

AWARD/CONTRACT		1. THIS CONTRACT IS A RATED ORDER UNDER DPAS (15 CFR 700)		RATING	PAGE OF PAGES 1 62
2. CONTRACT (Proc. Inst. Ident.) NO. AID-OAA-I-17-00008/AID-OAA-TO-17-00027			3. EFFECTIVE DATE See Block 20C	4. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQUEST/PROJECT NO. REQ-GH-17-000209	
5. ISSUED BY U.S. Agency for Int'l Development Office of Acquisition & Assistance 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW SA-44; Rm 569-B Washington DC 20523-7101		CODE M/OAA/GH/ID	6. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than Item 5) Not Applicable		CODE N/A

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., street, country, State and ZIP Code) ABT ASSOCIATES INC. 55 WHEELER ST CAMBRIDGE MA 02138-1192		8. DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> FOB ORIGIN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (See below)	
		9. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT PAYMENT	
		10. SUBMIT INVOICES (4 copies unless otherwise specified) TO THE ADDRESS SHOWN IN	
		ITEM	

CODE	FACILITY CODE		
11. SHIP TO/MARK FOR RRB USAID 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20523-7101	CODE WASHINGTON RRB	12. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY U.S. Agency for Int'l Development Office of Financial Mangement M/CFO/CMP 1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW SA-44; Rm 485-C Washington DC 20523-7101	CODE M/CFO

13. AUTHORITY FOR USING OTHER THAN FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION: <input type="checkbox"/> 10 U.S.C. 2304 (c) () <input type="checkbox"/> 41 U.S.C. 3304 (a) ()		14. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA (None)	
15A. ITEM NO	15B. SUPPLIES/SERVICES	15C. QUANTITY	15D. UNIT
			15E. UNIT PRICE
			15F. AMOUNT
Continued			

15G. TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONTRACT \$471,944,349.00

(X)	SEC.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE(S)	(X)	SEC.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE(S)
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	A	SOLICITATION/CONTRACT FORM		X	I	CONTRACT CLAUSES	33
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X	D	PACKAGING AND MARKING	17	PART IV - REPRESENTATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS			
X	E	INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE	18		K	REPRESENTATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS AND OTHER STATEMENTS OF OFFERORS	
X	F	DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE	19-27		L	INSTRS., CONDS., AND NOTICES TO OFFERORS	
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CONTRACTING OFFICER WILL COMPLETE ITEM 17 (SEALED-BID OR NEGOTIATED PROCUREMENT) OR 18 (SEALED-BID PROCUREMENT) AS APPLICABLE

17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR'S NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT (Contractor is required to sign this document and return <u>1</u> copies to issuing office.) Contractor agrees to furnish and deliver all items or perform all the services set forth or otherwise identified above and on any continuation sheets for the consideration stated herein. The rights and obligations of the parties to this contract shall be subject to and governed by the following documents: (a) this award/contract, (b) the solicitation, if any, and (c) such provisions, representations, certifications, and specifications, as are attached or incorporated by reference herein. (Attachments are listed herein.)		18. <input type="checkbox"/> SEALED-BID AWARD (Contractor is not required to sign this document.) Your bid on Solicitation Number _____ including the additions or changes made by you which additions or changes are set forth in full above, is hereby accepted as to the items listed above and on any continuation sheets. This award consummates the contract which consists of the following documents: (a) the Government's solicitation and your bid, and (b) this award/contract. No further contractual document is necessary. (Block 18 should be checked only when awarding a sealed-bid contract.)	
19A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print) Melissa B. Ashcraft, Vice President, Contract Operations		20A. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER Dwight Stephens	
19B. NAME OF CONTRACTOR BY  (Signature of person authorized to sign)	19C. DATE SIGNED 29 Sept 2017	20B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY  (Signature of the Contracting Officer)	20C. DATE SIGNED 9/29/17

CONTINUATION SHEET

REFERENCE NO. OF DOCUMENT BEING CONTINUED
AID-OAA-I-17-00008/AID-OAA-TO-17-00027

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NAME OF OFFEROR OR CONTRACTOR
ABT ASSOCIATES INC.

ITEM NO. (A)	SUPPLIES/SERVICES (B)	QUANTITY (C)	UNIT (D)	UNIT PRICE (E)	AMOUNT (F)
0001	BBFY: 2016 EBFY: 2017 Fund: GH-C OP: GH/ID Prog Area: A11 Dist Code: 936-6300 Prog Elem: A049 BGA: 997 SOC: 4100301 Vector Control IDIQ TO				

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SECTION B - SUPPLIES OR SERVICES/PRICES

B.1 PURPOSE

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Global Health, Office of Infectious Diseases requires support to the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) as described in Section C - Statement of Work.

B.2 CONTRACT TYPE AND SERVICES

This is a Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee/Completion contract. For the consideration set forth in the contract, the Contractor shall provide the deliverables or outputs described in Sections C and F and comply with all requirements.

B.3 TOTAL ESTIMATED COST, FIXED FEE, AND OBLIGATED AMOUNT

(a) The total estimated cost for the performance of the work required for this task order, exclusive of fee is [REDACTED]

(b) The maximum fixed fee is [REDACTED]

(c) The total estimated cost plus maximum fee is \$471,944,349.

(d) The total obligated amount available for reimbursement of allowable costs incurred by the Contractor (and payment of fee, if any) for performance under the task order is \$3,691,649.12. The Contractor must not exceed the aforesaid obligated amount in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (“FAR”) § 52.232.22, “Limitation of Funds,” incorporated by reference in Section I.1 of the basic IDIQ contract.

B.4 BUDGET

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Total Direct Labor	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<i>Salary</i>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<i>Fringe Benefits</i>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<i>Allowances</i>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Travel, Transportation and Per Diem	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Equipment	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Supplies	[REDACTED]					
Contractual*	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Other Direct Costs	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<i>Insecticide (Medium Programs)</i>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

<i>Insecticide (Large Programs)</i>	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Total Direct Charges	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Overhead	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Handling	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
G&A	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Total Indirect Charges	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Total Estimated Cost	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Fixed Fee	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Total Estimated Cost Plus Fixed Fee	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████

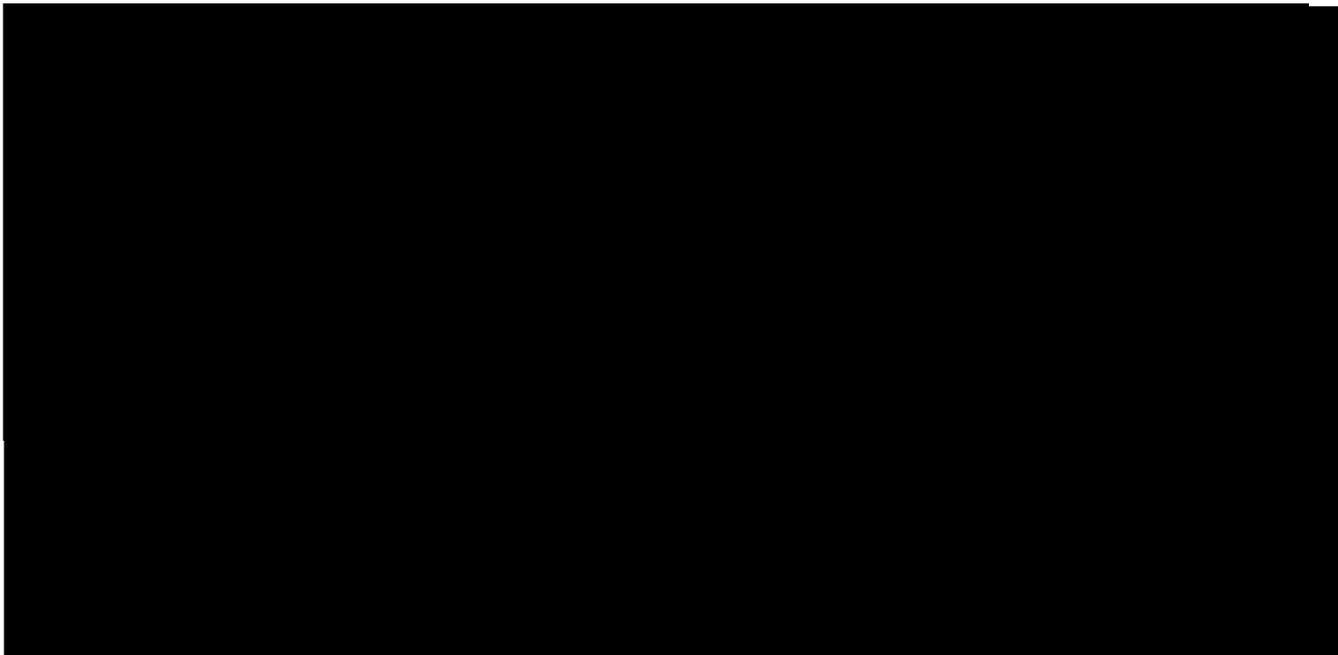
*Contractual cost line item will be updated post-award.

B.5 REIMBURSABLE COSTS

The U.S. dollar costs allowable will be limited to reasonable, allocable, and necessary costs determined in accordance with FAR § 52.216-7, “Allowable Cost and Payment,” FAR § 52.216- 8, “Fixed Fee,” FAR § 52.232-20, “Limitation of Cost,” and FAR § 52-232-22, “Limitation of Funds,” if applicable, and AIDAR 752.7003, “Documentation for Payment.”

B.6 INDIRECT COSTS

(a) Pending establishment of revised provisional or final indirect cost rates, USAID will reimburse allowable indirect costs on the basis of the following negotiated provisional or predetermined rates and the appropriate bases pursuant to the contractor’s current executed Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (“NICRA”):





USAID will not reimburse allowable indirect costs that exceed the indirect cost ceiling rates provided in Section B.8 of the basic IDIQ contract.

[END OF SECTION B]

SECTION C - STATEMENT OF WORK

C.1 PURPOSE

(a) Purpose: The purpose of this task order is to support PMI, as well as USAID Missions, Country Offices, and Bureaus with malaria programs, in planning and implementing IRS programs and other proven, life-saving malaria vector control interventions with the overall goal of reducing the burden of malaria in Africa. This task order will enhance USAID's ability to implement IRS and integrated malaria vector control programs on the ground through cost-effective commodities procurement and logistics systems, and access to technical expertise in countries affected by malaria.

C.2 BACKGROUND

Malaria prevention and control remains a major U.S. foreign assistance objective of the U.S. Government (USG). When it was launched in 2005, the goal of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) was to reduce malaria-related mortality by 50 percent across 15 high-burden countries in sub-Saharan Africa through a rapid scale-up of four proven and highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures: insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs); indoor residual spraying (IRS); accurate diagnosis and prompt treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs); and intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women (IPTp). PMI is an interagency initiative led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented together with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). USAID and PMI currently have malaria activities operating from 26 country/regional programs.

With the passage of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act in 2008, PMI developed a USG Malaria Strategy for 2009–2014. Consistent with this strategy and the increase in annual appropriations supporting PMI, four new countries in sub-Saharan Africa and one regional program in the Greater Mekong Subregion of Southeast Asia were added in 2011. In 2015, PMI launched a new Strategy for 2015-2020 that takes into account the progress over the past decade and the new challenges that have arisen. Activities to be implemented under this task order align with the goal of the PMI Strategy 2015-2020: working with PMI focus countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity towards the long-term goal of elimination. It is also in line with the goals articulated in the Roll Back Malaria Partnership's Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016-2030 and World Health Organization's Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030.

Malaria kills nearly half a million people each year and sickens hundreds of millions more. Both IRS and ITNs have been proven to be cost-effective, life-saving interventions in the fight against malaria in nearly all transmission settings. At present time, there is inadequate evidence to support malaria vector control other than by IRS and ITNs in *most* areas of PMI-supported countries. However, in pre-elimination settings, larviciding may be an effective tool to further reduce malaria transmission. Furthermore, in order to be responsive to the evolving landscape of vector control technologies, PMI stands ready to develop policy and technical guidance for use of new tools as they become available and receive WHO recommendation for malaria control.

The financial and technical contributions of PMI over the past decade have been a major catalyst in the remarkable progress that has been achieved to date. Since 2000, more than 6.2 million lives have been saved worldwide. PMI, in partnership with Ministries of Health (MOHs) and National Malaria

Control Programs (NMCPs) and in support of country-level strategic plans, is providing technical, managerial, and commodity support for IRS and integrated malaria vector control activities. PMI is committed to continuing its support of MOHs and NMCPs in achieving high coverage levels of vector control measures to ensure that malaria transmission levels are knocked down and kept down, while simultaneously expanding the capacity of MOHs and NMCPs to plan, execute, and monitor malaria vector control programs. PMI has been a global leader in supporting countries to implement IRS activities. With PMI's contributions, the number of people protected with IRS has increased from 2 million in 3 countries to more than 16 million across 13 PMI focus countries in FY 2015.

Under the previous Indoor Residual Spraying Indefinite Quantity Contract 2 (IRS IQC 2) and related task orders, the scope was focused solely on IRS. However, this task order builds on PMI's investments in IRS to date and is broadened to include an integrated approach to malaria vector control. This approach will help gain efficiencies and ensure complementarity in malaria vector control activities.

C.3 OBJECTIVES

(a) Objectives: The four main objectives of this TO are as follows:

(1) Objective 1: Direct implementation of and/or technical assistance for implementation of IRS and other proven, life-saving vector control interventions utilizing an integrated approach to malaria vector control programming.

(2) Objective 2: Support entomological and epidemiological monitoring and provide technical support for strategic decision making and deployment of vector control interventions for malaria control.

(3) Objective 3: Procure insecticides for IRS and support the delivery and storage of IRS and other malaria vector control products.

(4) Objective 4: Support innovation in vector control interventions for malaria control, including piloting of promising novel tools or approaches that have received WHO recommendation for malaria control or promising products with a strong evidence base to be considered by WHO for recommendation.

C.4 STATEMENT OF WORK

(a) General

The contractor under this task order must provide IRS and integrated malaria vector control services to the USAID/Washington Global Health Bureau and other USAID Bureaus, Missions, USAID Country Offices, and operating units as requested. The contractor must be prepared to provide, as requested by PMI or USAID Missions and other operating units, IRS related commodities procurement and logistical services; planning, organization, management, and implementation of IRS and integrated malaria vector control programs; USAID Mission requested host-country environmental impact assessments and compliance and monitoring assessments (as needed); organization of skills training and provision of ongoing supervision; long- and short-term technical assistance; and advisory and monitoring services to host country institutions (both governmental and non-governmental) to implement effective IRS and integrated malaria vector control programs.

(b) Contractor's Role

The contractor under this task order will work in collaboration with MOHs and NMCPs and other stakeholders to design, implement, and technically assist in IRS and/or integrated malaria vector control programs.

(c) Description of Functional Activities and Tasks

USAID anticipates a need for IRS and/or integrated malaria vector control services in approximately 22 PMI and non-PMI focus countries. The countries that are likely to request goods and/or services under this task order are: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For the purposes of this task order, countries have been divided into three categories: large, medium, and entomology only.

Large Programs (defined by programs with large-scale IRS campaigns (campaigns that target between 230,000 and 1 million structures)): Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Ghana.

Medium Programs (defined by programs with medium-sized IRS campaigns (campaigns that target between 10,000 and 230,000 structures)): Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe.

Entomology-Only Programs: Angola, DRC, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, and Nigeria

Other activities may include technical assistance for ITN distribution or ITN-related monitoring and evaluation, and, in limited pre-elimination settings, technical assistance for implementation of larviciding programs, as part of an integrated approach to malaria vector control.

The contractor must be prepared to implement IRS programs in multiple countries simultaneously within four months after award of contract, and provide technical support to countries on short notice. The contractor must also be prepared to simultaneously implement entomological monitoring and/or technical assistance for ITN distribution or ITN-related monitoring and evaluation, in countries where appropriate (the contractor does not need to be prepared to provide technical assistance for implementation of larviciding in the first year, as USAID is not currently supporting larviciding in any of its PMI focus or non-focus countries). Contractor performance will be evaluated against the measures of performance established in this task order and targets established in annual country-level work plans.

The contractor for this task order will support all elements of IRS and integrated malaria vector control programs, including but not limited to the following four objectives:

(1) Objective 1: Direct implementation of and/or technical assistance for implementation of IRS and other proven, life-saving vector control interventions utilizing an integrated approach to malaria vector control programming.

Illustrative tasks may include, but are not limited to:

i. Supporting implementation of all operational aspects related to IRS, either alone or in combination with other vector control activities. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Implementing, in collaboration with NMCPs and other local partners, effective IRS and

integrated malaria vector control programs. This includes selection of cost-effective, appropriate insecticides and ITNs, and timely deployment to maximize protection during transmission seasons.

- Providing operational management support (i.e. field supervision, operations planning, and day-to-day implementation management), and establishing efficient operations structures and systems.
- Collecting and analyzing routine project implementation data and establishing robust monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure accuracy of data collection and entry process through comprehensive trainings and supervision, using standardized procedures to minimize errors and facilitate timely reporting. Ensuring communication of data to host country governments, and other stakeholders in a timely manner and digestible format.

ii. *Technical assistance and planning support for targeting and deployment of IRS and other malaria vector control activities, including ITNs (micro-planning, training, etc.) and, in limited pre-elimination settings, larviciding, using an integrated approach. This may include, but not is not limited to:*

- Providing technical leadership and tailored assistance through expert consultancies, short and long term technical assistance visits, and training to host governments and/or non-governmental implementing partners, on designing, refining, and implementing effective IRS programs, either alone or in combination with other vector control activities. Technical assistance and planning support must be based upon best practices as defined by WHO guidelines, PMI Technical Guidance, and lessons learned from other countries. Such technical assistance must, to every extent possible, maximize the use of the growing cadre of local entomologists, and IRS and vector control experts that have been trained over the past ten years.
- Advising PMI and host country programs on where, when, and how best to target and deploy malaria vector control interventions, based on existing entomological and epidemiological data, in a strategic and integrated manner to ensure activities are complementary and appropriate. Customizing technical consultations and program support to meet evolving country needs at varying stages of malaria vector control implementation.

iii. *Ensure the safe and judicious use of insecticides and other malaria vector control products, including conducting environmental assessments, ensuring adherence to best practices, safe and appropriate waste disposal and monitoring of activities. This may include, but is not limited to:*

- Ensuring activities comply with all USG environmental regulations in accordance with 22 CFR 216; following the procedures set forth in the IEE, Integrated Vector Management for Malaria Vector Control PEA; and adhering to global best practices for environmental compliance (e.g., the PMI IRS Best Management Practices Manual).
- Preparing environmental assessments or amending existing environmental documentation (including country-level SEAs as needed) to describe country-level activities, conditions, and regulations.
- Conducting routine environmental compliance monitoring according to an approved Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and document observations and corrective actions in annual Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Reports

- (EMMRs). Ensuring activities adhere to safer use action plans to reduce environmental risk, including the safe and appropriate disposal of vector control waste, such as IRS insecticides.
- Collaborating with Ministries of Health, Environment, Agriculture, and other Ministries as appropriate, local non-governmental organizations, and other partners in the monitoring of vector control operations.
- iv. *Strengthen the capacity of NMCPs, vector control personnel, and other relevant institutions in the managerial, technical, supervisory, and evaluative functions related to implementation and management of IRS and other malaria vector control activities. This may include, but is not limited to:*
- Improving the technical and programmatic skills and capacity of host country NMCP staff and health personnel (at all levels) and other relevant institutions through short- and long-term technical assistance, training, mentoring, and supportive supervision.
 - Establishing (as needed), participating in, and providing technical feedback to country-level vector control advisory committees, or equivalent bodies to ensure country-level vector control data is disseminated and analyzed and country-level policies and procedures reflect the latest global guidance.
 - Developing capacity assessments and capacity building action plans, as requested, to ensure gaps, progress, and capacity building activities are documented and analyzed on a regular basis.
- v. *Promote gender equality across all facets of planning and implementation and collaborate with local governments to help build capacity and institutionalize the role of gender equality in malaria vector control activities. This may include, but is not limited to:*
- Facilitating appropriate training of project and host country government staff on gender integration in the context of vector control programs in each country.
 - Ensuring that women who participate in malaria vector control activities are protected (e.g., protecting pregnant women from exposure to insecticides, ensuring pregnancy is not grounds for termination of employment, providing gender-specific facilities within operational sites).
- vi. *Directly implementing or supporting local partners and/or existing community-based platforms in implementing SBCC and mobilization activities for IRS and other malaria vector control activities at multiple levels as appropriate. This may include, but is not limited to:*
- Door- to-door community mobilization, mass media, community dialogues, and/or other tools as appropriate to ensure that community members are supportive of malaria vector control activities being implemented in their communities. Engaging with national, regional, district and local leadership to ensure sufficient government involvement, awareness and participation in implementation of SBCC and mobilization activities.
 - Developing, adapting, and/or disseminating informational materials and tools related to the prevention of malaria and successful deployment of malaria vector control interventions.
 - Liaising with other SBCC partners in country to ensure appropriate messaging for interventions based on implementation type (i.e. interventions implemented alone, or

integrated messaging for a combination of activities being implemented together, such as IRS and ITNs).

(2) Objective 2: Support entomological and epidemiological monitoring and provide technical support for strategic decision making and deployment of vector control interventions for malaria control.

i. Implement, or support the implementation of, vector control monitoring activities (including entomological monitoring) to guide the deployment and assess the effect of IRS and other malaria vector control interventions. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Collecting and analyzing and/or providing support for the collection and analysis of entomological monitoring data (such as insecticide susceptibility, vector behavior, and net durability monitoring data) to measure the impact and inform deployment of malaria vector control activities.
- Collecting and/or analyzing epidemiological data, as requested, to monitor and inform vector control activities (e.g. compilation and analysis of routine HMIS data in targeted areas to determine impact of interventions).

ii. Support/update country-level insecticide resistance management, IRS or integrated malaria vector control strategies. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Developing, updating, or supporting the NMCP or local partners to develop or update country-level insecticide resistance management, IRS or integrated malaria vector control strategies that reflect the latest entomological and epidemiological data in-country and are consistent with global and/or USAID technical guidance, including the Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management (GPIRM), PMI Technical Guidance, and best practices. Ensuring country-level strategies are appropriate and actionable, and facilitating their successful implementation as appropriate.

iii. Build the capacity of NMCPs and local institutions to collect, analyze, and use data for strategic malaria vector control decision-making or leverage existing institutions. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Providing technical assistance, training, and mentoring of NMCPs and local institutions to enhance their capacity to collect, analyze, and use country level data for decision-making. Ensuring host country governments have access to the necessary data to make decisions, and are trained on how to properly assess the data for decision-making.

iv. Provide global technical leadership for IRS and other aspects of malaria vector control, including supporting the development of sound vector control policies and guidance. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Assisting PMI and technical and normative organizations (e.g., WHO, Roll Back Malaria Partnership working groups, etc.) with development of guidelines, policy input, and documentation of best practices on IRS and integrated malaria vector control management.
- Participating in and leading global forums (e.g. RBM Vector Control Working Group, Alliance for Malaria Prevention, innovation to impact (i2I), etc.) to advance technical discussion and development of evidence-based vector control policies and guidance that

reflect evolving country-level data and needs.

(3) Objective 3: Procure insecticides for IRS and support the delivery and storage of IRS and other malaria vector control products.

i. Establish a cost-effective global procurement mechanism for IRS insecticides and WHO recommended non-ITN malaria vector control products and execute all logistical aspects related to procurement, distribution and storage of IRS and other related malaria vector control commodities. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Procuring IRS insecticides and related malaria vector control commodities (exclusive of ITNs), such as entomological supplies, spray pumps, and protective equipment, and developing supply chain mechanisms that promote timely receipt, safe transport and storage of all malaria vector control commodities (inclusive of ITNs, as requested). This could include utilization of small businesses for procurement of locally available supplies as a cost-saving measure, if appropriate. Commodities will be managed using best practices to reduce environmental risk during transport and storage.
- Establishing robust inventory management and logistics systems, which include adequate safeguards to prevent leakage of vector control commodities.

(4) Objective 4: Support innovation in vector control interventions for malaria control, including piloting of promising novel tools or approaches that have received WHO recommendation for malaria control or promising products with a strong evidence base to be considered by WHO for recommendation.

i. Conduct operational research or monitoring for the scale up of promising new tools or new methods/approaches to existing tools that have received WHO recommendation for malaria control or promising products with a strong evidence base to be considered by WHO for recommendation. This may include, but is not limited to:

- As determined with PMI, piloting the scale-up of promising new approaches, tools and technologies to enhance existing vector control efforts.
- As determined with PMI, providing entomological support to gather evidence for new vector control interventions or modification of existing interventions (e.g., conducting field hut trials to evaluate new formulations of insecticides for IRS or new ITNs). Activities could involve local research institutions.

ii. Knowledge creation and sharing through dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, etc. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Disseminating program data, innovations, best practices and other appropriate data or lessons learned to other partners or international institutions for global reporting (e.g., disseminating entomological data to the African Network for Vector Resistance and IRS coverage data to WHO).

iii. Development and deployment of cost savings approaches. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Assessing cost-effectiveness of existing approaches and recommending innovative or novel approaches to achieve cost savings in the implementation of IRS and integrated

malaria vector control programs.

iv. *Cultivate public private partnerships. This may include, but is not limited to:*

- Actively engaging with private sector entities to establish public private partnerships (as appropriate) with the goal of increasing the quality and coverage of malaria vector control activities globally.

C.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The contractor must plan, implement and document a monitoring and evaluation component which will establish the effectiveness of the activity in entomological and epidemiological terms as well as results achieved.

The following minimum indicators must be included in the contractor's monitoring and evaluation plan:

- Number of people residing in houses sprayed (people protected by IRS, disaggregated by pregnant women and children under five)
- Percentage of houses targeted for spraying that were sprayed
- Number of houses sprayed
- Number of people trained in entomological monitoring
- Assessment of local vector susceptibility to insecticides, on at least an annual basis
- Determination of quality of IRS and/or insecticide decay on the local substrate
- Number of countries with a vector control strategy, including a plan for monitoring and managing insecticide resistance
- Capacity of local, regional, and/or national governments to conduct various aspects of the IRS program.
- Number of ITNs distributed, by channel (if support is requested by countries)
- Number of people trained to deliver malaria vector control interventions (disaggregated by intervention and gender)
- Number of people reached through SBCC messages related to the prevention of malaria

In some cases, where monitoring and evaluation mechanisms exist or where other implementing partners are collecting such information, the contractor will be responsible for gathering this information only.

The contractor must propose other indicators that will demonstrate project success, such as indicators measuring efforts in capacity building and information, education, and communication.

C.6 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The contractor is expected to achieve the following outcomes, however, USAID will not penalize the contractor for unforeseen circumstances outside of the manageable interest of the contractor that prevent or delay completion. It is expected that USAID will provide all background information needed to achieve the expected outcomes.

- IRS campaigns that are conducted cover at least 85% of targeted houses. Targeted houses are those houses identified by PMI as eligible and planned to be sprayed within a given geographic location. Targets will be provided annually based on PMI's Malaria Operational

Plans. For costing purposes, draft targets have been provided in Appendix J- 2.

- Environmental analyses (i.e., SEAs, Letter Reports, etc.) are completed and submitted at least 60 days prior to the commencement of planned activities (e.g., in advance of IRS campaigns) that are consistent with the Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Vector Control
- Completion of net durability studies which adhere to the methodologies outlined in PMI technical guidance, which is updated annually.
- IRS campaigns are completed without a stockout of insecticide in approximately 16 countries.
- Receipt in-country of IRS insecticides at least 15 days prior to the planned IRS start date. Planned start dates for IRS campaigns will be specified in annual, country-specific work plans.
- Development of supply chain systems to track vector control commodities from receipt in country to end use
- All vector control personnel are trained prior to the implementation of vector control activities.
- Operational research is conducted, as directed by PMI, which contributes to an evidence base for the deployment of vector control tools.

C.7 KEY PERSONNEL

Key personnel qualifications are as follows:

Project Director: The Contractor must designate a full-time Project Director who will serve as the main point of contact for the task order, providing vision, direction, leadership, and management for the project. S/he will serve as the Contractor representative for all issues, concerns, or problems. S/he will share responsibility for the success of the program with the IDIQ Director.

Project Director's Qualifications:

- A master's degree in public health or a related field.
- At least fifteen years of professional experience in the management of health-related activities in developing countries, with at least five years of experience working on malaria control programs (work specifically on vector control is preferred).
- Of those fifteen years, demonstration of increasing responsibility at progressive levels, including at least ten years of providing senior-level leadership (e.g., Project Director, Deputy Director) to programs of similar magnitude and complexity.
- Effective English oral and written communication skills is required.
- Ability to interact professionally in one or more of the following foreign languages (Spanish, Portuguese, or French) is preferred, but not required.
- Demonstrated knowledge of U.S. Government or international development organization policies and procedures as they relate to international development is desirable.

Technical Director: The Contractor must designate a full-time Technical Director who will work in collaboration with the Project Director in providing technical oversight of the program. S/he will ensure that the project activities are of high quality and adhere to PMI technical guidance and global policies best practices.

Technical Director's Qualifications:

- A master's degree in public health or a related field;

- At least ten years of senior-level experience in implementation of malaria vector control programs.
- Demonstrated capacity to operate within the malaria international community and function as a leader on matters of malaria control and prevention in developing countries.
- Effective English oral and written communication skills is required.
- Ability to interact professionally in one or more of the following foreign languages (Spanish, Portuguese, or French) is preferred, but not required.

Operations Director: The Contractor must designate a full-time Operations Director responsible for ensuring efficient operations, including but not limited to procurement, logistics, compliance, and overall supervision of operations.

Operations Director's Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in management, business, or related field.
- At least ten years of experience in operational management, including but not limited to procurement, logistics, compliance, and/or overall operational supervision, of large-scale, complex, international development assistance programs.
- Effective English oral and written communication skills is required.
- Proficiency in USAID regulations, including FAR and ADS.

[END OF SECTION C]

SECTION D - PACKAGING AND MARKING

D.1 BRANDING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MARKING PLAN

Task order branding implementation plan and marking plan are in accordance with Section D and Attachment J.3 Branding and Marking Plan of the IDIQ.

[END OF SECTION D]

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

E.1 INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE/RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

Task order inspection and acceptance of services, reports and other required deliverables or outputs are in accordance with Section E.2 the IDIQ.

[END OF SECTION E]

SECTION F - DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE

F.1 NOTICE LISTING CONTRACT CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This task order incorporates all clauses contained in Section F of the basic IDIQ contract.

F.2 PERFORMANCE PERIOD

The period of performance for the task order is for five years, from 9/30/2017 to 9/29/2022.

F.3 PLACE OF PERFORMANCE

Performance of this task order is worldwide.

F.4 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Evaluation of the contractor's performance must be conducted for each task order in accordance with the performance standards set forth in the task order, if any, the Contractor's overall performance toward achievement of the objectives in Section C and provision of deliverables in Section F of the task order, and the Contractor's compliance with all other terms and conditions of the IDIQ and task order. Each evaluation will be conducted jointly by the TOCOR and the TOCO, and must form the basis of the contractor's permanent performance record with regard to this Contract and task orders as required in FAR Part 42.15 and AIDAR 742.15.

The Contractor's performance will be evaluated annually and at contract completion, utilizing at minimum, the following factors:

- (i) Technical (quality of product or service), examples include, but are not limited to: spraying of at least 85% of targeted structures, completion of tasks as outlined in annual work plans (both core and country-level), quality of reports specified in Section F, etc.
- (ii) Cost control, examples include, but are not limited to: completing activities within the limits of budgeted work plans, etc.
- (iii) Schedule/timeliness, examples include, but are not limited to: timely delivery of reports specified in Section F, adherence to mobilization plan (year one assessment only), timely mobilization and response to USAID requests for technical assistance (upon COR concurrence and available funding), commencement of spray rounds within 30 days of targeted dates, etc.
- (iv) Management or business relations, including but not limited to: collaborative and proactive engagement with USAID staff, responsiveness to inquiries from USAID staff, etc.
- (v) Small business subcontracting (as applicable).
- (vi) Other (as applicable) (e.g., late or nonpayment to subcontractors, trafficking violations, tax delinquency, failure to report in accordance with contract terms and conditions, defective cost or pricing data, terminations, suspension and debarments).

Evaluations will be tailored to the task order type, size, content, and complexity of the requirement.

F.5 REPORTS AND DELIVERABLES OR OUTPUTS

In addition to the requirements set forth for submission of reports in Sections C, I and J, and in

the AIDAR clause 752.242-70, Periodic Progress Reports, the Contractor must submit required deliverables or outputs as specified in individual task orders to the COR specified in Section G with a copy to the Contracting Officer.

F.5.1 Task Order Reports/Deliverables

No.	Reporting Requirement	Submission Date
1	Mobilization Plan	30 calendar days from the task order effective date.
2	Annual Core Work Plan	<u>Initial Annual Core Work Plan</u> : 45 calendar days from the task order effective date. <u>Subsequent Annual Core Work Plans</u> : Within 30 days before the close of the previous work plan period.
3	Annual Country Work Plans	<u>Initial Annual Country Work Plans</u> : To be determined by TOCOR at a later date. <u>Subsequent Annual Country Work Plans</u> : Within 30 days before the close of the previous work plan period.
4	End of Spray Reports	Within 45 days of the end of each round of spraying.
5	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	45 calendar days from the contract effective date.
6	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Reports	Contingent on mitigation measures (see narrative below).
7	Supplemental Environmental Assessments/Letter Reports	At least 60 days prior to the start of the IRS campaign.
8	Final Task Order Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan	90 calendar days from the task order effective date.
9	Branding and Marking Plan	30 calendar days from the task order effective date.
10	Annual Performance Reports	Within 45 days of the end of the period being covered.
11	Operational Research Reports	Within 90 days of completion of each operational research activity.
12	Final Report	60 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance end date for the task order.
13	Financial Reports	<u>Accrual Reports</u> : Quarterly, no later than the 15 th of March, June, September, and December of each year, covering the period through the end of the reporting quarter. <u>Monthly Financial Reports</u> : within 20 days of the end of the month and must include,
14	Special Reports	As requested by the TOCOR or TOCO.

15	Demobilization and Close-Out Plan	At least 120 calendar days prior to the task order period of performance end date.
16	Bi-Annual Subcontract Reporting (Large Businesses Only)	April 30 and October 31 of each year.

1. Mobilization Plan

The Contractor must provide a Mobilization Plan to the TOCOR 30 calendar days from the task order effective date. The Mobilization Plan will articulate how the Contractor will immediately start implementation. The Mobilization Plan must also include a procurement plan for the first year of the task order.

2. Annual Core Work Plan

The Contractor must submit the Initial Core Work Plan 45 calendar days from the task order effective date. Subsequent core work plans will be due within 30 days before the close of the previous work plan period. Work plans will be limited to 30 pages (not including Annexes) and will include, at minimum: narrative descriptions of the planned activities, their expected timeline, estimated budget for completion, and a monitoring and evaluation plan. In addition, the Contractor must describe its strategy on locating and subcontracting with capable small business concerns to the maximum extent practicable. Further guidance on annual work plans will be provided at the time of the award.

3. Annual Country Work Plans

The deadline for Initial Country Work Plans will be TBD by the TOCOR. Subsequent annual country work plans will be due within 30 days before the close of the previous work plan period (e.g., submission of October 1, 2017 for a country whose work plan covers November 1, 2016 – October 30, 2017). Work plans will be limited to 30 pages (not including Annexes) and will include, at minimum: narrative descriptions of the planned activities, their expected timeline, estimated budget for completion, and a monitoring and evaluation plan. Further guidance on annual country work plans will be provided at the time of the award.

4. End of Spray Round Reports

For countries where the Contractor supports IRS technical and operational implementation, end of spray reports should be submitted to USAID within 45 days of the end of each round of spraying. At a minimum, these country-specific reports shall include:

- Mandatory M&E indicators listed above in Section C.5;
- Supervisory reports on key operational variables to allow a full assessment of the quality of work done by the spray teams;
- Description of capacity-building activities (e.g., trainings and technical workshops), as well as breakdown of responsibilities by the Contractor versus NMCP personnel or local organizations;
- Warehouse and use report reconciliations, as well as other operational measures to reliably account for insecticide use and disposal;
- Environmental monitoring and mitigation reports (see below for details) and any incident reports (such as vehicular accidents or pesticide poisoning among staff) and measures taken

- to remedy the situation;
- List of lessons learned and recommendations for future IRS implementation; and
- Analysis of entomological and epidemiological data (if applicable) and implications for IRS program.

5. Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

The Contractor must submit the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan 45 calendar days from the task order effective date.

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan must include:

- description of environmental threats
- mitigation actions to satisfy the Initial Environmental Examination
- monitoring indicators
- responsible parties and schedule for mitigation, monitoring, and reporting

The template for this plan is included in Section J.1 (IEE - Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control).

6. Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report

The Contractor must submit Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Reports based on the schedule for mitigation, monitoring, and reporting as described in the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, but no less than on an annual basis.

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Reports must be broken down by country and include:

- status of mitigation measures
- outstanding issues relating to required conditions

The template for this plan is included in Section J.1 (IEE - Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control).

7. Supplemental Environmental Assessments/Letter Reports

The Contractor must submit Supplemental Environmental Assessments and/or Letter Reports at least 60 days prior to the start of the IRS campaign. Templates for Supplemental Environmental Assessments and Letter Reports will be provided to the Contractor upon award. Processes for when to submit which environmental document, as well as what triggers the need for documentation, will be codified in USAID's *Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Integrated Vector Control* (available at <https://www.pmi.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/tools-curricula/usaaid-2016-update-to-programmatic-environmental-assessment-ivm-mvc.pdf>).

8. Final Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

As set forth in Section L.4.2, technical proposals must include a draft M&E plan that describes a plan for monitoring the performance of the task order against project targets over time. The contractor must submit a final M&E Plan to the TOCOR 90 calendar days from the task order effective date.

The M&E plan should contain:

- List of key program objectives, program outputs, and expected results (including but not limited to the minimum indicators specified in Section C.5)
- Definition and detailed description of the performance indicators to be tracked (performance indicator reference sheets) including: unit of measure; data source; justification/management utility; frequency and schedule for data collection; individual responsibility for data collection; and detailed plans for data analysis, review, reporting, and data use for decision making
- Data quality assessment approaches which will include routine assessment of data for validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, and integrity

The M&E Plan may be amended as necessary, but only with the approval of the TOCOR.

9. Branding and Marking Plan

The contractor will submit a Branding & Marking plan to the TOCOR for approval within 30 calendar days from the task order effective date.

10. Annual Performance Report

The Contractor will prepare and submit to the TOCOR an Annual Performance Report within 45 calendar days after the end of the first full fiscal year—and annually thereafter for each year of performance. Annual Performance Reports will summarize activities and results during the USAID fiscal year in relation to the approved Annual Work Plan. The Annual Performance Report must contain an executive summary and, at a minimum, include the following, but may include additional items at the request of the TOCOR:

- Progress by program area, including activities completed, benchmarks achieved, performance standards completed (using an indicator table using format developed by Contractor and approved by TOCOR to form part of the Annual Performance Report) since the last Annual Report;
- Problems encountered and whether solved or outstanding;
- Proposed solutions to new or ongoing problems;
- Success stories that highlight the impact of the project's work (if available);
- Documentation of best practices that can be taken to scale; and
- High-resolution photos that visually convey the story of the project's activities and impact.

11. Operational Research Report

The contractor must submit an Operational Research Report within 90 days of completion of each operational research activity that is undertaken through this task order. At a minimum, the report must include details on the operational research question, study methodology, key results, and conclusions. Formal updates on the status of operational research activities may be requested throughout the duration of the study to ensure the study's goals are being met.

12. Final Report

The Contractor will submit a Final Report 60 calendar days after the end date of the period of

performance end date for the task order. The Final Report will substitute for the Annual Progress Report in the final year of the contract. The Final Report must include the following, but may include additional items at the request of the TOCOR:

- Summary of activities;
- Summary of performance indicators and assessment of their relative usefulness;
- Highlights of accomplishments against Annual Work Plans;
- Final status of the results accomplished;
- Lessons learned during implementation;
- Suggested resolutions to the identified constraints;
- Recommendations for follow-on work that might complement the completed work;
- Names and contact information for individuals who were directly involved in the various phases of the program (e.g., planning, achieving, and assessing and learning) who would serve as good sources for additional information; and
- Charts and graphs that visually support the effect of the contract activities on performance management practices at USAID.

13. Financial Reports

The Contractor must submit the following financial reports to the TOCOR:

- (a) Accrual Reports: Accruals must include, but are not limited to the following: total amount obligated, total amount invoiced, total amount expended but not yet invoiced, and remaining unexpended funds. Accruals must be submitted quarterly, no later than the 15th of March, June, September, and December of each year, covering the period through the end of the reporting quarter. Accruals must be broken down by headquarters and individual countries.
- (b) Monthly Financial Reports: Financial reports must be submitted within 20 days of the end of the month and must include, at minimum: (a) total funds obligated to date by USAID into the task order; (b) total funds expended by the Contractor to date; and (c) pipeline (obligated funds minus expended funds). Financial reports must be separated by core funds and field support (and, of field support, broken down by country).

14. Special Reports

- (a) The IDIQ COR or the TOCOR may require monthly or more frequent reports with comprehensive documentation concerning the services provided. At a minimum, these reports must inform USAID about the progress of the transactions included in the Contractor's portfolio of planned projects, transaction opportunities that qualify for USG consideration and support, obstacles faced by private investors in taking the project to financial closure, and recommendations for how to overcome these obstacles.
- (b) The IDIQ COR or the TOCOR may require that the Contractor prepare and submit special reports concerning specific activities and topics of concern to the program and its implementation.
- (c) These special reports may include *ad hoc* information requests with short deadlines to which the Contractor must respond.
- (d) The Contractor must anticipate that many of the activities under individual task orders will

establish a requirement for specific deliverables. The Contractor must submit these deliverables based on the submission schedule established in the task orders.

- (e) The IDIQ COR, TOCOR, or the Contractor cannot establish a new deliverable or *ad hoc* report if it will cause the Contractor to exceed the funds allotted, the total estimated cost, or contradict any other contract clause.
- (f) The TOCOR may request trip reports that describe activities undertaken, individuals consulted, and any outcomes that resulted from all contract implementation-related visits that involve travel expenses funded through this Contract.
- (g) The IDIQ COR or the TOCOR may request “Strategy Development” or “Update Meeting Reports” related to implementation of activities. The Contractor will submit written documentation of all in-person meetings conducted with USAID within 14 calendar days of the IDIQ COR or the TOCOR’s request. Documentation must include the date and location of the meeting, list of attendees and titles, a summary of the discussion, and any decisions reached in the meeting, including next steps.

15. Demobilization Plan

The Contractor must submit the Demobilization Plan for TOCOR approval at least 120 calendar days prior to the task order period of performance end date. The Demobilization Plan will include a property disposition plan, a timetable for the phase-out of in-country operations, a delivery schedule for all remaining reports or other deliverables required under the task order, and a timetable for completing all required actions.

16. Subcontract Reporting (Large Businesses Only)

The Contractor must comply with the subcontract reporting requirements in FAR § 52.219-9. The Contractor must submit periodic reports which show compliance with its subcontracting plan. The Contractor must submit its report via the electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (“eSRS”) in accordance with the instructions on the website. The annual Subcontracting Report and the final Summary Subcontracting Report (“SSR”) are available online at <http://www.esrs.gov>.

The Contractor must track the work of the small businesses identified in the Subcontracting Plan against the Contractor’s proposed goals. The Contractor must submit the Subcontracting Report electronically via the eSRS within the deadlines specified in the above table. No separate SSR submission at the task order level is required via eSRS and, therefore, subcontracting plans are not required for individual task orders. 1 SSR is required at the IDIQ Contract level for all subcontract awards accomplished, (which is a roll-up of all task order awards with task order award numbers) and submitted to the IDIQ Contracting Officer via eSRS for review and acceptance.

When failure to meet the goals of the small business subcontracting plan as stated in Section H, Subcontracting, of the Contract, the Contractor must state in the report (either remarks field or separate letter) what good faith effort has been made to meet the goals; and/or future plan on how to improve small business opportunities for future task orders.

The Contractor must promptly notify the IDIQ Contracting Officer and the IDIQ COR of any problems, delays, or adverse conditions which materially impair the Contractor’s ability to meet the requirements of the IDIQ Contract.

F.6 KEY PERSONNEL

(a) The key personnel that the Contractor must furnish for the performance of this task order are as follows:

- Project Director – [REDACTED]
- Technical Director – [REDACTED]
- Operations Director – [REDACTED]

Project Director: The Contractor must designate a full-time Project Director who will serve as the main point of contact for the task order, providing vision, direction, leadership, and management for the project. S/he will serve as the Contractor representative for all issues, concerns, or problems. S/he will share responsibility for the success of the program with the IDIQ Director.

Project Director's Qualifications:

- A master's degree in public health or a related field.
- At least fifteen years of professional experience in the management of health-related activities in developing countries, with at least ten years of experience working on malaria control programs (work specifically on vector control is preferred).
- Of those fifteen years, demonstration of increasing responsibility at progressive levels, including at least ten years of providing senior-level leadership (e.g., Project Director, Deputy Director) to programs of similar magnitude and complexity.
- Effective English oral and written communication skills is required.
- Ability to interact professionally in one or more of the following foreign languages (Spanish, Portuguese, or French) is preferred, but not required.
- Demonstrated knowledge of U.S. Government or international development organization policies and procedures as they relate to international development is desirable.

Technical Director: The Contractor must designate a full-time Technical Director who will work in collaboration with the Project Director in providing technical oversight of the program. S/he will ensure that the project activities are of high quality and adhere to PMI technical guidance and global policies best practices.

Technical Director's Qualifications:

- A master's degree in public health or a related field;
- At least ten years of senior-level experience in implementation of malaria vector control programs.
- Demonstrated capacity to operate within the malaria international community and function as a leader on matters of malaria control and prevention in developing countries.
- Effective English oral and written communication skills is required.
- Ability to interact professionally in one or more of the following foreign languages (Spanish, Portuguese, or French) is preferred, but not required.

Operations Director: The Contractor must designate a full-time Operations Director responsible for ensuring efficient operations, including but not limited to procurement, logistics, compliance, and overall supervision of operations.

Operations Director's Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in management, business, or related field.
- At least ten years of experience in operational management, including but not limited to procurement, logistics, compliance, and/or overall operational supervision, of large-scale, complex, international development assistance programs.
- Effective English oral and written communication skills is required.
- Proficiency in USAID regulations, including FAR and ADS.

(b) The key personnel specified above are considered to be essential to the work being performed thereunder. Prior to replacing any of the specified individuals, the Contractor must immediately notify both the Contracting Officer and USAID Cognizant Technical Officer reasonably in advance and must submit written justification (including proposed substitutions) in sufficient detail to permit evaluation of the impact on the program. No replacement of key personnel must be made by the Contractor without the written consent of the Contracting Officer.

Note: Approval is not required for non-key personnel, unless their rates exceed the CDR in IDIQ Section B. or the ceiling rates for the local compensation plan for CCN personnel.

F.7 AUTHORIZED WORK DAY/WEEK

The Contractor is authorized a six-day work week. No overtime or premium pay is authorized under this task order.

[END OF SECTION F]

SECTION G - TASK ORDER ADMINISTRATION DATA

G.1 CONTRACTING OFFICER

U.S. Agency for International Development
Office of Acquisition and Assistance
Attn: M/OAA/GH, 568-E
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523-7900
Contracting Officer: Patricia Bradley

G.2 CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE (COR)

U.S. Agency for International Development
Bureau for Global Health
Kristen George
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC
20523-7900

G.3 CONTRACTOR'S PRIMARY POINT OF CONTACT

The contractor's primary point of contact is Melissa Ashcraft.

Abt Associates
Melissa Ashcraft
Vice President, Contract Operations
4550 Montgomery Avenue
Suite 800 North
Bethesda, MD 20814
lisa_ashcraft@abtassoc.com

G.4 PAYING OFFICE

The Contractor must submit invoices to the payment office indicated on the Cover Page of each task order. Generally, this will be the USAID Washington Office/Bureau or the USAID overseas field Mission from which the funds for the task order are provided or, for Missions without their own Controller, the regional office responsible for that Mission.

Electronic submission of invoices is required. Electronic invoices shall be submitted on an *SF-1034 Public Voucher for Purchase and Services Other Than Personal* to the Office of Chief Financial Officer to these email addresses: EI@usaid.gov; and OBLDOCCMP@usaid.gov with a cc: to the Task Order COR and Contracting Officer. The SF-1034 must be signed, and it must be submitted along with the invoice and any other documentation in Adobe PDF.

G.5 ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

Accounting Template: GH-HN Program Funds
BBFY: 2016
EBFY: 2017

Fund: GH-C
OP: GH/ID
Program Area: A11
Dist Code: 936-6300
Program Element: A049
Benefiting Geo Area (BGA): 997
SOC: 4100301
Amount Obligated: \$3,691,649.12

G.6 CONTRACTOR'S PAYMENT ADDRESS

Abt Associates
55 Wheeler Street
Cambridge, MA 02138-1168
Tel: 301-347-5915

G.7 TECHNICAL DIRECTION/RELATIONSHIP WITH USAID

(a) Technical Direction is defined to include:

- (1) Written directions to the Contractor which fill in details, suggest possible lines of inquiry, or otherwise facilitate completion of work;
- (2) Provision of written information to the Contractor which assists in the interpretation of drawings, specifications, or technical portions of the work statement;
- (3) Review and, where required, provide written approval of technical reports, drawings, specifications, or technical information to be delivered. Technical directions must be in writing, and must be within the scope of the work as detailed in Section C.

(b) The Contracting Officer, by separate designation letter, authorizes the COR to take any or all action with respect to the following which could lawfully be taken by the Contracting Officer, except any action specifically prohibited by the terms of this Contract:

- (1) Assure that the Contractor performs the technical requirements of the contract in accordance with the contract terms, conditions, and specifications.
- (2) Perform or cause to be performed, inspections necessary in connection with a) above and require the Contractor to correct all deficiencies; perform acceptance for the Government.
- (3) Maintain all liaison and direct communications with the Contractor. Written communications with the Contractor and documents must be signed as "Contracting Officer Representative" with a copy furnished to the Contracting Officer.
- (4) Issue written interpretations of technical requirements of Government drawings, designs, and specifications.
- (5) Monitor the Contractor's production or performance progress and notify the Contractor in writing of deficiencies observed during surveillance, and direct appropriate action to effect correction. Record and report to the Contracting Officer incidents of faulty or nonconforming work, delays or problems.
- (6) Complete Contractor Performance Reports (CPR's) every six to 12 months for task orders.
- (7) Obtain necessary security clearance and appropriate identification if access to Government facilities is required.
- (8) If to be provided, ensure that Government furnished property is available when required.

LIMITATIONS: The COR is not empowered to award, agree to, or sign any contract (including delivery or purchase orders) or modifications thereto, or in any way to obligate the payment of money by the Government. The COR may not take any action which may impact on the contract schedule, funds, scope or rate of utilization of LOE. All contractual agreements, commitments, or modifications which involve prices, quantities, quality, and schedules must be made only by the Contracting Officer.

(c) In the separately-issued COR designation letter, the CO designates an alternate COR to act in the absence of the designated COR, in accordance with the terms of the letter.

(d) Contractual Problems: Contractual problems of any nature that may arise during the life of the contract must be handled in conformance with specific public laws and regulations (i.e. Federal Acquisition Regulation and Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulation). The Contractor and the COR must bring all contracting problems to the immediate attention of the Contracting Officer. Only the Contracting Officer is authorized to formally resolve such problems. The Contracting Officer will be responsible for resolving legal issues, determining contract scope and interpreting contract terms and conditions. The Contracting Officer is the sole authority authorized to approve changes in any of the requirements under this contract. Notwithstanding any clause contained elsewhere in this contract, the said authority remains solely with the Contracting Officer. These changes include, but will not be limited to the following areas: scope of work, price, quantity, technical specifications, delivery schedules, and contract terms and conditions. In the event the Contractor effects any changes at the direction of any other person other than the Contracting Officer, the change will be considered to have been made without authority.

(e) Failure by the Contractor to report to the Contracting Office any action by the Government considered to be a change, within the specified number of days contained in FAR 52.243-7 (Notification of Changes), waives the Contractor's right to any claims for equitable adjustments.

(f) In case of a conflict between this contract and the COR designation letter, the contract prevails.

[END OF SECTION G]

SECTION H - SPECIAL TASK ORDER REQUIREMENTS

H.1 IDIQ CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This task order incorporates all clauses contained in Section H of the basic IDIQ contract.

H.2 AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services under this task order is 935 for the prime contract and its subcontractors.

H.3 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

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

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

An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been approved for this project and for activities to be undertaken herein (#GH-16-000220). The IEE contains a Positive Determination and a Negative Determination with Conditions for the range of activities to be conducted under this IDIQ and TOs. This indicates that some activities have the potential for significant adverse effects on the environment.

Accordingly, the contractor is required to follow the procedures of the Integrated Vector Management for Malaria Vector Control Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) and any amendments/revisions to the PEA. Appropriate country level environmental documentation (e.g. SIEE, SEA, etc.) will be developed and approved prior to the use of project funds in support of pesticide procurement or use, including the provision of technical assistance regarding pesticide selection and use, and pesticide training that involves handling of pesticides, per 22 CFR 216.3 (b) on USAID Pesticide procedures.

As part of work plan development (both core and country and both initial and annual work plans thereafter), the contractor, in collaboration with the USAID COR and Mission Environmental Officer or Bureau Environmental Officer, as appropriate, shall review all ongoing and planned activities under this contract to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.

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

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

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

[END OF SECTION H]

SECTION I - TASK ORDER CLAUSES

I.1 IDIQ CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

All clauses in Section I of the IDIQ apply.

[END OF SECTION I]

SECTION J - LIST OF DOCUMENTS, EXHIBITS AND OTHER ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT J.1 - INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

ATTACHMENT J.2 - FIELD SUPPORT CHECKLIST

[END OF SECTION J]

J.1 - INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA

Program/Activity Number	GH-16-000220
Program/Activity Title	Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ
Country/Region	Global
USG Foreign Assistance Framework	3 Investing in People 3.1 Health 3.1.3 Malaria, 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats
Period Covered	August 2017 – August 2024
Life of Project Amount	\$800 - \$900 million
IEE Amendment	No
IEE Prepared By	Kristen George, Health Development Officer, kgeorge@usaid.gov
Management Unit Contact Point	Kristen George, Health Development Officer

1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED

Categorical Exclusion		Negative Determination	X
Positive Determination	X	Exempt Justification¹	

Project does not cover the following activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of LLINs • Insecticide-Treated Nets requiring retreatment
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1.3. THRESHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS

Activity or Activity Category	Recommended Determination
Provide technical assistance or operational support for implementing larviciding programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, distribution, and/or storage of larvicides • Provision of operational support (e.g., training, supervision, community mobilization) for 	Negative determination with conditions

¹ Exempt activities only require a cover page with justification and clearance page

<p>larviciding programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for larviciding programs, as needed 	
<p>Provide technical assistance or operational support for distribution of US EPA-approved personal repellents for zika or other vector-borne disease control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, distribution, and/or storage of personal repellents • Provision of operational support (e.g., training, supervision, community mobilization) for personal repellents • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for personal repellents, as needed 	Negative determination with conditions
<p>Implementation of indoor residual spraying (IRS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, distribution, and/or storage of insecticides for IRS • Provision of operational support (e.g., training, supervision, community mobilization) for IRS • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for IRS 	Positive determination
<p>Provide technical assistance for development of rational polices for integrated vector control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for integrated vector control services (e.g., LLINs and IRS in combination) • Provision of technical assistance for development of country-level insecticide resistance management plans and vector control strategies 	Negative determination
<p>Implementation of integrated vector control services for malaria control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of operational support for IRS and LLIN campaigns (both through routine channels and mass campaigns) 	Positive determination

1.4.SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING MEASURES

The environmental determinations are subject to the following conditions: These requirements apply to implemented activities and all bureaus, missions, and management units that invest in the project. The requirements are summarized as follows:

1. The COR will provide each Implementing Partner (hereinafter IP), with a copy of this IEE and brief the IP on their environmental compliance responsibilities. During this briefing, the IEE conditions applicable to the IP's activities will be identified.
2. Global Health A/CORs are required to successfully complete the Global Health Environmental Management Course offered through the GH e-learning Center. Activity Managers are strongly encouraged to complete the GH Environmental training. When Global Health programs are found to have lapses in environmental compliance, Activity Managers will also need to complete the environmental training.
3. All IDIQ and TO contracts must follow the procedures of the Integrated Vector Management for Malaria Vector Control Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA), and/or the Programmatic Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for Zika (currently under development). Appropriate country-level environmental documentation (e.g., SIEE, SEA, etc.) will be developed and approved prior to the use of project funds in support of pesticide procurement or use, including provision of technical assistance regarding pesticide selection and use, and pesticide training that involves handling of pesticides, per 22 CFR 216.3 (b) on USAID Pesticide Procedures.
4. As part of Annual Work Plans, the IP, in consultation with the COR, shall review all ongoing and planned activities to determine if they are within the scope of this IEE. If activities outside the scope of this IEE are planned, the COR team shall assure that an amendment to this IEE addressing these activities is prepared and approved prior to implementing any new activities. Any ongoing activities found to be outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation shall be modified to comply or halted until an amendment to the documentation is submitted and approved.
5. Any human subjects research requires review in compliance with Federal regulations (22 CFR 225) and USAID policies (ADS303mab, RAA18. Protection of Human Research Subjects and ADS 200 Mandatory Reference, "Protection of Human Subjects in Research Supported by USAID"). The COR shall assure that the IP and sub-awardees demonstrate completion of all requirements for ethics review and adequate medical monitoring of human subjects who participate in research trials carried out through this agreement. If the COR is unsure whether a research activity qualifies as human subjects research, s/he will consult the GH Cognizant Human Subjects Officer. The GH BEO may request copies of documentation from the COR to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements of human subjects trials. All documentation demonstrating completion of required review and approval of human subjects trials must be in place prior to initiating any trials and cover the period of performance of the trial as described in the research protocol.
6. For countries where USAID will be supporting procurement or use of insecticides for IRS:
 - a. Each country must also submit an annual Letter Report, prior to initiating IRS activities (except in the year in which the SEA is developed). The Letter Report is considered a letter to the file, validating the existing conditions of the SEA. No clearance is required, as it is assumed that in country conditions remain the same. If a country will be switching from either the pyrethroid or carbamate class, to the organophosphate class, GH/BEO

signature is required the first time organophosphates will be used.

- b. Independent monitoring for environmental compliance must take place annually. Environmental review teams may include the IRS COR team, in country PMI team, Mission Health team, Mission Environmental Officer (MEO), Regional Environmental Advisor (REA) or USAID's environmental monitoring implementing partner.
- c. Implementing partners must adhere to PMI's *Best Management Practices for Indoor Residual Spraying*.
- d. In addition to following the procedures of the PEA, each country that will be supporting IRS implementation must do a Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) which includes an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP). The SEA should be valid for a period of five years, and should be written to cover all IRS eligible areas or malarious areas in the country. The SEA must be approved by the Mission Director, and cleared by the PMI Resident Advisor or Activity Manager, MEO, REA, AFR/BEO, and GH/BEO. The SEA must be in place prior to initiating IRS in any country.
- e. An environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) and annual environmental mitigation and monitoring reports (EMMRs) will be prepared for COR and Bureau Environmental Officer review and approval for each task order. The monitoring reports will document any deviations from the best practices or deficiencies identified in the environmental monitoring of the program and propose corrective actions to return the program to compliance. The EMMPs and EMMRs will be included in work plans and other annual project documentation as appropriate.

7. For countries where USAID will be supporting procurement or use of larval source management and/or personal repellents:

- a. One primary implementing partner will prepare and submit country-level supplemental environmental compliance documentation (e.g., SIEE, supplemental PERSUAP, etc.) prior to implementing larval source management or distributing personal repellents. The country-level supplemental documentation must be approved by the Mission Director, and cleared by the Activity Manager, MEO, REA, GH/BEO, and cognizant Regional Bureau BEO.
- b. The supplemental environmental documentation will contain country-specific EMMPs, which will be tiered from the programmatic EMMP under preparation. The EMMPs will be prepared for COR review and approval and GH BEO concurrence. The annual EMMRs will provide sufficient detail to demonstrate that mitigation measures were implemented and effective. The EMMRs will document any deviations from the best practices or deficiencies identified in the environmental monitoring of the program and propose corrective actions to return the program to compliance.

8. The IP will review the Programmatic PERSUAP for Zika control and implement the conditions of use for each approved insecticide including:

- a. Only insecticides with active ingredients (AIs) approved by the PERSUAP may be supported with USAID funds;
- b. The IP will be responsible for complying with the mitigation measures in the Programmatic EMMP and either completing or contributing to the completion of a

country-level EMMP which incorporates the mitigation measures and includes the roles, responsibilities and reporting requirements therein;

- c. The IP must establish and maintain an easily accessible documentation system that is available for review by the COR.

9. All activities will follow USAID guidance on Climate Risk Management. Program activities awarded after October 1, 2016 are subject to USAID/GH climate screening guidelines in order to comply with Executive Order (EO) 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development.

10. For countries where USAID will be supporting activities related to long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs)² as part of integrated malaria vector control services:

In all instances where it is within the authority or control of the IP to do so, it shall assure that:

- a. Only WHOPES-recommended LLINs are supported, and these nets are registered or approved for use in the subject country.
- b. Wherever relevant, the mitigation actions for LLIN activities established by the PEA are fully implemented.
- c. In all other instances, the IP shall work, promote and take all practicable steps to maximize adherence of the partners and programs it works with to these points.

11. Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes IP, sub-awardee, sub-grantee, or sub-contractor responsibility for compliance with all applicable host country laws and regulations. The IP and sub-awardee, -grantee, or -contractor must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. However, in case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern. Documentation showing evidence of host country consultation, where needed, will be maintained and attached to the IEE as evidence of host country consultation.

² In all instances hereafter, references to LLINs are to WHOPES-recommended LLINs only.

1.5. APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION AND MEASURES

1.5.1. Clearance:

	<u>8/29/16</u>
Elizabeth Fox Office Director, GH/ ^{ID} HIDN	Date

	<u>29 August 2016</u>
Julie Wallace Malaria Division Chief, GH/HIDN/MAL	Date

	<u>8/25/16</u>
Kristen George COR, GH/HIDN/MAL	Date
	
Brian Hirsch Africa Bureau Environmental Officer	Date

<u>via email</u>	<u>9/2/16</u>
Diana Shannon Latin America & Caribbean Bureau Environmental Officer	Date



Kristen George <kgeorge@usaid.gov>

LAC BEO Clearance with Requirement: New Vector Control IDIQ Initial Environmental Examination, with Zika

Diana Shannon <dshannon@usaid.gov>

Fri, Sep 2, 2016 at 11:24 AM

To: Kristen George <kgeorge@usaid.gov>

Cc: Robert Clausen <rclausen@usaid.gov>, Joe Torres <jtorres@usaid.gov>, Paul Schmidtke <pschmidtke@usaid.gov>, Brian Hirsch <bhirsch@usaid.gov>, Rachel Dagovitz <rdagovitz@usaid.gov>

Hello Kristen:

I reviewed the IDIQ IEE an note that there is limited definition of roles and responsibilities between DC and the Missions and REAs.

In light of the short deadline I am providing my BEO clearance with the understanding that you will initiate a discussions with the LAC REAs, MEOs and other appropriate Mission staff (copy to me) as activities move forward to define roles and responsibilities and to ensure effective activity planning, implementation (EMMPS, preparation of supplemental documents, etc), field monitoring, etc.

I am copying this to the REAs for involvement as this moves forward.

Thank you.

Diana E. Shannon
Bureau Environment Officer
Bureau for Latin America & the Caribbean
USAID, Washington DC
202-712-0861
dshannon@usaid.gov

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Kristen George** <kgeorge@usaid.gov>

Date: Mon, Aug 29, 2016 at 7:39 AM

Subject: Re: For Your Review: New Vector Control IDIQ Initial Environmental Examination

To: Diana Shannon <dshannon@usaid.gov>, Brian Hirsch <BHirsch@usaid.gov>

Diana & Brian,

Attached is a slightly revised IEE based on additional feedback from Rachel. The only change is the addition of the following statement on Pgs 3 & 14:

"Global Health A/CORs are required to successfully complete the Global Health Environmental Management Course offered through the GH e-learning Center. Activity Managers are strongly encouraged to complete the GH Environmental training. When Global Health programs are found to have lapses in environmental compliance, Activity Managers will also need to complete the environmental training."

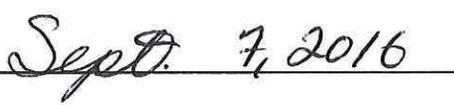
Looking forward to hearing back from you by this Friday.

Best,

Kristen

Kristen George, MPH | Health Development Officer | President's Malaria Initiative
USAID | Bureau for Global Health | Office of Health, Infectious Disease & Nutrition
2100 Crystal Drive | 10080A | Arlington, VA 22202
Office: [571-551-7424](tel:571-551-7424)
BB: [571-309-4094](tel:571-309-4094)
kgeorge@usaid.gov

1.5.2. Approved by:

	
Rachel Dagovitz Global Health Bureau Environmental Officer	Date

1.5.3. Distribution List:

Walter Knausenberger, Sr. Reg. Environmental Policy Advisor, AFR/SD/EGEA

Henry Aryeetey, Regional Environmental Compliance Advisor, USAID/West Africa

Dennis Durbin, Acting Regional Environmental Advisor, USAID/Southern Africa

David Kinyua, Regional Environmental Advisor, USAID/East Africa

SECTION 2: IEE SUPPORTING INFORMATION

2.1. PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA

Program/Activity Number	GH-16-000220
Program/Activity Title	Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ
Country/Region	Global
USG Foreign Assistance Framework	3 Investing in People 3.1 Health 3.1.3 Malaria, 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats
Period Covered	August 2017 – August 2024
Life of Project Amount	\$800 - \$900 million
IEE Amendment	No
IEE Prepared By	Kristen George, Health Development Officer, kgeorge@usaid.gov
Management Unit Contact Point	Kristen George, Health Development Officer

2.2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this document, in accordance with Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22 CFR 216), is to provide a preliminary review of the reasonably foreseeable effects on the environment of activities under the *Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ*, and on this basis, to recommend determinations and, as appropriate, attendant conditions, for these activities. Upon final approval of this IEE, these recommended determinations are affirmed as 22 CFR 216 Threshold Decisions and Categorical Exclusions, and conditions become mandatory elements of Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ implementation.

The focus of this project is to reduce the morbidity and mortality of malaria and other vector borne diseases like Zika, by implementing IRS and integrated vector control activities (inclusive of ITNs), larval source management, and procuring/distributing personal repellents. The expected duration of the project is August 2017 – August 2024 and the approximate project funding amount is \$800 - \$900 million. As with all IEEs, and in accordance with 22 CFR 216, this IEE reviews the reasonably foreseeable effects of these activities on the environment. On this basis, this IEE recommends a Threshold Decision and attendant conditions. This IEE is a critical element of a mandatory environmental review and compliance process meant to achieve environmentally sound activity design and implementation.

2.3. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

2.3.1. Background

Global Burden of Malaria. Malaria is responsible for a tremendous health and economic burden in sub-Saharan Africa and southeast Asia. Global annual cases stand at 214 million and deaths at an estimated 438,000³, of which 90% are in Africa and 85% are children under five. The economic burden of malaria is high, falling heavily on poor, rural populations. Malaria exacerbates the impacts of HIV/AIDs and interferes with educational attainment, and thus has effects lasting beyond the illness itself.

USG Commitment to Malaria Vector Control. Malaria prevention and control is a major foreign assistance objective of the U.S. Government (USG). The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which was launched in June 2005, represented a major expansion of USG resources for malaria control. Based on the 2008 Lantos Hyde United States Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act, PMI's goal was broadened to achieve Africa-wide impact by halving the burden of malaria in 70 percent of at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa. Under the PMI Strategy for 2015-2020, the USG's goal is to work with PMI-supported countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, towards the long-term goal of elimination. Preventive methods (indoor residual spraying and long-lasting insecticide treated nets) are two main interventions supported by PMI and are a critical component of PMI's strategy: PMI's Strategy fully aligns with the USG's vision of ending preventable child and maternal deaths and ending extreme poverty. PMI currently includes 19 focus countries in Africa and two focus countries and a regional program in the Greater Mekong Sub-region of Southeast Asia. PMI is an interagency initiative led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented together with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)⁴.

USG Commitment to Zika, and other Vector-Borne Diseases. Zika virus disease, a mosquito borne infectious disease was designated a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on February 1, 2016 by the World Health Organization (WHO). Though the symptoms of Zika virus disease are generally mild, including fever, rash and joint pain, there are devastating consequences if infected during pregnancy. Zika virus disease can cause severe brain defects, including microcephaly, where an infant's head and brain, are small and underdeveloped. There is no cure for these debilitating effects. Although Zika was first recorded in Uganda in 1947, the first cases of this current Zika epidemic were confirmed in Brazil in 2015. Since then, local transmission has been reported in several other Latin American countries, with a very high likelihood that it will continue to spread, since mosquitoes are ubiquitous.

The goal of the USG response to Zika in Latin America is to contain, reduce and prevent spread of Zika virus disease. The planned USG response includes: 1) an assessment of countries' capacity to monitor and control this vector borne disease; 2) the provision of equipment and technical expertise to build entomological capacity; and 3) assistance with the procurement, distribution and storage of commodities, and subsequent implementation of vector control strategies. These vector control strategies are larval source management and personal repellents. As a mosquito borne disease, Zika can be monitored by the same entomological monitoring techniques and use similar insecticide-based vector control measures as those used for malaria.

³ World Health Organization. 2015. World Malaria Report: 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/200018/1/9789241565158_eng.pdf

⁴ www.pmi.gov

Progress of Indoor Residual Spraying Activities. Significant decreases in malaria-related mortality have been linked to indoor residual spraying (IRS), distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets (LLINs), associated behavior change communication strategies, and other malaria prevention measures in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the WHO World Malaria Report 2015, the estimated number of global malaria deaths has fallen from approximately 985,000 in 2000 to 438,000 in 2015.⁵

Indoor residual spraying is a powerful tool for combatting malaria in locations where the primary mosquito vectors rest indoors, in areas of insecticide resistance, and as a supplement to LLINs to further reduce malaria burden. Indoor residual spraying programs have the ability to utilize four WHO-recommended classes of insecticides for use. Since progress made on malaria control is under threat by emergence of insecticide resistance and the limited number of insecticides approved for public health use, the ability to use a non-pyrethroid insecticide class for IRS is paramount.

In FY 2015, PMI supported IRS activities in 13 sub-Saharan African countries. Over 4 million structures were sprayed, protecting approximately 16 million people. In addition, over 36,000 people were trained to deliver IRS. Looking forward, PMI anticipates a similar level of support for vector control interventions such as IRS.

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

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

In FY 2015, PMI procured 42.3 million ITNs, the largest number of nets procured in one year since the launch of the Initiative. PMI's contributions represent approximately 20 percent of the 206 million ITNs that were delivered globally in 2015, second only to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Since the start of the Initiative, PMI has helped protect up to 420 million people from malaria infection with ITNs, by supporting the distribution of more than 213 million nets in PMI focus countries.

2.3.2. Description of Activities

Via USAID's Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ and task orders, implementing partners will support key vector control prevention activities for malaria and other vector-borne diseases (including Zika). The following may not be an exhaustive list, but appropriately characterizes the scope and nature of these supported activities:

1. Establish cost-effective supply chain mechanisms including procurement, distribution and

⁵ World Health Organization. 2011. World Malaria Report: 2010.p. 60.

storage of IRS, larval source management, and personal repellent related commodities (i.e. insecticide) and execute all aspects of logistical plans for activities related to the four main vector control strategies (inclusive of ITNs).

2. Implement safe and high-quality IRS and larval source management programs and provide operational management support (i.e. field supervision, operations planning, and day-to-day implementation management) and expert short- and long-term technical and administrative assistance for the implementation of all four vector control strategies, primarily in the PMI focus countries but also in other countries where USAID supports vector control measures (specified annually by USAID).
3. Technical assistance and planning support for targeting and deployment of IRS and other malaria vector control activities, including ITNs (micro-planning, training, etc.), using a strategic and integrated approach.
4. Safely deploy personal repellents for zika control.
5. Ensure quality control measures for commodities, operations, and monitoring are established and/or refined and implemented.
6. Contribute to global policy-setting and country-level policy development of evidence-based vector control and disseminate experiences and best practices.
7. Contribute to the collection and analysis of routine entomological and epidemiological data, in order to effectively monitor and promote evidence-based vector control interventions, including PMI or USAID-directed research and the piloting of relevant, novel tools/technologies.
8. Strengthen the capacity of NMCPs, health personnel and other relevant institutions in the managerial, technical, supervisory, and evaluative functions of all vector control strategies by engaging, training, and supervising personnel at the central, provincial, district, and community levels. In addition, ensure that planning and implementation of vector control interventions includes attention to gender considerations to protect women and children of targeted communities.

2.4. BASELINE INFORMATION AND APPLICABLE HOST COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS

2.4.1. Locations Affected

The Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ and task orders will be implemented worldwide. Currently the majority of USAID's PMI and non-PMI malaria funds are targeted in the 22 PMI and USAID malaria programs in sub-Saharan Africa⁶, in addition two country programs and a regional program in the Mekong. In addition, three new countries in sub-Saharan Africa⁷ are being proposed for inclusion in the Initiative. For Zika virus disease, USAID activities are currently focused in five Tier One countries in Latin America (Guatemala, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic), with the potential to expand to other countries in that region or worldwide based on the spread of the disease.

Activities will not be geographically limited and the IP will need to be prepared to work in other countries as needed. The geographic distribution of activities depends in large part on the PMI program, USAID Mission demand, and funding availability. Specific country conditions and baseline information will be captured in supplemental IEEs and SEAs.

⁶ Angola, Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

⁷ Sierra Leone, Cameroon, and Cote D'Ivoire. Burkina Faso is also proposed to transition from a USAID-malaria country to a PMI country.

2.4.2. Applicable Laws, Regulations and Policies

All countries that constitute potential markets or use areas for these pesticides have a pesticide registration and regulation process. Procurement or use of pesticides in USAID-funded activities is subject to USAID's pesticides procedures (22 CFR 216.3(b)).

The WHO's Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) is the WHO program currently charged with promoting and coordinating the testing and evaluation of pesticides for public health. While WHOPES is not a regulatory body, Member States often rely on WHOPES for the development of policies, strategies, and guidelines for the selective and judicious application of public health pesticides. In addition, WHOPES recommendations will often facilitate the country registrations. As such, while USAID is not required by US regulations to select insecticide products that have been recommended for use by WHOPES, USAID's procurement policies require a WHOPES recommendation in its environmental decision making criteria. Over the course of the next year, the functions carried out by WHOPES will be transferred to the WHO's Prequalification Program (PQP), which has been assessing the quality, safety, and efficacy for pharmaceuticals since 2001. When the transition has occurred, USAID policies will be updated to reflect a WHO PQP recommendation rather than a WHOPES recommendation.

2.5. EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The potential adverse impacts of vector control pesticides in the context of IRS, LLINs, and larviciding are detailed in USAID's Programmatic Environmental Assessment (MVC PEA)⁸. Inter alia, these risks include:

1. A variety of health risks to applicators and residents, including both acute poisoning and chronic effects.
2. Risks to non-target organisms, particularly aquatic organisms and beneficial insects.
3. Risks of contaminating surface and groundwater, including potable water sources, with poor spray control, mixing, clean-up or disposal practices.
4. Risks of "leakage" from vector control program stocks to uncontrolled use by smallholders, typically for non-vector control purposes.

The potential adverse impacts of larvicides are also described in the Programmatic PERSUAP for Zika (under development), as are the potential adverse impacts of personal repellents.

The MVC PEA specifies and the Programmatic PERSUAP for Zika will specify a set of measures to control these risks, including restrictions on the pesticides that can be used and required safer use practices; for IRS these practices are set out in PMI's *IRS Best Management Practices*, <https://www.pmi.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/tools-curricula/best-practices-indoor-residual-spraying-feb-2015.pdf?sfvrsn=4>.

While the Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ will not be procuring LLINs, it will promote their use in multiple ways. As such, any potential adverse impacts on the environment or human health resulting from increased use of LLINs must be considered by this IEE. The type of support the Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ will provide to LLIN use is considered support for pesticide use, and USAID's pesticide procedures (22 CFR 216.3(b)) therefore apply. The analysis set out by the MVC PEA satisfies the requirements of USAID's

⁸ <http://gemini.info.usaid.gov/egat/envcomp/repository/pdf/39185.pdf>

pesticide procedures.

2.6. RECOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Following from the analysis, the following determinations and conditions are recommended. USAID’s pesticide procedures are set out in 22 CFR 216.3(b). These procedures apply to any USAID “assistance for the procurement or use, or both” of pesticides. The procedures require, inter alia, that any such support be contingent on consideration of 12 factors set out in 216.3(b)(1)(i). These factors include, among others, US EPA registration status, toxicological risks (human and environmental), effectiveness, proposed methods of application and compatibility with target and non-target ecosystems. These factors must be addressed in an IEE, or, in specific circumstances, a more rigorous EA or PEA.

USAID has already determined that direct USAID support for at-scale field use of MVC pesticides for IRS and as embedded in LLINs receive a positive determination under 22 CFR 216, as described in the MVC PEA. (That is, such use presents in aggregate significant risks of adverse impacts on environment and/or health.) As noted above, USAID’s MVC PEA establishes the specific active ingredients that can be used in USAID/PMI-funded MVC efforts—and the restrictions that must be observed and safer use measures that must be implemented in the use of these products. It also requires and specifies the content of subsidiary (“supplemental”), country-level environmental reviews for IRS.

2.6.1. Recommended Determinations

Activity or Activity Category	Recommended Determination
Provide technical assistance or operational support for implementing larviciding programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, distribution, and/or storage of larvicides • Provision of operational support (e.g., training, supervision, community mobilization) for larviciding programs • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for larviciding programs, as needed 	Negative determination with conditions
Provide technical assistance or operational support for distribution of US EPA-approved personal repellents for zika or other vector-borne disease control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, distribution, and/or storage of personal repellents • Provision of operational support (e.g., training, supervision, community mobilization) for personal repellents • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for personal repellents, as needed 	Negative determination with conditions
Implementation of indoor residual spraying (IRS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, distribution, and/or storage of 	Positive determination

<p>insecticides for IRS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of operational support (e.g., training, supervision, community mobilization) for IRS • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for IRS 	
<p>Provide technical assistance for development of rational polices for integrated vector control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of monitoring and evaluation support for integrated vector control services (e.g., LLINs and IRS in combination) • Provision of technical assistance for development of country-level insecticide resistance management plans and vector control strategies 	Negative determination
<p>Implementation of integrated vector control services for malaria control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of operational support for IRS and LLIN campaigns (both through routine channels and mass campaigns) 	Positive determination

2.6.2. Recommended Conditions

The environmental determinations are subject to the following conditions: These requirements apply to all implemented activities and all bureaus, missions, and management units that invest in the project. The requirements are summarized as follows:

1. The COR will provide each Implementing Partner (hereinafter IP), with a copy of this IEE and brief the IP on their environmental compliance responsibilities. During this briefing, the IEE conditions applicable to the IP's activities will be identified.
2. Global Health A/CORs are required to successfully complete the Global Health Environmental Management Course offered through the GH e-learning Center. Activity Managers are strongly encouraged to complete the GH Environmental training. When Global Health programs are found to have lapses in environmental compliance, Activity Managers will also need to complete the environmental training.
3. All IDIQ and TO contracts must follow the procedures of the Integrated Vector Management for Malaria Vector Control Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA), and/or the Programmatic Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for Zika (currently under development). Appropriate country-level environmental documentation (e.g., SIEE, SEA, etc.) will be developed and approved prior to the use of project funds in support of pesticide procurement or use, including provision of technical assistance regarding pesticide selection and use, and pesticide training that involves handling of pesticides, per 22

CFR 216.3 (b) on USAID Pesticide Procedures.

4. As part of Annual Work Plans, the IP, in consultation with the COR, shall review all ongoing and planned activities to determine if they are within the scope of this IEE. If activities outside the scope of this IEE are planned, the COR team shall assure that an amendment to this IEE addressing these activities is prepared and approved prior to implementing any new activities. Any ongoing activities found to be outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation shall be modified to comply or halted until an amendment to the documentation is submitted and approved.
5. Any human subjects research requires review in compliance with Federal regulations (22 CFR 225) and USAID policies (ADS303mab, RAA18. Protection of Human Research Subjects and ADS 200 Mandatory Reference, "Protection of Human Subjects in Research Supported by USAID"). The COR shall assure that the IP and sub-awardees demonstrate completion of all requirements for ethics review and adequate medical monitoring of human subjects who participate in research trials carried out through this agreement. If the COR is unsure whether a research activity qualifies as human subjects research, s/he will consult the GH Cognizant Human Subjects Officer. The GH BEO may request copies of documentation from the COR to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements of human subjects trials. All documentation demonstrating completion of required review and approval of human subjects trials must be in place prior to initiating any trials and cover the period of performance of the trial as described in the research protocol.
6. For countries where USAID will be supporting procurement or use of insecticides for IRS:
 - a. Each country must also submit an annual Letter Report, prior to initiating IRS activities (except in the year in which the SEA is developed). The Letter Report is considered a letter to the file, validating the existing conditions of the SEA. No clearance is required, as it is assumed that in country conditions remain the same. If a country will be switching from either the pyrethroid or carbamate class, to the organophosphate class, GH/BEO signature is required the first time organophosphates will be used.
 - b. Independent monitoring for environmental compliance must take place annually. Environmental review teams may include the IRS COR team, in country PMI team, Mission Health team, Mission Environmental Officer (MEO), Regional Environmental Advisor (REA) or USAID's environmental monitoring implementing partner.
 - c. Implementing partners must adhere to PMI's *Best Management Practices for Indoor Residual Spraying*.
 - d. In addition to following the procedures of the PEA, each country that will be supporting IRS implementation must do a Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) which includes an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP). The SEA should be valid for a period of five years, and should be written to cover all IRS eligible areas or malarious areas in the country. The SEA must be approved by the Mission Director, and cleared by the PMI Resident Advisor or Activity Manager, MEO, REA, AFR/BEO, and GH/BEO. The SEA must be in place prior to initiating IRS in any country.
 - e. An environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) and annual environmental

mitigation and monitoring reports (EMMRs) will be prepared for COR and Bureau Environmental Officer review and approval for each task order. The monitoring reports will document any deviations from the best practices or deficiencies identified in the environmental monitoring of the program and propose corrective actions to return the program to compliance. The EMMPs and EMMRs will be included in work plans and other annual project documentation as appropriate.

7. For countries where USAID will be supporting procurement or use of larval source management and/or personal repellents:
 - a. One primary implementing partner will prepare and submit country-level supplemental environmental compliance documentation (e.g., SIEE, supplemental PERSUAP, etc.) prior to implementing larval source management or distributing personal repellents. The country-level supplemental documentation must be approved by the Mission Director, and cleared by the Activity Manager, MEO, REA, GH/BEO, and cognizant Regional Bureau BEO.
 - b. The supplemental environmental documentation will contain country-specific EMMPs, which will be tiered from the programmatic EMMP under preparation. The EMMPs will be prepared for COR review and approval and GH BEO concurrence. The annual EMMRs will provide sufficient detail to demonstrate that mitigation measures were implemented and effective. The EMMRs will document any deviations from the best practices or deficiencies identified in the environmental monitoring of the program and propose corrective actions to return the program to compliance.
8. The IP will review the Programmatic PERSUAP for Zika control and implement the conditions of use for each approved insecticide including:
 - a. Only insecticides with active ingredients (AIs) approved by the PERSUAP may be supported with USAID funds;
 - b. The IP will be responsible for complying with the mitigation measures in the Programmatic EMMP and either completing or contributing to the completion of a country-level EMMP which incorporates the mitigation measures and includes the roles, responsibilities and reporting requirements therein;
 - c. The IP must establish and maintain an easily accessible documentation system that is available for review by the COR.
9. All activities will follow USAID guidance on Climate Risk Management. Program activities awarded after October 1, 2016 are subject to USAID/GH climate screening guidelines in order to comply with Executive Order (EO) 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development.
10. For countries where USAID will be supporting activities related to long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs)⁹ as part of integrated malaria vector control services:

In all instances where it is within the authority or control of the IP to do so, it shall assure that:

 - a. Only WHOPES-recommended LLINs are supported, and these nets are registered or

⁹ In all instances hereafter, references to LLINs are to WHOPES-recommended LLINs only.

- approved for use in the subject country.
- b. Wherever relevant, the mitigation actions for LLIN activities established by the PEA are fully implemented.
 - c. In all other instances, the IP shall work, promote and take all practicable steps to maximize adherence of the partners and programs it works with to these points.

11. Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes IP, sub-awardee, sub-grantee, or sub-contractor responsibility for compliance with all applicable host country laws and regulations. The IP and sub-awardee, -grantee, or -contractor must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. However, in case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern. Documentation showing evidence of host country consultation, where needed, will be maintained and attached to the IEE as evidence of host country consultation.

a. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The COR, in consultation with the BEO, and the implementing partner will actively monitor and evaluate whether environmental consequences unforeseen under activities covered by this IEE arise during implementation and modify or end activities as appropriate. If additional activities are added that are not described in this IEE, an amended IEE must be prepared.

The implementing partner is responsible for submitting the environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) to the COR. The implementing partner has a flexible deadline to complete the EMMP but it is due no later than the Project Work Plan.

Annually, the Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control project, will use the environmental mitigation and monitoring reports (EMMRs) to review compliance with 22 CFR 216 and ADS 204.5 by documenting that the conditions specified in this IEE have been met for all activities carried out under this project. If conditions are not met, then corrective measures will be proposed. The Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control project will submit the EMMR on all activities within 60 days after the end of each fiscal year for the life of the project¹⁰, using the guidance and forms contained in the GH IEE BOP.

The EMMR must be completed by the implementing partner. The EMMRs are reviewed by the COR and BEO. Any sub-awards, sub-grants and sub-activities must incorporate provisions stipulating a) the completion of the annual EMMR and b) that activities to be undertaken will be within the scope of the environmental determinations and recommendations of this IEE. This includes assurances that any mitigating measures required for those activities be followed.

In addition, an annual screening must be conducted to determine whether activities under the Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control project contained in the IEE and CE remain within the project's scope. Changes to the project scope require an environmental review and possible amendments of the IEE and EMMP to reflect the new activities.

¹⁰ For EMMRs related to indoor residual spraying, the EMMR will be submitted as an annex to the End of Spray Report, which is due 45 days after the completion of the spray campaign.

**BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING TEMPLATE (EMMT)**

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Template (EMMT) consists of three sections:

- 1. Environmental Screening Form**
- 2. Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)**
- 3. Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report (EMMR)**

Revision Date: May 18, 2016

Version: 2.0

**Responsible Office: GH Office of
Policy, Programs and Planning**

File Name: EMMT

**PREVENTION OF MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES THROUGH VECTOR CONTROL
IDIQ**

Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Template (EMMT)

Part 1 of 3: Environmental Screening Form

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

Indicate which activities your organization is implementing.

Key Elements of Program/Activities Implemented		Yes	No
1	Education, Technical Assistance, or Training Includes: strategic planning, data analysis, technical consultation, surveys, knowledge and information transfer, meetings, technical material development, outreach programs, and training services.		

2	<p>Research and Development</p> <p>Includes: health-related research and development activities aimed at advancing knowledge and technology, including research and evaluation, monitoring and surveillance, programs, pilot studies, case studies, and assessments.</p>		
3	<p>Public Health Commodities</p> <p>Includes: procurement, storage, transportation, distribution, and disposal of public health commodities, including pharmaceuticals, nutritional supplements, chemicals (e.g., disinfectants, solvents, laboratory reagents, etc.), medical supplies, and family planning commodities (e.g., contraceptives, condoms, etc.).</p>		
4	<p>Small-Scale Construction or Rehabilitation</p> <p>Includes: hospitals, clinics, laboratories, voluntary and counseling testing centers, or training centers. Total surface area of the disturbed environment is under 10,000 square feet and less than \$200,000 total cost.</p>		
5	<p>Small-Scale Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Includes: pond and spring improvements and installation of hand-dug wells, individual or community latrines, hand-washing stations, and small-scale septic and leach field systems.</p>		
6	<p>Nutrition</p> <p>Includes: small crop production, food commodities logistics, aquaculture, horticulture, nutrient enrichment, poultry and small livestock, and dairy production.</p>		
7	<p>Vector Control</p> <p>Includes: procurement, distribution, or use of pesticide products such as insecticide-treated bednets, larviciding agents, and fumigants.</p> <p>NOTE: USAID uses USEPA's definition of pesticides, which includes "any substance intended for: preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. This includes herbicides, fungicides, plant regulators, and desiccants."</p>		
8	<p>Emergency Response</p> <p>Includes: coordination with outside organizations and technical experts, deployment of resources and response teams, and development of technical materials.</p>		

**Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases through Vector Control IDIQ
Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Template (EMMT)**

Part 2 of 3: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)

Category of Activity from Section 5 of the ___ IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of the ___ IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of the ___ IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring?	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
1. Education, Technical Assistance, Training						
2. Research and Development						
3. Public Health Commodities						
4. Small-Scale Construction						

Category of Activity from Section 5 of the ___ IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of the ___ IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of the ___ IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring?	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
5. Small-Scale Water and Sanitation						
6. Nutrition						
7. Vector Control						
8. Emergency Response						

Prepared by:

Signature _____

Date: _____

Name and Title _____

Reviewed and Approved by:

Signature _____

Date: _____

Agreement Officer's Representative/Contracting Officer's Representative

Concur:

Signature _____

Date: _____

GH Bureau Environmental Officer

**PREVENTION OF MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES THROUGH VECTOR CONTROL
IDIQ**

Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Template (EMMT)

Part 3 of 3: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report (EMMR)

List each Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMMP (EMMT Part 3 of 3)	Status of Mitigation Measures	List any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
1. Education, Technical Assistance, Training			
2. Research and Development			
3. Public Health Commodities			
4. Small-Scale Construction			
5. Small-Scale Water and Sanitation			
6. Small-scale Agriculture			
7. Vector Control			
8. Emergency Response			

Prepared by:

Signature _____

Date: _____

Name and Title

J.2 - FIELD SUPPORT CHECKLIST

REVIEW AND APPROVAL CHECKLIST FOR FIELD SUPPORT

ACTIVITY NAME _____

Labor*	\$ _____	<input type="text"/>
Fringe Benefits**	\$ _____	
Consultants	\$ _____	
Allowances	\$ _____	
Travel and Transportation	\$ _____	
Subcontracts	\$ _____	
Other Direct Costs	\$ _____	
Overhead**	\$ _____	
G&A**	\$ _____	
Subtotal	\$ _____	
Fixed Fee**	\$ _____	
<i>Total Estimated CPFF of Activity</i>	<i>\$ _____</i>	

* List of labor categories (or estimated daily rates) and Level of Effort (LOE) proposed for this activity.

<u>Labor Category</u>	<u>LOE</u>
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** TOCO will verify that indirect rates and fee do not exceed the established contract/task order ceiling rates.

Note: This is a sample budget which can be modified as needed.

Checklist for Field Support activity

- Total LOE for field support labor not exceeded
- No deviation from Task Order SOW
- Local Salaries are in accordance with the Local compensation plan
- Source Origin waivers are in place if necessary
- No new subcontracts are necessary

