Marking	Location of Marking	When Marking will take place
prevention, recognition of symptoms, etc.	the classes.		Information material about project.		
Organize an annual school competition	Schools participating in the program and competition	Stickers Print Print	Prize for winners. Certificates to schools. T-shirts and Caps.	Zaire Province and national Level	Annual during 3 years
Organize quarterly Malaria Control Days	Communities participating in the program and gaining control	Print	T-shirts Information materials. Demonstration posters	Zaire Province and National Level	Quarterly during the 3 years
Organize Annual Malaria Control Status Days	Communities participating in the program and gaining control.	Print	Banners T-shirts, caps and backpacks, Demonstration posters.	Zaire Province and National Level	One time a year during project period
Supervision	Transportation and communication	Stickers	Transport equipment	Zaire Province	During whole project period
Objective 3: Increased health seeking behaviour in target communities.					
Establish necessary connection and coop. between schools and health posts	Field Coordinators and Area leaders, committees work with healthposts on Malaria cases	Stickers Print	Transport equipment Letters, T-shirts, Caps, Backpacks. Information material	Zaire Province	During whole project period
Supervision	Transportation and communication	Stickers	Transport equipment	Zaire Province	During whole project period.

Marking Plan Submitted By :

Signature

Signature

Date 12/09/2008

Office

Marking Plan Approved By (USAID):

Printed Name

Signature

Date

Office

ATTACHMENT D
STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR NON-U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL RECIPIENTS

1. ALLOWABLE COSTS (OCTOBER 1998)

a. The recipient shall be reimbursed for costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of this award which are determined by the Agreement Officer to be reasonable, allocable, and allowable in accordance with the terms of this award and the applicable* cost principles in effect on the date of this award. The recipient may obtain a copy from the Agreement Officer. Brief definitions of what may be considered as reasonable, allocable, and allowable costs are provided below, however, it is the recipient's responsibility to ensure that costs incurred are in accordance with the applicable set of Cost Principles.

(1) Reasonable. Shall mean those costs which are generally recognized as ordinary and necessary and would be incurred by a prudent person in the conduct of normal business.

(2) Allocable Costs. Shall mean those costs which are incurred specifically for the award.

(3) Allowable Costs. Shall mean those costs which conform to any limitations in the award.

b. Prior to incurring a questionable or unique cost, the recipient shall obtain the Agreement Officer's written determination on whether the cost will be allowable.

c. It is USAID policy that no funds shall be paid as profit or fee to a recipient under this agreement or any subrecipient. This restriction does not apply to contractual relationships under this agreement.

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*NOTE: For educational institutions use OMB Circular A-21; for all other non-profit organizations use OMB Circular A-122; and for profit making firms use Federal Acquisition Regulation 31.2 and USAID Acquisition Regulation 731.2.

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[END OF PROVISION]

2. ACCOUNTING, AUDIT, AND RECORDS (OCTOBER 1998)

a. The recipient shall maintain financial records, supporting documents, statistical records and all other records pertinent to the award in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles formally prescribed by the U.S., the cooperating country, or the International Accounting Standards Committee (an affiliate of the International Federation of Accountants) to sufficiently substantiate charges to this award. Accounting records that are

supported by documentation will as a minimum be adequate to show all costs incurred under the award, receipt, and use of goods and services acquired under the award, the costs of the program supplied from other sources, and the overall progress of the program. Unless otherwise notified, the recipient records and subrecipient records which pertain to this award shall be retained for a period of three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report and may be audited by USAID and/or its representatives.

- b. Foreign for-profit and non-profit organizations that expend \$300,000 or more per their fiscal year in "USAID awards", i.e. as recipients or subrecipients of USAID grants or cooperative agreements, or as cost reimbursable subcontractors of USAID grants or cooperative agreements, shall have an annual audit conducted in accordance with the "Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients" issued by the USAID Inspector General.
- c. Foreign for-profit and non-profit organizations expending less than \$300,000 per their fiscal year under USAID cost-reimbursable contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or agreements with host governments shall be exempt from the above financial audit requirements, but are subject to the requirement to make records available upon request for review by USAID officials or their designees.
- d. USAID shall retain the right to conduct a financial review, require an audit, or otherwise ensure adequate accountability of organizations expending USAID funds regardless of the audit requirement.
- e. Foreign organizations that provide USAID resources to other organizations to carry out the USAID program and activities shall be responsible for monitoring their subcontractors or subgrantees. Allowable costs for limited scope subrecipient audits charged to USAID funds shall be limited to one or more of the following types of compliance requirements: activities allowed or unallowed; allowable costs/cost principles; eligibility; matching, level of effort; earmarking; and reporting.
- f. The audit report shall be submitted to USAID within 30 days after completion of the audit; the audit shall be completed, and the report submitted, not later than 9 months after the close of the recipient's fiscal year. The USAID Inspector General will review this report to determine whether it complies with the audit requirements of this award. No audit costs may be charged to this award if audits have not been made in accordance with the terms of this provision. In cases of continued inability or unwillingness to have an audit performed in accordance with the terms of this provision, USAID will consider appropriate sanctions which may include suspension of all or a percentage of disbursements until the audit is satisfactorily completed.
- g. This provision in its entirety shall be incorporated into all subawards with non-U.S. organizations which meet the \$300,000 threshold as described at paragraph (b) of this Provision. Subawards to non-U.S. organizations which are for more than \$10,000 but do not meet the \$300,000 threshold shall at a minimum incorporate paragraph (d) of this Provision. Subawards of grants and cooperative agreements made to U.S. organizations shall state that the U.S. organization is subject to the audit requirements contained in OMB Circular A-133.

[END OF PROVISION]

3. PAYMENT ADVANCES AND REFUNDS (OCTOBER 1998)

- a. Recipients shall maintain advances of USAID funds in interest bearing accounts, unless:
- (1) the recipient receives less than \$120,000 in U.S. Government awards per year;
 - (2) the best reasonably available interest bearing account would not be expected to earn interest in excess of \$250 per year on U.S. Government cash balances; or
 - (3) the depository would require an average or minimum balance so high that it would not be practical to maintain the advance in an interest bearing account.
- b. Interest earned on advances will be remitted to USAID. However, the recipient may retain up to \$250 of interest earnings per account per year, for administrative expenses.
- c. At the time the award expires or is terminated, the following types of funds shall immediately revert to USAID:
- (1) USAID has obligated funds to the award, but has not disbursed them to the recipient; or
 - (2) USAID has advanced funds to the recipient, but the recipient has not expended them.
- Notwithstanding (c) (1) and (2) above, funds which the recipient has obligated in legally binding transactions applicable to this award will not revert to USAID.
- d. USAID reserves the right to require refund by the recipient of any amount which the recipient did not spend in accordance with the terms and conditions of this award. In the event that a final audit has not been performed prior to the closeout of this award, USAID retains the right to a refund until all claims which may result from the final audit have been resolved between USAID and the recipient.

[END OF PROVISION]

4. REVISION OF AWARD BUDGET (OCTOBER 1998)

- a. The approved award budget is the financial expression of the recipient's program as approved during the award process.
- b. The recipient is required to report deviations from budget and program plans, and request prior approvals from the Agreement Officer for any of the following reasons:
- (1) To change the scope or the objectives of the project and/or revise the funding allocated among project objectives.

- (2) To change a key person where specified in the award, or allow a 25% reduction in time devoted to the project.
 - (3) Additional funding is needed.
 - (4) Where indirect costs have been authorized, the recipient plans to transfer funds budgeted for indirect costs to absorb increases in direct costs or vice versa.
 - (5) The inclusion of costs that require prior approval in accordance with the applicable set of Cost Principles.
 - (6) The transfer of funds allotted for training allowances (direct payment to trainees) to other categories of expense.
 - (7) The recipient intends to contract or subaward any of the work under this award, and such contracts or subawards were not included in the approved award budget.
- c. If specified in the Schedule of the award, the recipient may be further restricted from transferring funds among cost categories. Such a restriction would require the recipient to get the prior approval of the Agreement Officer before making budget shifts which expect to exceed 10% of the total budget.
 - d. USAID is under no obligation to reimburse the recipient for costs incurred in excess of the total amount obligated under the award. If the total obligated amount under the award has been increased, the Agreement Officer will notify the recipient in writing of the increase and specify the new total obligated award amount.

[END OF PROVISION]

5. *TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION (OCTOBER 1998)*

- a. The Agreement Officer may terminate this award at any time, in whole or in part, upon written notice to the recipient, whenever it is determined that the recipient has materially failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the award.
- b. This award may be terminated at any time, in whole or in part, by the Agreement Officer with the consent of the recipient. Both parties shall agree upon termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial terminations, the portion of the award to be terminated. The agreement to terminate shall be set forth in a letter from the Agreement Officer to the recipient.
- c. This award may be terminated at any time in whole or in part by the recipient upon sending written notification to the Agreement Officer with the following information: the reasons for the termination, the effective date, and, in the case of a partial termination, the portion to be terminated. However, if USAID determines in the case of partial termination that the reduced or modified portion of the award will not accomplish the purposes for which the award was made, USAID may terminate the award in its entirety in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b) above.

- d. If at any time USAID determines that continuation of all or part of the funding for a program should be suspended or terminated because such assistance would not be in the national interest of the United States or would be in violation of an applicable law, then USAID may, following notice to the recipient, suspend or terminate this award in whole or part and prohibit the recipient from incurring additional obligations chargeable to this award other than those costs specified in the notice of suspension during the period of suspension. If the situation causing the suspension continues for 60 days or more, then USAID may terminate this award on written notice to the recipient and cancel that portion of this award which has not been disbursed or irrevocably committed to third parties.
- e. Termination and Suspension Procedures. Upon receipt of and in accordance with a termination notice as specified above, the recipient shall take immediate action to minimize all expenditures and obligations financed by this award and shall cancel such unliquidated obligations whenever possible. Except as provided below, the recipient shall not incur costs after the effective date of termination.

The recipient shall within 30 calendar days after the effective date of such termination repay to the U.S. Government all unexpended USAID funds which are not otherwise obligated by a legally binding transaction applicable to this award. Should the funds paid by USAID to the recipient prior to the effective date of the termination of this award be insufficient to cover the recipient's obligations in the legally binding transaction, the recipient may submit to the Government within 90 calendar days after the effective date of such termination a written claim covering such obligations. The Agreement Officer shall determine the amount(s) to be paid by USAID to the recipient under such claim in accordance with the applicable Cost Principles.

This provision must be included in all subagreements.

[END OF PROVISION]

6. *DISPUTES (OCTOBER 1998)*

- a. Any dispute under this award shall be decided by the USAID Agreement Officer. The Agreement Officer shall furnish the recipient a written copy of the decision.
- b. Decisions of the USAID Agreement Officer shall be final unless, within 30 days of receipt of the decision of the Agreement Officer, the recipient appeals the decision to USAID's Assistance Executive. Any appeal made under this provision shall be in writing and addressed to the Assistance Executive, U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Procurement, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20523. A copy of the appeal shall be concurrently furnished to the Agreement Officer.
- c. In order to facilitate review on the record by the Assistance Executive, the recipient shall be given an opportunity to submit written evidence in support of its appeal. No hearing will be provided.
- d. A decision under this provision by the Assistance Executive shall be final.

[END OF PROVISION]

7. INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES (MAY 1986)

Unless otherwise approved by the USAID Agreement Officer, funds will only be expended for assistance to countries eligible for assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or under acts appropriating funds for foreign assistance.

[END OF PROVISION]

8. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (JANUARY 2004)

- a. The recipient agrees to notify the Agreement Officer immediately upon learning that it or any of its principals:
- (1) Are presently excluded or disqualified from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;
 - (2) Have been convicted within the preceding three-years period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice; commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects your present responsibility;
 - (3) Are presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b); and
 - (4) Have had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default within the preceding three years.
- b. The recipient agrees that, unless authorized by the Agreement Officer, it will not knowingly enter into any subagreements or contracts under this grant with a person or entity that is included on the Excluded Parties List System (<http://epls.arnet.gov>). The recipient further agrees to include the following provision in any subagreements or contracts entered into under this award:

DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY, AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION (DECEMBER 2003)

The recipient/contractor certifies that neither it nor its principals is presently excluded or disqualified from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- c. The policies and procedures applicable to debarment, suspension, and ineligibility under USAID-financed transactions are set forth in 22 CFR Part 208.

[END OF PROVISION]

9. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (JANUARY 2004)

- a. The recipient agrees that it will publish a drug-free workplace statement and provide a copy to each employee who will be engaged in the performance of any Federal award. The statement must
 - (1) Tell the employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in its workplace;
 - (2) Specify the actions the recipient will take against employees for violating that prohibition; and
 - (3) Let each employee know that, as a condition of employment under any award, he or she
 - (i) Must abide by the terms of the statement, and
 - (ii) Must notify you in writing if he or she is convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace, and must do so no more than five calendar days after the conviction.
- b. The recipient agrees that it will establish an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about
 - (i) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (ii) Your policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (iii) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs; and
 - (iv) The penalties that you may impose upon them for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.
- c. Without the Agreement Officer's expressed written approval, the policy statement and program must be in place as soon as possible, no later than the 30 days after the effective date of this award, or the completion date of this award, whichever occurs first.
- d. The recipient agrees to immediately notify the Agreement Officer if an employee is convicted of a drug violation in the workplace. The notification must be in writing, identify the employee's position title, the number of each award on which the employee worked. The

notification must be sent to the Agreement Officer within ten calendar days after the recipient learns of the conviction.

- e. Within 30 calendar days of learning about an employee's conviction, the recipient must either
 - (1) Take appropriate personnel action against the employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 794), as amended, or
 - (2) Require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for these purposes by a Federal, State or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.
- f. The policies and procedures applicable to violations of these requirements are set forth in 22 CFR Part 210.

[END OF PROVISION]

10. NONLIABILITY (NOVEMBER 1985)

USAID does not assume liability for any third party claims for damages arising out of this award.

[END OF PROVISION]

11. AMENDMENT (OCTOBER 1998)

The award may be amended by formal modifications to the basic award document or by means of an exchange of letters or forms between the Agreement Officer and an appropriate official of the recipient.

[END OF PROVISION]

12. NOTICES (OCTOBER 1998)

Any notice given by USAID or the recipient shall be sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person or mailed as follows:

To the USAID Agreement Officer and Cognizant Technical Officer, at the addresses specified in the award. To recipient, at recipient's address shown in the award or to such other address designated within the award.

Notices shall be effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

[END OF PROVISION]

13. METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT (AUGUST 1992)

Wherever measurements are required or authorized, they shall be made, computed, and recorded in metric system units of measurement, unless otherwise authorized by the Agreement Officer in writing when it has found that such usage is impractical or is likely to cause U.S. firms to experience significant inefficiencies or the loss of markets. Where the metric system is not the predominant standard for a particular application, measurements may be expressed in both the metric and the traditional equivalent units, provided the metric units are listed first.

[END OF PROVISION]

***14. EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS FOR FAITH-BASED AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS (FEBRUARY 2004)**

- a. The recipient may not discriminate against any beneficiary or potential beneficiary under this award on the basis of religion or religious belief. Accordingly, in providing services supported in whole or in part by this agreement or in its outreach activities related to such services, the recipient may not discriminate against current or prospective program beneficiaries on the basis of religion, a religious belief, a refusal to hold a religious belief, or a refusal to actively participate in a religious practice;
- b. The Federal Government must implement Federal programs in accordance with the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution. Therefore, if the recipient engages in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, and proselytization, it must offer those services at a different time or location from any programs or services directly funded by this award, and participation by beneficiaries in any such inherently religious activities must be voluntary.
- c. If the recipient makes subawards under this agreement, faith-based organizations should be eligible to participate on the same basis as other organizations, and should not be discriminated against on the basis of their religious character or affiliation.

[END OF PROVISION]

15. IMPLEMENTATION OF E.O. 13224 -- EXECUTIVE ORDER ON TERRORIST FINANCING (MARCH 2002)

The Recipient is reminded that U.S. Executive Orders and U.S. law prohibits transactions with, and the provision of resources and support to, individuals and organizations associated with terrorism. It is the legal responsibility of the recipient to ensure compliance with these Executive Orders and laws. This provision must be included in all contracts/subawards issued under this agreement

[END OF PROVISION]

***16. MARKING UNDER USAID-FUNDED ASSISTANCE INSTRUMENTS
(DECEMBER 2005)**

(a) Definitions

Commodities mean any material, article, supply, goods or equipment, excluding recipient offices, vehicles, and non-deliverable items for recipient's internal use, in administration of the USAID funded grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or subagreement.

Principal Officer means the most senior officer in a USAID Operating Unit in the field, e.g., USAID Mission Director or USAID Representative. For global programs managed from Washington but executed across many countries, such as disaster relief and assistance to internally displaced persons, humanitarian emergencies or immediate post conflict and political crisis response, the cognizant Principal Officer may be an Office Director, for example, the Directors of USAID/W/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Transition Initiatives. For non-presence countries, the cognizant Principal Officer is the Senior USAID officer in a regional USAID Operating Unit responsible for the non-presence country, or in the absence of such a responsible operating unit, the Principal U.S Diplomatic Officer in the non-presence country exercising delegated authority from USAID.

Programs mean an organized set of activities and allocation of resources directed toward a common purpose, objective, or goal undertaken or proposed by an organization to carry out the responsibilities assigned to it.

Projects include all the marginal costs of inputs (including the proposed investment) technically required to produce a discrete marketable output or a desired result (for example, services from a fully functional water/sewage treatment facility).

Public communications are documents and messages intended for distribution to audiences external to the recipient's organization. They include, but are not limited to, correspondence, publications, studies, reports, audio visual productions, and other informational products; applications, forms, press and promotional materials used in connection with USAID funded programs, projects or activities, including signage and plaques; Web sites/Internet activities; and events such as training courses, conferences, seminars, press conferences and so forth.

Subrecipient means any person or government (including cooperating country government) department, agency, establishment, or for profit or nonprofit organization that receives a USAID subaward, as defined in 22 C.F.R. 226.2.

Technical Assistance means the provision of funds, goods, services, or other foreign assistance, such as loan guarantees or food for work, to developing countries and other USAID recipients, and through such recipients to subrecipients, in direct support of a development objective – as opposed to the internal management of the foreign assistance program.

USAID Identity (Identity) means the official marking for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), comprised of the USAID logo or seal and new brandmark, with the tagline that clearly communicates that our assistance is “from the American people.” The USAID Identity is available on the USAID website at www.usaid.gov/branding and USAID

provides it without royalty, license, or other fee to recipients of USAID-funded grants, or cooperative agreements, or other assistance awards

(b) Marking of Program Deliverables

(1) All recipients must mark appropriately all overseas programs, projects, activities, public communications, and commodities partially or fully funded by a USAID grant or cooperative agreement or other assistance award or subaward with the USAID Identity, of a size and prominence equivalent to or greater than the recipient's, other donor's, or any other third party's identity or logo.

(2) The Recipient will mark all program, project, or activity sites funded by USAID, including visible infrastructure projects (for example, roads, bridges, buildings) or other programs, projects, or activities that are physical in nature (for example, agriculture, forestry, water management) with the USAID Identity. The Recipient should erect temporary signs or plaques early in the construction or implementation phase. When construction or implementation is complete, the Recipient must install a permanent, durable sign, plaque or other marking.

(3) The Recipient will mark technical assistance, studies, reports, papers, publications, audiovisual productions, public service announcements, Web sites/Internet activities and other promotional, informational, media, or communications products funded by USAID with the USAID Identity.

(4) The Recipient will appropriately mark events financed by USAID, such as training courses, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, fairs, workshops, press conferences and other public activities, with the USAID Identity. Unless directly prohibited and as appropriate to the surroundings, recipients should display additional materials, such as signs and banners, with the USAID Identity. In circumstances in which the USAID Identity cannot be displayed visually, the recipient is encouraged otherwise to acknowledge USAID and the American people's support.

(5) The Recipient will mark all commodities financed by USAID, including commodities or equipment provided under humanitarian assistance or disaster relief programs, and all other equipment, supplies, and other materials funded by USAID, and their export packaging with the USAID Identity.

(6) The Agreement Officer may require the USAID Identity to be larger and more prominent if it is the majority donor, or to require that a cooperating country government's identity be larger and more prominent if circumstances warrant, and as appropriate depending on the audience, program goals, and materials produced.

(7) The Agreement Officer may require marking with the USAID Identity in the event that the recipient does not choose to mark with its own identity or logo.

(8) The Agreement Officer may require a pre-production review of USAID-funded public communications and program materials for compliance with the approved Marking Plan.

(9) Subrecipients. To ensure that the marking requirements “flow down” to subrecipients of subawards, recipients of USAID funded grants and cooperative agreements or other assistance awards will include the USAID-approved marking provision in any USAID funded subaward, as follows:

“As a condition of receipt of this subaward, marking with the USAID Identity of a size and prominence equivalent to or greater than the recipient’s, subrecipient’s, other donor’s or third party’s is required. In the event the recipient chooses not to require marking with its own identity or logo by the subrecipient, USAID may, at its discretion, require marking by the subrecipient with the USAID Identity.”

(10) Any ‘public communications’, as defined in 22 C.F.R. 226.2, funded by USAID, in which the content has not been approved by USAID, must contain the following disclaimer:

“This study/ report/ audio/ visual/ other information/ media product (specify) is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of [insert recipient name] and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.”

(11) The recipient will provide the Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) or other USAID personnel designated in the grant or cooperative agreement with two copies of all program and communications materials produced under the award. In addition, the recipient will submit one electronic or one hard copy of all final documents to USAID’s Development Experience Clearinghouse.

(c) Implementation of marking requirements.

(1) When the grant or cooperative agreement contains an approved Marking Plan, the recipient will implement the requirements of this provision following the approved Marking Plan.

(2) When the grant or cooperative agreement does not contain an approved Marking Plan, the recipient will propose and submit a plan for implementing the requirements of this provision within 30 days after the effective date of this provision. The plan will include:

(i) A description of the program deliverables specified in paragraph (b) of this provision that the recipient will produce as a part of the grant or cooperative agreement and which will visibly bear the USAID Identity.

(ii) the type of marking and what materials the applicant uses to mark the program deliverables with the USAID Identity,

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

(3) The recipient may request program deliverables not be marked with the USAID Identity by identifying the program deliverables and providing a rationale for not marking these

program deliverables. Program deliverables may be exempted from USAID marking requirements when:

- (i) USAID marking requirements would compromise the intrinsic independence or neutrality of a program or materials where independence or neutrality is an inherent aspect of the program and materials;
- (ii) USAID marking requirements would diminish the credibility of audits, reports, analyses, studies, or policy recommendations whose data or findings must be seen as independent;
- (iii) USAID marking requirements would undercut host-country government “ownership” of constitutions, laws, regulations, policies, studies, assessments, reports, publications, surveys or audits, public service announcements, or other communications better positioned as “by” or “from” a cooperating country ministry or government official;
- (iv) USAID marking requirements would impair the functionality of an item;
- (v) USAID marking requirements would incur substantial costs or be impractical;
- (vi) USAID marking requirements would offend local cultural or social norms, or be considered inappropriate;
- (vii) USAID marking requirements would conflict with international law.

(4) The proposed plan for implementing the requirements of this provision, including any proposed exemptions, will be negotiated within the time specified by the Agreement Officer after receipt of the proposed plan. Failure to negotiate an approved plan with the time specified by the Agreement Officer may be considered as noncompliance with the requirements in this provision.

(d) Waivers.

(1) The recipient may request a waiver of the Marking Plan or of the marking requirements of this provision, in whole or in part, for each program, project, activity, public communication or commodity, or, in exceptional circumstances, for a region or country, when USAID required marking would pose compelling political, safety, or security concerns, or when marking would have an adverse impact in the cooperating country. The recipient will submit the request through the Cognizant Technical Officer. The Principal Officer is responsible for approvals or disapprovals of waiver requests.

(2) The request will describe the compelling political, safety, security concerns, or adverse impact that require a waiver, detail the circumstances and rationale for the waiver, detail the specific requirements to be waived, the specific portion of the Marking Plan to be waived, or specific marking to be waived, and include a description of how program materials will be marked (if at all) if the USAID Identity is removed. The request should also provide a

rationale for any use of recipient's own identity/logo or that of a third party on materials that will be subject to the waiver.

(3) Approved waivers are not limited in duration but are subject to Principal Officer review at any time, due to changed circumstances.

(4) Approved waivers "flow down" to recipients of subawards unless specified otherwise. The waiver may also include the removal of USAID markings already affixed, if circumstances warrant.

(5) Determinations regarding waiver requests are subject to appeal to the Principal Officer's cognizant Assistant Administrator. The recipient may appeal by submitting a written request to reconsider the Principal Officer's waiver determination to the cognizant Assistant Administrator.

(e) Non-retroactivity. The requirements of this provision do not apply to any materials, events, or commodities produced prior to January 2, 2006. The requirements of this provision do not apply to program, project, or activity sites funded by USAID, including visible infrastructure projects (for example, roads, bridges, buildings) or other programs, projects, or activities that are physical in nature (for example, agriculture, forestry, water management) where the construction and implementation of these are complete prior to January 2, 2006 and the period of the grant does not extend past January 2, 2006.

[END OF PROVISION]

****17. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS (MAY 2006)***

Requirements for Voluntary Sterilization Programs

- (1) None of the funds made available under this award shall be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any individual to practice sterilization.

Prohibition on Abortion-Related Activities:

- (1) No funds made available under this award will be used to finance, support, or be attributed to the following activities: (i) procurement or distribution of equipment intended to be used for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning; (ii) special fees or incentives to any person to coerce or motivate them to have abortions; (iii) payments to persons to perform abortions or to solicit persons to undergo abortions; (iv) information, education, training, or communication programs that seek to promote abortion as a method of family planning; and (v) lobbying for or against abortion. The term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options.

- (2) No funds made available under this award will be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning. Epidemiologic or descriptive research to assess the incidence, extent or consequences of abortions is not precluded.

[END OF PROVISION]

[END OF MANDATORY PROVISIONS]

**II. REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR NON-U.S.,
NONGOVERNMENTAL RECIPIENTS**

1. PAYMENT – REIMBURSEMENT (MAY 1986)

- a. The recipient shall submit to the USAID Controller noted in the Schedule of the award an original and 2 copies of SF 1034, "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal" and SF 1034A, Continuation of SF 1034, on a monthly basis and in no event no later than on a quarterly basis. Each voucher shall be identified by the award number and shall state the total costs for which reimbursement is being requested.
- b. Copies of SF 1034 and 1034A may be obtained from the Controller.

[END OF PROVISION]

2. INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION (JUNE 1999)

a. PRIOR BUDGET APPROVAL

In accordance with OMB Cost Principles, direct charges for foreign travel costs are allowable only when each foreign trip has received prior budget approval. Such approval will be deemed to have been met when:

- (1) the trip is identified. Identification is accomplished by providing the following information: the number of trips, the number of individuals per trip, and the destination country(s).
- (2) the information noted at (a)(1) above is incorporated in: the proposal, the program description or schedule of the award, the annual implementation plan (initial or revisions), or amendments to the award; and
- (3) the costs related to the travel are incorporated in the approved budget of the award.

The Agreement Officer may approve travel which has not been incorporated in writing as required by paragraph (a)(2). In such case, a copy of the Agreement Officer's approval must be included in the agreement file.

b. NOTIFICATION

- (1) As long as prior budget approval has been met in accordance with paragraph (a) above, a separate Notification will not be necessary unless:
 - (i) the primary purpose of the trip is to work with USAID Mission personnel, or

- (ii) the recipient expects significant administrative or substantive programmatic support from the Mission.

Neither the USAID Mission nor the Embassy will require Country Clearance of employees or contractors of USAID Recipients.

- (2) Where notification is required in accordance with paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) above, the recipient will observe the following standards:

- (i) Send a written notice to the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer in the Mission. If the recipient's primary point of contact is a Technical Officer in USAID/W, the recipient may send the notice to that person. It will be the responsibility of the USAID/W Cognizant Technical Officer to forward the notice to the field.
- (ii) The notice should be sent as far in advance as possible, but at least 14 calendar days in advance of the proposed travel. This notice may be sent by fax or e-mail. The recipient should retain proof that notification was made.
- (iii) The notification shall contain the following information: the award number, the cognizant Technical Officer, the traveler's name (if known), date of arrival, and the purpose of the trip.
- (iv) The USAID Mission will respond only if travel has been denied. It will be the responsibility of the Cognizant Technical Officer in the Mission to contact the recipient within 5 working days of having received the notice if the travel is denied. If the recipient has not received a response within the time frame, the recipient will be considered to have met these standards for notification, and may travel.
- (v) If a subrecipient is required to issue a Notification, as per this section, the subrecipient may contact the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer directly, or the prime may contact USAID on the subrecipient's behalf.

c. SECURITY ISSUES

Recipients are encouraged to obtain the latest Department of State Travel Advisory Notices before traveling. These Notices are available to the general public and may be obtained directly from the State Department, or via Internet.

Where security is a concern in a specific region, recipients may choose to notify the US Embassy of their presence when they have entered the country. This may be especially important for long-term posting.

d. USE OF U.S.-OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY

Travel to certain countries shall, at USAID's option, be funded from U.S.-owned local currency. When USAID intends to exercise this option, USAID will either issue a U.S. Government S.F. 1169,

Transportation Request (GTR) which the grantee may exchange for tickets, or issue the tickets directly. Use of such U.S.-owned currencies will constitute a dollar charge to this grant.

e. THE FLY AMERICA ACT

The Fly America Act (49 U.S.C. 40118) requires that all air travel and shipments under this award must be made on U.S. flag air carriers to the extent service by such carriers is available. The Administrator of General Services Administration (GSA) is authorized to issue regulations for purposes of implementation. Those regulations may be found at 41 CFR part 301, and are hereby incorporated by reference into this award.

f. COST PRINCIPLES

The recipient will be reimbursed for travel and the reasonable cost of subsistence, post differentials, and other allowances paid to employees in international travel status in accordance with the recipient's applicable cost principles and established policies and practices which are uniformly applied to federally financed and other activities of the recipient.

If the recipient does not have written established policies regarding travel costs, the standard for determining the reasonableness of reimbursement for overseas allowance will be the Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas), published by the U.S. Department of State, as from time to time amended. The most current subsistence, post differentials, and other allowances may be obtained from the Agreement Officer.

g. SUBAWARDS

This provision will be included in all subawards and contracts which require international air travel and transportation under this award.

[END OF PROVISION]

3. OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (JUNE 1999)

- a. At least 50% of the gross tonnage of all goods purchased under this award and transported to the cooperating countries shall be made on privately owned U.S. flag commercial ocean vessels, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates.
- b. At least 50% of the gross freight revenue generated by shipments of goods purchased under this award and transported to the cooperating countries on dry cargo liners shall be paid to or for the benefit of privately owned U.S. flag commercial ocean vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels.
- c. When U.S. flag vessels are not available, or their use would result in a significant delay, the recipient may request a determination of non-availability from the USAID, Transportation and Commodities Division, Office of Procurement, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20523, giving the basis for the request which will relieve the recipient of the requirement to use U.S. flag vessels for the amount of tonnage included in the

determination. Shipments made on non-free world ocean vessels are not reimbursable under this award.

- d. The recipient shall send a copy of each ocean bill of lading, stating all of the carrier's charges including the basis for calculation such as weight or cubic measurement, covering a shipment under this agreement to:

U.S. Department of Transportation,
Maritime Administration, Division of National Cargo,
400 7th Street, S.W.,
Washington DC 20590,

and

U.S. Agency for International Development,
Office of Procurement, Transportation Division
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20523-7900

- e. Shipments by voluntary nonprofit relief agencies (i.e., PVOs) shall be governed by this standard provision and by USAID Regulation 2, "Overseas Shipments of Supplies by Voluntary Nonprofit Relief Agencies" (22 CFR 202).
- f. Shipments financed under this award must meet applicable eligibility requirements set out in 22 CFR 228.21.
- g. This provision will be included in all subagreements which will finance goods to be shipped on ocean vessels.

[END OF PROVISION]

4. *PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES (OCTOBER 1998)*

The recipient may use its own procurement policies and practices for the procurement of goods and services under this award, provided they conform to all of USAID's requirements listed below and the standard provision entitled "USAID Eligibility Rules For Goods and Services".

- a. General Requirements:

(1) The recipient shall maintain a written code or standards of conduct that shall govern the performance of its employees engaged in the awarding and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent shall participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by Federal funds if a real or apparent conflict of interest would be involved. Such conflict would arise when the employee, officer or agent, or any member of the employee's immediate family, the employee's partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in the firm selected for an award. The officers, employees, and agents of the recipient shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors

or parties to subagreements. However, recipients may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct shall provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the recipient.

(2) All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The recipient shall be alert to organizational conflicts of interest as well as noncompetitive practices among contractors that may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids, and/or requests for proposals shall be excluded from competing for such procurements. Contracts shall be made to the offeror whose offer is responsive to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the recipient, price, quality, and other factors considered. Solicitations shall clearly establish all requirements that the bidder or offeror shall fulfill in order to be evaluated by the recipient. Any and all offers may be rejected when it is in the recipient's interest to do so.

(3) All recipients shall establish written procurement procedures. These procedures shall provide, at a minimum, that:

- (i) Recipients avoid purchasing unnecessary items,
- (ii) Where appropriate, an analysis is made of lease and purchase alternatives to determine which would be the most economical and practical procurement, and
- (iii) Solicitations for goods and services provide for all of the following:
 - (A) A clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or service to be procured. In competitive procurements, such a description shall not contain features which unduly restrict competition.
 - (B) Requirements which the bidder/offeror must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.
 - (C) A description, whenever practicable, of technical requirements in terms of functions to be performed or performance required, including the range of acceptable characteristics or minimum acceptable standards.
 - (D) The specific features of "brand name or equal" descriptions that bidders are required to meet when such items are included in the solicitation.
 - (E) The acceptance, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, of products and services dimensioned in the metric system of measurement.
 - (F) Preference, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, for products and services that conserve natural resources and protect the environment and are energy efficient.

(iv) Positive efforts shall be made by the recipients to utilize U.S. small business, minority owned firms, and women's business enterprises, whenever possible. Recipients of USAID awards shall take all of the following steps to further this goal:

(A) Make information on forthcoming opportunities available and arrange time frames for purchases and contracts to encourage and facilitate participation by small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises. To permit USAID, in accordance with the small business provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to give United States small business firms an opportunity to participate in supplying commodities and services procured under the award, the recipient shall to the maximum extent possible provide the following information to the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU/MRC), USAID, Washington, D.C. 20523, at least 45 days prior to placing any order or contract in excess of \$100,000:

- (a) Brief general description and quantity of goods or services;
- (b) Closing date for receiving quotations, proposals, or bids; and
- (c) Address where solicitations or specifications can be obtained.

(B) Consider in the contract process whether firms competing for larger contracts intend to subcontract with small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(C) Encourage contracting with consortiums of small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises when a contract is too large for one of these firms to handle individually.

(D) Use the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency in the solicitation and utilization of small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(v) The type of procurement instruments used, (e.g. fixed price contracts, cost reimbursable contracts, purchase orders, incentive contracts), shall be determined by the recipient but shall be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program or project involved. The "cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost" or "percentage of construction cost" methods of contracting shall not be used.

(vi) Contracts shall be made only with responsible contractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as contractor integrity, record of past performance, financial and technical resources, or accessibility to other necessary resources. Contracts shall not be made with firms or individuals whose name appears on the "Lists of Parties Excluded from Federal

Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs." USAID will provide the grantee with copy of this list upon request.

(vii) Recipients shall, on request, make available for USAID, pre-award review and procurement documents, such as request for proposals or invitations for bids, independent cost estimates, etc., when any of the following conditions apply:

(A) A recipient's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in this part, and

(B) The procurement is expected to exceed \$10,000.

(viii) The recipient shall document some form of price or cost analysis in its procurement files in connection with every procurement action. Price analysis may be accomplished in various ways, including the comparison of price quotations submitted, and market prices, together with discounts. Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of each element of cost to determine reasonableness, allocability, and allowability.

(ix) Procurement records and files for purchases in excess of the recipient's own small purchase threshold shall include the following at a minimum:

(A) Basis for contractor selection;

(B) Justification for lack of competition when competitive bids or offers are not obtained, and;

(C) Basis for award cost or price.

(x) A system for contract administration shall be maintained to ensure contractor conformance with terms, conditions, and specifications of the contract and to ensure adequate and timely follow up of all purchases. Recipients shall evaluate contractor performance and document, as appropriate, whether contractors have met the terms, conditions, and specifications of the contract.

b. The recipient shall include, in addition to provisions to define a sound and complete contract, the following provisions in all contracts. The following provisions shall also be applied to subcontracts.

(1) Contracts in excess of \$10,000 shall contain contractual provisions or conditions that allow for administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances in which a contractor violates or breaches the contract terms, and provide for such remedial actions as may be appropriate.

(2) All contracts in excess of \$10,000 shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the recipient, including the manner by which termination will be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such contracts shall describe conditions under which the contract

may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the contract may be terminated because of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor.

(3) All negotiated contracts (except those for less than the recipient's small purchase threshold) awarded by the recipient shall include a provision to the effect that the recipient, USAID, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to the specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

(4) In all contracts for construction or facility improvement awarded for more than \$100,000, the recipient shall observe generally accepted bonding requirements.

(5) Contracts, the principal purpose of which is to create, develop, or improve products, processes, or methods; or for exploration into fields that directly concern public health, safety, or welfare; or contracts in the fields of science or technology in which there has been little significant experience outside of work funded by the U.S. Government, shall contain a notice to the effect that matters regarding rights to inventions, intellectual property, and materials generated under the contract are subject to the regulations included in these grant provisions. The contractor shall be advised as to the source of additional information regarding these matters.

[END OF PROVISION]

5. *USAID ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES (SEPTEMBER 1998)*

a. Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services: USAID's policies on ineligible and restricted goods and services are contained in ADS Chapter 312. (See ADS 312)

(1) Ineligible Goods and Services. Under no circumstances shall the recipient procure any of the following under this award:

- (i) Military equipment,
- (ii) Surveillance equipment,
- (iii) Commodities and services for support of police or other law enforcement activities,
- (iv) Abortion equipment and services,
- (v) Luxury goods and gambling equipment, or
- (vi) Weather modification equipment.

(2) Ineligible Suppliers. Funds provided under this award shall not be used to procure any goods or services furnished by any firm or individual whose name appears on the "Lists of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs." USAID will provide the recipient with this list upon request.

(3) Restricted Goods. The recipient shall not procure any of the following goods and services without the prior approval of the Agreement Officer:

- (i) Agricultural commodities,
- (ii) Motor vehicles,
- (iii) Pharmaceuticals,
- (iv) Pesticides,
- (v) Used equipment,
- (vi) U.S. Government-owned excess property, or
- (vii) Fertilizer.

Prior approval will be deemed to have been met when:

- (i) The item is of U.S. source/origin;
- (ii) The item has been identified and incorporated in the program description or schedule of the award (initial or revisions), or amendments to the award; and

(iii) The costs related to the item are incorporated in the approved budget of the award. Where the item has not been incorporated into the award as described above, a separate written authorization from the Agreement Officer must be provided before the item is procured.

b. Source, Origin, and Nationality: The eligibility rules for goods and services based on source, origin, and nationality are divided into two categories. One applies when the total procurement element during the life of the award is over \$250,000 and the other applies when the total procurement element during the life of the award is not over \$250,000, or the award is funded under the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) regardless of the amount. The total procurement element includes procurement of all goods (e.g. equipment, materials, supplies) and services. Guidance on the eligibility of specific goods or services may be obtained from the Agreement Officer. USAID policies and definitions on source, origin and nationality are contained in 22 CFR 228, Rules on Source, Origin and Nationality for Commodities and Services Financed by the Agency for International Development, which is incorporated into this Award in its entirety. A copy will be provided upon request.

(1) For DFA funded awards or when the total procurement element during the life of the award is valued at \$250,000 or less, the following rules apply:

(i) The authorized source for procurement of all goods and services to be reimbursed under the award is USAID Geographic Code 935, "Special Free World," and such goods and services must meet the source, origin and nationality requirements set forth in 22 CFR 228 in accordance with the following order of preference:

- (A) The United States (USAID Geographic Code 000),
- (B) The Cooperating Country,
- (C) USAID Geographic Code 941, and
- (D) USAID Geographic Code 935.

(ii) Application of Order of Preference: When the recipient procures goods and services from other than U.S. sources, under the order of preference in paragraph (b)(1)(i) above, the recipient shall document its files to justify each such instance. The documentation shall set forth the circumstances surrounding the procurement and shall be based on one or more of the following reasons, which will be set forth in the recipient's documentation:

(A) The procurement was of an emergency nature, which would not allow for the delay attendant to soliciting U.S. sources,

(B) The price differential for procurement from U.S. sources exceeded by 50% or more the delivered price from the non-U.S. source,

(C) Compelling local political considerations precluded consideration of U.S. sources,

(D) The goods or services were not available from U.S. sources, or

(E) Procurement of locally available goods and services, as opposed to procurement of U.S. goods and services, would best promote the objectives of the Foreign Assistance program under the award.

(2) When the total procurement element exceeds \$250,000, (unless funded by DFA), the following applies: Except as may be specifically approved or directed in advance by the Agreement Officer, all goods and services financed with U.S. dollars, which will be reimbursed under this award must meet the source, (including origin) and nationality requirements set forth in 22 CFR 228 for the authorized geographic code specified in the schedule of this award. If none is specified, the authorized source is Code 000, the United States.

c. Printed or Audio-Visual Teaching Materials: If the effective use of printed or audio-visual teaching materials depends upon their being in the local language and if such materials are intended for technical assistance projects or activities financed by USAID in whole or in part and if other funds including U.S.-owned or U.S.-controlled local currencies are not readily available to finance the procurement of such materials, local language versions may be procured from the following sources in order of preference:

(1) The United States (USAID Geographic Code 000),

(2) The Cooperating Country,

(3) "Selected Free World" countries (USAID Geographic Code 941),

(4) "Special Free World" countries (USAID Geographic Code 899).

d. If USAID determines that the recipient has procured any of these specific restricted goods under this award without the prior written authorization of the Agreement Officer, and has

received payment for such purposes, the Agreement Officer may require the recipient to refund the entire amount of the purchase.

- e. This provision will be included in all subagreements which include procurement of goods or services which total over \$5,000.

[END OF PROVISION]

6. SUBAGREEMENTS (OCTOBER 1998)

- a. Subawards shall be made only with responsible recipients who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed agreement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as integrity, record of past performance, financial and technical resources, or accessibility to other necessary resources. Awards shall not be made to firms or individuals whose name appears on the "Lists of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs." USAID will provide the grantee with a copy of this list upon request.
- b. All subagreements shall at a minimum contain provisions to define a sound and complete agreement in addition to those that are specifically required by any other provisions in this award. Whenever a provision within this award is required to be inserted in a subagreement, the recipient shall insert a statement in the subagreement that in all instances where USAID is mentioned, the recipient's name will be substituted. If subagreements are being made to U.S. organizations, a suggested subaward format incorporating 22 CFR 226 and Standard Provisions will be provided.

[END OF PROVISION]

7. LOCAL PROCUREMENT (OCTOBER 1998)

- a. Financing local procurement involves the use of appropriated funds to finance the procurement of goods and services supplied by local businesses, dealers, or producers, with payment normally being in the currency of the cooperating country. Regardless of which source, origin, and nationality rules in paragraph (b) of the Provision entitled "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services" apply, these rules may be followed for local procurement. Rules on Ineligible and Restricted goods continue to apply.
- b. Locally financed procurements must be covered by source and nationality waivers as set forth in 22 CFR 228, Subpart F, except as provided for in the Standard Provision "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services," or when one of the following exceptions applies:
 - (1) Locally available commodities of U.S. origin, which are otherwise eligible for financing, if the value of the transaction is estimated not to exceed \$100,000 exclusive of transportation costs.

- (2) Commodities of geographic code 935 origin if the value of the transaction does not exceed the local currency equivalent of \$5,000.
 - (3) Professional services contracts estimated not to exceed \$250,000.
 - (4) Construction services contracts estimated not to exceed \$5,000,000.
 - (5) Commodities and services available only in the local economy (no specific per transaction value applies to this category). This category includes the following items:
 - (i) Utilities including fuel for heating and cooking, waste disposal and trash collection;
 - (ii) Communications - telephone, telex, fax, postal and courier services;
 - (iii) Rental costs for housing and office space;
 - (iv) Petroleum, oils and lubricants for operating vehicles and equipment;
 - (v) Newspapers, periodicals and books published in the cooperating country;
 - (vi) Other commodities and services and related expenses that, by their nature or as a practical matter, can only be acquired, performed, or incurred in the cooperating country, e.g., vehicle maintenance, hotel accommodations, etc.
- c. The coverage on ineligible and restricted goods and services in the standard provision entitled, "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services," also apply to local procurement.
- d. This provision will be included in all subagreements where local procurement of goods or services will be financed with USAID funds.

[END OF PROVISION]

8. PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA RELEASES (MARCH 2006)

- a. The recipient shall provide the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer one copy of all published works developed under the award with lists of other written work produced under the award. In addition, the recipient shall submit final documents in electronic format unless no electronic version exists at the following address:

Online (preferred):
<http://www.dec.org/submit.cfm>

Mailing address:
Document Acquisitions
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC)
8403 Colesville Road Suite 210

Silver Spring, MD 20910-6368
Contract Information
Telephone (301) 562-0641
Fax (301) 588-7787
E-mail: docsubmit@dec.cdie.org

Electronic documents must consist of only one electronic file that comprises the complete and final equivalent of a hard copy. They may be submitted online (preferred); on 3.5" diskettes, a Zip disk, CD-R, or by e-mail. Electronic documents should be in PDF (Portable Document Format). Submission in other formats is acceptable but discouraged.

Each document submitted should contain essential bibliographic elements, such as 1) descriptive title; 2) author(s) name; 3) award number; 4) sponsoring USAID office; 5) strategic objective; and 6) date of publication;

- b. In the event award funds are used to underwrite the cost of publishing, in lieu of the publisher assuming this cost as is the normal practice, any profits or royalties up to the amount of such cost shall be credited to the award unless the schedule of the award has identified the profits or royalties as program income.
- c. Except as otherwise provided in the terms and conditions of the award, the author or the recipient is free to copyright any books, publications, or other copyrightable materials developed in the course of or under this award, but USAID reserves a royalty-free nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for Government purposes.

[END OF PROVISION]

9. *NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS (MAY 1986)*

No U.S. citizen or legal resident shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded by this award on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, handicap, or sex.

[END OF PROVISION]

10. *REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMPLOYEES (JUNE 1993)*

- a. The recipient's employees shall maintain private status and may not rely on local U.S. Government offices or facilities for support while under this recipient.
- b. The sale of personal property or automobiles by recipient employees and their dependents in the foreign country to which they are assigned shall be subject to the same limitations and prohibitions which apply to direct-hire USAID personnel employed by the Mission including the rules contained in 22 CFR Part 136, except as this may conflict with host government regulations.

- c. Other than work to be performed under this award for which an employee is assigned by the recipient, no employee of the recipient shall engage directly or indirectly, either in the individual's own name or in the name or through an agency of another person, in any business, profession, or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned, nor shall the individual make loans or investments to or in any business, profession, or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned.
- d. The recipient's employees, while in a foreign country, are expected to show respect for its convention, customs, and institutions, to abide by its applicable laws and regulations, and not to interfere in its internal political affairs.
- e. In the event the conduct of any recipient employee is not in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, the recipient's chief of party shall consult with the USAID Mission Director and the employee involved, and shall recommend to the recipient a course of action with regard to such employee.
- f. The parties recognize the rights of the U.S. Ambassador to direct the removal from a country of any U.S. citizen or the discharge from this award of any third country national when, in the discretion of the Ambassador, the interests of the United States so require.
- g. If it is determined, under either (e) or (f) above, that the services of such employee shall be terminated, the recipient shall use its best efforts to cause the return of such employee to the United States, or point of origin, as appropriate.

[END OF PROVISION]

11. PARTICIPANT TRAINING (OCTOBER 1998)

- a. Definitions: A participant is any non-U.S. individual being trained under this award outside of that individual's home country.
- b. Application of ADS Chapter 253: Participant training under this award shall comply with the policies established in ADS Chapter 253, Participant Training (including TrainNet requirements), except to the extent that specific exceptions to ADS 253 have been provided in this award with the concurrence of the Global Bureau's Center for Human Capacity Development. (See ADS 253) (ADS 253 may be obtained by submitting a request to the Agreement Officer.)
- c. Orientation: In addition to the mandatory requirements in ADS 253, recipients are strongly encouraged to provide, in collaboration with the Mission training officer, predeparture orientation and orientation in Washington at the Washington International Center. The latter orientation program also provides the opportunity to arrange for home hospitality in Washington and elsewhere in the U.S. through liaison with the National Council for International Visitors (NCIV). If the Washington orientation is determined not to be feasible, home hospitality can be arranged in most U.S. cities if a request for such is directed to the Agreement Officer, who will transmit the request to NCIV through R&O/IT.

[END OF PROVISION]

**12. TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE)
(OCTOBER 1998)**

- a. Except as modified by the Schedule of this award, title to all equipment, materials, and supplies, the cost of which is reimbursable to the recipient by USAID or by the cooperating country, shall at all times be in the name of the cooperating country or such public or private agency as the cooperating Government may designate, unless title to specified types or classes of equipment is reserved to USAID under provisions set forth in the Schedule of this award, but all such property shall be under the custody and control of recipient until the owner of title directs otherwise or completion of work under this award or its termination, at which time custody and control shall be turned over to the owner of title or disposed of in accordance with its instructions. All performance guarantees and warranties obtained from suppliers shall be taken in the name of the title owner.
- b. The recipient shall prepare and establish a program, for the receipt, use, maintenance, protection, custody, and care of equipment, materials, and supplies for which it has custodial responsibility, including the establishment of reasonable controls to enforce such program. The recipient shall be guided by the requirements of 22 CFR Part 226.30 through 226.36.
- c. Within 90 days after completion of this award, or at such other date as may be fixed by the Agreement Officer, the recipient shall submit an inventory schedule covering all items of equipment, materials, and supplies under the recipient's custody, title to which is in the cooperating country or public or private agency designated by the cooperating country, which have not been consumed in the performance of this award. The recipient shall also indicate what disposition has been made of such property.

[END OF PROVISION]

13. PUBLIC NOTICES (JUNE 1993)

It is USAID's policy to inform the public as fully as possible of its programs and activities. The recipient is encouraged to give public notice of the receipt of this award and, from time to time, to announce progress and accomplishments. Press releases or other public notices should include a statement substantially as follows:

"The U.S. Agency for International Development administers the U.S. foreign assistance program providing economic and humanitarian assistance in more than 80 countries worldwide."

The recipient may call on USAID's Office of External Affairs for advice regarding public notices. The recipient is requested to provide copies of notices or announcements to the cognizant technical

officer and to USAID's Office of Legislative and Public Affairs as far in advance of release as possible.

[END OF PROVISION]

14. PROGRAM INCOME (OCTOBER 1998)

- a. The Recipient shall apply the standards set forth in this Provision to account for program income earned under the award.
- b. Program Income earned during the project period shall be retained by the recipient and, in accordance with USAID regulations, other implementing guidance, or the terms and conditions of the award, shall be used in one or more of the following ways:
 - 1) Added to funds committed by USAID and the recipient to the project or program, and used to further eligible project or program objectives.
 - 2) Used to finance the non-U.S. Government share of the project or program.
 - 3) Deducted from the total project or program allowable cost in determining the net allowable costs on which the U.S. Government share of costs is based.
- c. When the agreement authorizes the disposition of program income as described in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, program income in excess of any limits stipulated shall be used in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.
- d. If the terms and conditions of the award do not specify how program income is to be used, paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall apply automatically; program income in excess of the cost share amount may be applied in accordance with paragraph (b)(1). Recipients which are commercial organizations may not apply paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
- e. Unless the terms and conditions of the award provide otherwise, recipients shall have no obligation to the U.S. Government regarding program income earned after the end of the project period.
- f. Costs incident to the generation of program income may be deducted from gross income to determine program income, provided these costs have not been charged to the award and they comply with the applicable Cost Principles.
- g. Unless the terms and conditions of the award provide otherwise, recipients shall have no obligation to the U.S. Government with respect to program income earned from license fees and royalties for copyrighted material, patents, patent applications, trademarks, and inventions produced under an award. However, Patent and Trademark Amendments (35 U.S.C. 18) apply to inventions made under an experimental, developmental, or research awards.

[END OF PROVISION]

15. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JANUARY 2002)

Funds in this agreement may not be used to finance the travel, per diem, hotel expenses, meals, conference fees or other conference costs for any member of a foreign government's delegation to an international conference sponsored by a public international organization, except as provided in ADS Mandatory Reference "Guidance on Funding Foreign Government Delegations to International Conferences or as approved by the Agreement Officer.

[END OF PROVISION]

16. 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. The full text of the policy paper can be found at the following website:

http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ631.pdf

b. USAID therefore requires that the recipient not discriminate against people with disabilities in the implementation of USAID funded programs and that it make 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]

[END OF STANDARD PROVISIONS]

ATTACHMENT E

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION SUMMARY AND SIGNATURE PAGE

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:

Program/Activity Number: (TBD)

Country/Region: Africa (Global Health Bureau), in President's Malaria Initiative countries

Program Title: Malaria Communities Program (MCP)

Funding Begin: FY 2007 **Funding End:** September 30, 2011

IEE Amendment (Y/N): N

Current Date: March 19, 2007

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED:

Categorical Exclusion: X Negative Determination: X
Positive Determination: Deferral:

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS: (Place X where applicable)

CONDITIONS X

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

The activities under this Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) will provide support at the community level for malaria prevention activities. These activities will be carried out in collaboration with implementing partners for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The PMI activities themselves are covered under their own IEEs, Programmatic Environmental Assessments (PEA), country-level Supplemental Environmental Assessments (SEA), and Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plans (PERSUAP) and are not covered in this IEE.

A Categorical Exclusion is recommended for the following activities except to the extent that the activities directly affect the environment (such as construction of facilities), pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(1) and:

- a) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i), for activities involving education, training, technical assistance or training programs;
- b) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v), for activities involving document and information transfers;
- c) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(viii), for programs involving nutrition, health care, or family planning services except to the extent designed to include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, water supply systems, waste water treatment, etc.);
- (d) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(xiv), for studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries and organizations to engage in development planning.

- Provide information, education and communication (IEC), including household and community mobilization, to support IRS spraying activities

- Support promotion of intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women in government health facilities helping to increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive at least two doses of intermittent preventive therapy (IPT)
- Provide IEC aimed to support appropriate health seeking behavior and increasing early and effective treatment of malaria and treatment adherence
- Support community health workers in malaria community case management (i.e. home-based management of fever) activities and promoting correct and consistent use of ITNs by members of their community
- Build malaria prevention and promotional activities on to existing community-based HIV/AIDS programs

A **negative determination (with conditions)** is recommended per 22CFR216.3(a)(2)(iii) for the remaining activities that may be carried out under the MCP.

- Support for distribution and promotion of correct and consistent use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) in both routine and campaign settings in order to increase the overall number used by pregnant women and children under five
- Partner in the promotion and implementation of bednet retreatment campaigns

The conditions include that implementing partners adhere to the stipulations made in the USAID Africa Bureau’s Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Insecticide-Treated Materials in USAID Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa. If a need for net treatment or retreatment arises under his funding and is not already covered under the PMI activity, the USAID Health Team in the mission will draft and gain approval for a “Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan” (PERSUAP) for the ITN program.

For activities that involve collection, storage and disposal of biological samples, the program must make reasonable efforts to assure development and implementation of an adequate medical waste management program. Consult EGSSA (www.encapafrika.org) and utilize the Minimal Program Checklist (Annex A).

As required by ADS 204.3.4, the SO team managing this program must actively monitor ongoing activities for compliance with approved IEE recommendations, and modify or end activities that are not in compliance. If additional activities not described in this document are added to this program, then amended or new environmental documentation must be prepared. The SO team must also ensure that provisions of the IEE concerning mitigative measures and the conditions specified herein along with the requirement to monitor be incorporated in all contracts, cooperative agreements, grants and sub-grants.

APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED:

CLEARANCE:

Global Health Bureau Environmental Officer: signed 3/23/07 _____

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:

Program/Activity Number:

Country/Region: Africa (Global Health Bureau), in President's Malaria Initiative countries

Program Title: Malaria Communities Program (MCP)

Funding Begin: FY 2007 **Funding End:** September 30, 2011

IEE Amendment (Y/N): N

Current Date: March 19, 2007

1.0 BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITY/PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope of IEE

The purpose of this Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is to comprehensively review the activities USAID anticipates implementing across the Africa region under the Malaria Communities Program (MCP) (a program to complement activities undertaken as part of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)), and provide threshold determinations of environmental impact and conditions for mitigation if appropriate. This IEE is intended to fulfill the environmental review requirements of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) environmental regulations, found in 22CRF216.

The activities under this Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) will provide support at the community level for malaria prevention activities. These activities will be carried out in collaboration with implementing partners for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The PMI activities themselves are covered under their own IEEs, Programmatic Environmental Assessments (PEA), country-level Supplemental Environmental Assessments (SEA), and Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plans (PERSUAP) and are not addressed in this IEE.

1.2 Background

Malaria is one of the most common and serious tropical diseases. It causes at least a million deaths yearly, the majority of which occur in sub-Saharan Africa. More than half of the world's population is at risk of acquiring malaria, but young children and pregnant women have the highest risk of both malaria infection and malaria mortality. In addition to poverty and climate, other risk factors for malaria include poor quality health facilities and systems, drug and insecticide resistance for the pathogen and its vectors, and changing ecological conditions that support existence of the vectors at elevations that were previously malaria-free.

USAID's malaria program is part of the US government (USG) foreign assistance program and contributes to the USG goal of "Helping to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system." Malaria activities fall under Objective 3 - Investing in People, under the

Health Program, and they are reported on under the Malaria element 1.3. The goal of the PMI is to prevent 50 percent of malarial deaths in 15 of the worst-hit countries in Africa. For more information on the President's Malaria Initiative, see <http://www.fightingmalaria.gov/index.html>.

1.3 Description of Activities

The MCP was announced by First Lady Laura Bush on December 14, 2006, at the White House Summit to offer opportunities specifically aimed at fostering new partners, including local community-based and indigenous groups in PMI focus countries. The MCP seeks to award individual small grants to new partners, both US-based and organizations indigenous to Africa PMI-focus countries, to implement malaria prevention and control activities. The grants to be awarded under the MCP will include one or more of the following elements:

- Support for distribution and promotion of correct and consistent use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) in both routine and campaign settings in order to increase the overall number used by pregnant women and children under five;
- Partner in the promotion and implementation of bednet retreatment campaigns;
- Provide information, education and communication (IEC), including household and community mobilization, to support IRS spraying activities;
- Support promotion of intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women in government health facilities helping to increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive at least two doses of IPT;
- Provide IEC aimed to support appropriate health seeking behavior and increasing early and effective treatment of malaria and treatment adherence;
- Support community health workers in malaria community case management (i.e. home-based management of fever) activities and promoting correct and consistent use of ITNs by members of their community; and
- Build malaria prevention and promotional activities on to existing community-based HIV/AIDS programs.

MCP recipient organizations will work with and in direct complement to existing USAID partners who are associated with and have undergone environmental assessments according to the Agency's regulations and who are following these findings and determinations.

MCP recipients are not expected to procure commodities including those associated with pesticides under this Program, and such procurement is not covered by this IEE. Instead, recipients will partner with the host country government, PMI and other malaria control partners who are currently supporting the procurement and distribution of malaria commodities. PMI-funded activities will be covered by their own environmental compliance documents. MCP recipients will focus on complementing these efforts by supporting the non-commodity aspects of a comprehensive malaria program (i.e. health education and promotion, community mobilization, and extending direct beneficiary reach of the PMI-supported interventions).

2.0 COUNTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

The activities funded under the MCP will occur only in the 15 President's Malaria Initiative focus countries, as these community-based activities will directly complement the more commodity-focused PMI activities of bednet procurement and indoor residual spraying. The PMI activities themselves are covered under their own IEEs, Programmatic Environmental Assessments (PEA), country-level Supplemental Environmental Assessments (SEA), and Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plans (PERSUAP) and are not covered in this IEE. The countries selected for PMI activities were those with the highest malaria mortality, and are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. List of President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) countries

Angola	Benin	Ethiopia
Ghana	Kenya	Liberia
Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
Mozambique	Rwanda	Senegal
Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia

3.0 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDED THRESHOLD DECISIONS AND PREVENTION/MITIGATION ACTIONS

The Environmental Determination for the MCP falls into two categories, and is presented below in Table 2. The activities related to training, health promotion and community mobilization justify Categorical Exclusions, pursuant to 22 CFR §216.2(c)(1) and (2), because the actions do not have an effect on the natural or physical environment.

The remaining activities may involve insecticide-treated materials (ITM) and/or medical waste that are not already covered by PMI environmental compliance documents, so these activities justify a negative determination, with the conditions as described below and summarized in Table 2.

The Africa Bureau has prepared a document entitled *Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Insecticide-treated Materials (PEA ITM) in USAID Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa*, which describes the risks associated with the use of ITMs, including bednets and curtains. Health and environmental risks from the use of ITMs include potential exposure of humans and the environment during production, distribution, storage, use, and disposal of pesticides, and a certain amount of exposure of persons using ITMs to pesticide vapors released from the materials. The CTO must work with the PMI country teams and the MCP implementing partners to ensure that the risks to humans and the environment are minimized, and that adequate safety precautions are observed, by following the guidance provided in the PEA ITM which can be found on the web at http://www.afr-sd.org/documents/iee/docs/32AFR2_ITM_PEA.doc

The public health community has taken the issue of risk from ITM pesticides seriously, and effective guidance documents are already available as resources for ITM program managers. WHO’s Roll Back Malaria web site hosts a collection of WHO and other documents on all the RBM program issues, including those related to effective and safe use of insecticides in ITM programs. (See <http://mosquito.who.int>, multiple prevention, insecticide-treated materials). An excellent resource for all aspects of ITM program management, including avoiding environmental or health problems with this technology, is a manual prepared for the Malaria Consortium, titled, “Insecticide Treated Net Projects: A Handbook for Managers.”ⁱ

The CTO must also work with the PMI country health teams and their implementing partners to assure, to the extent possible, that the medical facilities and operations involved have adequate procedures and capacities in place to properly handle, label, treat, store, transport and properly dispose of blood, sharps and other medical waste associated with malaria diagnosis and treatment. The ability of the health teams to assure such procedures and capacity is understood to be limited by its level of control over the management of the facilities and operations that USAID PMI and MCP are supporting.

The USAID Bureau for Africa’s Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Activities in Africa (EGSSAA) Chapter 8, “Healthcare Waste: Generation, Handling, Treatment and Disposal” (found at this URL: <http://encapafrika.org/SmallScaleGuidelines.htm>) contains guidance which should inform the Team’s activities to promote proper handling and disposal of medical waste, particularly in the section titled, “Minimum elements of a complete waste management program.” The program is also encouraged to make use of the attached “Minimal Program Checklist and Action Plan” for handling healthcare waste, which was adapted from the above EGSSAA chapter and which should be further adapted for use in USAID/[country] programs. Another useful reference is “WHO’s Safe Management of Wastes from Healthcare Activities” found at http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/medicalwaste/wastemanag/en/

Table 2. Summary of Environmental Determinations and Conditions

Key Elements of Program/Activities	Threshold Determination & 22 CFR 216 Citation	Impact Issues & Mitigation Conditions and/or Proactive Interventions
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Key Elements of Program/Activities	Threshold Determination & 22 CFR 216 Citation	Impact Issues & Mitigation Conditions and/or Proactive Interventions
<p>1. Provide information, education and communication (IEC), including household and community mobilization, to support IRS spraying activities</p> <p>2. Support promotion of intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women in government health facilities helping to increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive at least two doses of intermittent preventive therapy (IPT)</p> <p>3. Provide IEC aimed to support appropriate health seeking behavior and increasing early and effective treatment of malaria and treatment adherence</p> <p>4. Support community health workers in malaria community case management (i.e. home-based management of fever) activities and promoting correct and consistent use of ITNs by members of their community</p>	<p>Categorical Exclusion pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(1) and:</p> <p>a) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i), for activities involving education, training, technical assistance or training programs;</p> <p>b) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v), for activities involving document and information transfers;</p> <p>c) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(viii), for programs involving nutrition, health care, or family planning services</p> <p>(d) 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(xiv), for studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries and organizations to engage in development planning.</p>	<p>No biophysical are interventions involved</p> <p>The categorical exclusion applies except to the extent that activities might directly affect the environment (such as construction of facilities, water supply systems, waste water treatment extent designed to include activities, etc.)</p>

Key Elements of Program/Activities	Threshold Determination & 22 CFR 216 Citation	Impact Issues & Mitigation Conditions and/or Proactive Interventions
<p>1. Support for distribution and promotion of correct and consistent use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) in both routine and campaign settings in order to increase the overall number used by pregnant women and children under five</p> <p>2. Partner in the promotion and implementation of bednet retreatment campaigns</p> <p>3. Build malaria prevention and promotional activities on to existing community-based HIV/AIDS programs</p>	<p>Negative Determination with Conditions 22 CFR 216.3 (a)(2)(iii)</p> <p>Deferred: Treatment or retreatment of nets</p>	<p>If provision of supplies will include insecticide treated bednets (ITNs), the USAID Health Team in the mission and their partner organizations will be required to use reliable brands of long-lasting treated nets and adhere to the stipulations made in the USAID Africa Bureau <u>Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Insecticide-Treated Materials in USAID Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa</u> .</p> <p>If a need for net treatment or retreatment arises under this funding and is not already covered under the PMI activity, the USAID Health Team in the mission will draft and gain approval for a “Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan” (PERSUAP) for the ITN program.</p> <p>For activities that involve collection, storage and disposal of biological samples, the program must make reasonable efforts to assure development and implementation of an adequate medical waste management program. Consult EGSSA (www.encapafrika.org) and utilize the Minimal Program Checklist (Annex A).</p>

4. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Monitoring and compliance measures

As required by ADS 204.3.4, the MCP CTO and implementing partners will actively monitor and evaluate whether environmental consequences unforeseen under activities covered by this Request for Categorical Exclusion arise during implementation, and modify or end activities as appropriate. If additional activities are added that are not described in this document, an amended environmental examination must be prepared.

All grants or other monetary transfers of USAID funds (e.g., subgrants) to support this program's activities must incorporate provisions that the activities to be undertaken will comply with the environmental determinations and recommendations of this IEE. This includes assurance that the activities conducted with USAID funds fit within those described in the approved IEE or IEE amendment and that any mitigating measures required for those activities be followed. USAID PMI missions are responsible for assuring that implementing partners have the human capacity necessary to incorporate environmental considerations into program planning and implementation and to take on their role in the Environmental Screening Process. Implementing partners should seek training as needed, such as through participation in the Africa Bureau's regional ENCAP training courses.

Implementing partners' annual reports and, as appropriate, progress reports shall contain a brief update on mitigation and monitoring measures being implemented, results of environmental monitoring, and any other major modifications/revisions in the development activities, and mitigation and monitoring procedures.

ⁱ Chavasse DC, Reed C, Attawell K. 1999b. *Insecticide Treated Net Projects: A Handbook for Managers*. London, England: Malaria Consortium, London School of Tropical Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.