



Issue Date: November 23, 2020
Deadline for Questions: December 7, 2020
Closing Date and Time: January 5, 2021, 5:00PM Harare Time

Subject: Notice of Funding Opportunity Number: 72061321RFA00001

Program Title: Zimbabwe Assistance Program in Malaria II (ZAPIM II)

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 98.001

Ladies/Gentlemen:

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

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

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

USAID may not award to an applicant unless the applicant has complied with all applicable unique entity identifier and System for Award Management (SAM) requirements detailed in Section D.6.f. The registration process may take many weeks to complete. Therefore, applicants are encouraged to begin registration early in the process.

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

Issuance of this notice of funding opportunity does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government nor does it commit the Government to pay for any costs incurred in preparation or submission of comments/suggestions or an application. Applications are submitted at the risk of the applicant. All preparation and submission costs are at the applicant's expense.

Thank you for your interest in USAID programs.

Sincerely,

Michelle Shirley
Agreement Officer

Table of Contents

SECTION A: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	4
SECTION B: FEDERAL AWARD INFORMATION.....	22
SECTION C: ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION	24
SECTION D: APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION.....	25
SECTION E: APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION	42
SECTION F: FEDERAL AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION.....	44
SECTION G: FEDERAL AWARDED AGENCY CONTACT(S)	48
SECTION H: OTHER INFORMATION	49
ANNEX 1 - STANDARD PROVISIONS	50
MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	50
REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	51
MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR NON-U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	54
REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR NON-U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	55

SECTION A: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

The purpose of the **Zimbabwe Assistance Program in Malaria (ZAPIM) II** is to provide comprehensive support for, and collaborative partnership with, the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Care (MOHCC) and National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) and to support the NMCP’s established strategy and goals as outlined for 2021-2025. ZAPIM II will contribute to attainment of the USAID Mission’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), 2nd Development Objective – *Increased number of Zimbabweans live longer and healthier lives*. This activity will specifically focus on progress in Intermediate Result 2.2 *Enhanced coverage of malaria control and elimination measures*. CDCS cross-cutting issues – gender, country ownership, youth, and governance – are special areas of concern to which all USAID programs should contribute and consider.

There are five principal objectives of ZAPIM II envisioned by USAID to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality in Zimbabwe. These objectives are defined as having been successful worldwide in malaria control and elimination guidance by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI). Achieving these objectives will require substantial efforts to increase the capacity of the MOHCC/NMCP and partners to independently and successfully design, implement, and monitor malaria activities at national, provincial, district, ward and community levels. In addition to the objectives outlined below, applicants to the ZAPIM II Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) are invited and encouraged to expand upon this package in innovative ways to support quality performance of the MOHCC/NMCP.

ZAPIM II Objectives

Objective 1: Improved quality of malaria case management and malaria in pregnancy (MIP)

Objective 2: Increased mosquito net ownership, access and consistent use

Objective 3: Increased preventative and health-seeking behaviors, including timely, quality diagnosis and treatment of malaria

Objective 4: Increased community capacity to prevent and treat malaria

Objective 5: Improved surveillance, monitoring and data analysis of malaria

USAID anticipates awarding one cooperative agreement with a five-year period of performance. Applicants are encouraged to consider partnerships with organizations with high-quality skills in malaria case management/MIP; long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) distribution; logistical systems distribution; social and behavior change communication; community empowerment; surveillance, monitoring and data analysis; and program evaluation through ad hoc assessments, reviews and studies.

1. Background

Country Context. Zimbabwe, once one of southern Africa’s most vibrant, productive, and resilient countries, has experienced a series of political and socio-economic crises over the past decade that have led to a decline in the standard of living and the deterioration of infrastructure and all business sectors. Zimbabwe has an estimated population of 14.2 million, with about 10 million living in rural areas. Approximately, 63 percent of all households live in poverty, and 16 percent live in extreme poverty.^[1]

The public health sector and health system, once also strong, have degenerated and are not fully functional. Over the last year, the health system in Zimbabwe has experienced human resources issues, including physician and nurse strikes, with low attendance by healthcare workers (1-2 days per week for staff). These issues were caused by severe economic pressures, such as new currency introduction and resultant hyper-inflation, followed by a series of unsuccessful economic policy measures that attempted to address the pressures. Consequently, access to quality health care and programs for maintaining good health have suffered. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) January 2020 Sector Highlights summarizes the consequences of the situation as follows: “This has left many patients unattended to and hundreds of pregnant women seeking help from unskilled birth attendants, with risk of death and morbidity in case of complications. In addition to the strike, the economic meltdown, and ongoing drought is having consequences on nutrition and health outcomes with need to monitor closely and take actions to avert a nutrition crisis, and outbreaks, especially cholera and typhoid fever that can further complicate the situation.”^[2]

In summary, Zimbabwe is experiencing high morbidity and mortality from a severely weakened and under-resourced health delivery system, with national government expenditure on health below recommended levels.^[3]

The full effect and magnitude of the novel coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on Zimbabwe’s already challenging situation is unknown at this time. However, it is expected to be a major external factor that interferes with daily life and challenges every institution in Zimbabwe. COVID-19 physical distancing and movement requirements have reduced the capacity of the health delivery system to deal with non-COVID-19 cases and reduced access to health services. For all malaria prevention and treatment activities, new USAID and PMI guidance on implementation will be developed taking COVID-19 transmission into account. In addition, the MOHCC will issue a series of COVID-19 requirements and guidance for activities in Zimbabwe, which will regulate health sector institutions and community interactions, including personal protective equipment, meeting size and physical distancing. Applicants for ZAPIM II should be aware of COVID-19 epidemiology and prevention guidelines and prepare to operate effectively within the environment.

Zimbabwe Malaria Situation. Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, bordered by Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, Botswana, and Namibia. It is divided into 10 provinces: Bulawayo Metropolitan, Harare Metropolitan, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Midlands. Each province is divided into districts which are further divided into wards and then to communities/villages. There are 63 districts and 1,980 wards in the country.

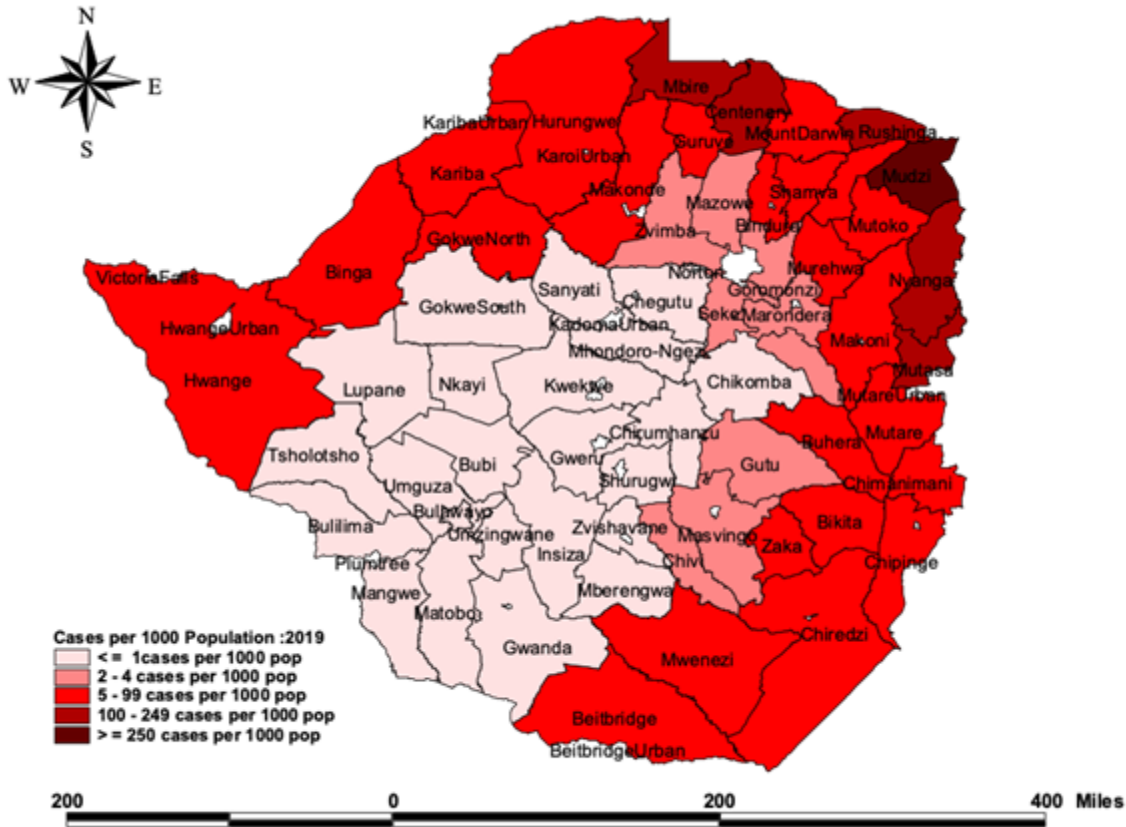
Zimbabwe is geographically and climatologically diverse. The Mafungabusa plateau (elevation average of 1,300 meters) covers most of the central area, also known locally as the High Veld. Around this plateau, the surrounding elevations gradually decrease, ranging between 1,200 to 600 meters above sea level. The differences in altitude are correlated with temperature variability and diverse climates. The central highlands experience the greatest rainfall, with the lower regions receiving the least rainfall. Zimbabwe has a tropical climate, with the hottest temperatures from September through October, followed by warm and wet weather in November through April, and cold and dry weather in May through August.

The diverse geography and climate result in heterogeneous malaria transmission. The country is divided into three different transmission zones based primarily on altitude. The areas of the north and south closest to sea level experience perennial transmission and are considered to have moderate to high malaria transmission. The majority (88%) of malaria endemic districts are located in these lowland areas. Areas to the north and south with mid-level altitudes demonstrate seasonal transmission, and the higher altitude areas across the center of the country demonstrate relatively low or no malaria transmission. The majority of malaria transmission season occurs from mid-November until May, during the warm and wet season. Malaria incidence normally peaks in April and May, with subsequent declines during June through August, when temperatures are colder. Dry conditions restrict mosquito breeding and transmission during September and October.

The majority (98%) of the malaria parasites found in Zimbabwe are *Plasmodium falciparum*, with *P. ovale*, *P. vivax*, and *P. malariae* occurring much more rarely. The predominant malaria vector is *Anopheles arabiensis* in most areas but *Anopheles funestus* appears to drive transmission in specific geographic locations. An estimated 67.5 percent of the population lives in areas that are at risk of contracting malaria.

Malaria risk stratification is depicted in Figure 1, with higher transmission illustrated by increasingly darker shading in the northeast, east, and southeast.

Figure 1: Malaria Transmission in Zimbabwe, Cases per 1,000 population, 2019



The NMCP uses the Annual Parasite Index (API) for malaria prevention and treatment intervention microplanning. The deployment of interventions, including vector control (LLINs and indoor residual spraying (IRS)), is targeted based on ward-level incidence data. Other interventions are allocated and planned at the district level. Zimbabwe has achieved elimination status in 28 districts, which are now implementing an elimination protocol that includes active case finding and foci investigation.

Zimbabwe has been implementing malaria control activities since 1949, beginning with IRS in the Mazowe Valley and surrounding areas, which continued up until the liberation war. Malaria control efforts resumed after independence in 1980 as a vertical programme under Blair Research Institute, now titled the National Institute of Health Research. In 2001, following a malaria baseline study, the NMCP was created. Subsequently, MOHCC developed National Malaria Strategic Plans 2001-2007, 2008-2013, extended to 2015 and 2016 – 2020.

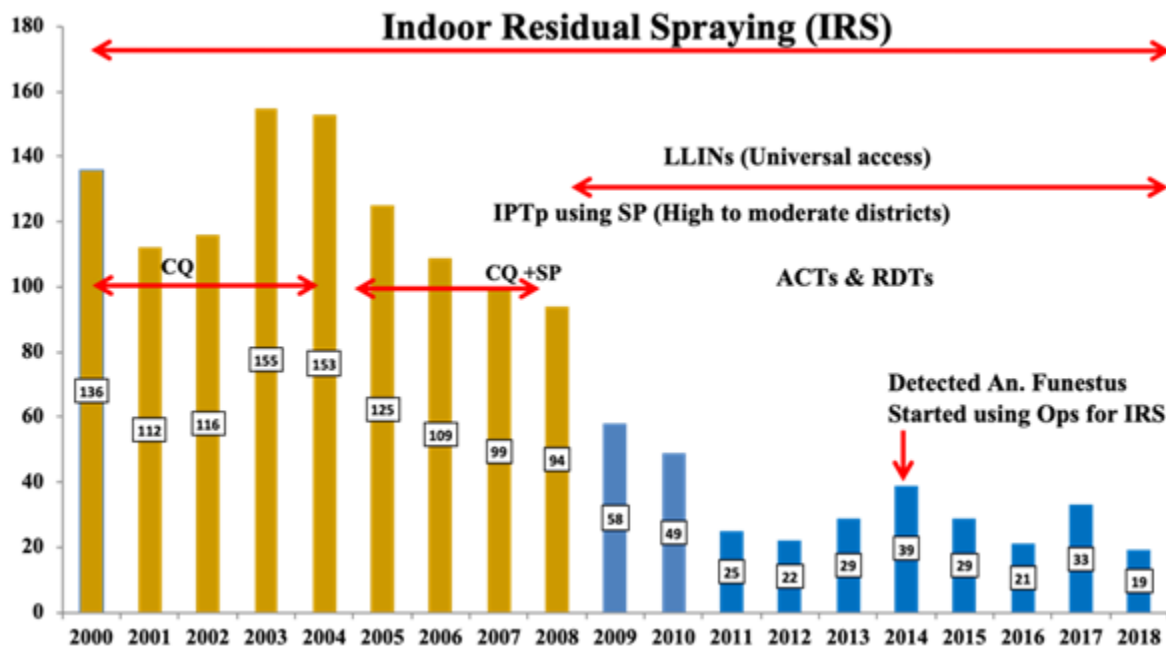
The MOHCC leads the health service delivery and the creation of policy and regulatory frameworks. The primary reference document that guides service delivery is the Public Health Act (15:17) of 2018. The MOHCC has delegated malaria control and elimination responsibilities and services to the NMCP. NMCP strategic plans have been guided by international and regional discussions, documents and strategies. Past plans sought to reduce malaria infection by focusing on specific interventions including: vector control (deployment of IRS and use of LLINs); larval

source management; environmental management and manipulation; personal protection; malaria diagnosis and case management (testing, treatment and supportive care); intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women (IPTp); malaria surveillance, monitoring and evaluation; operational research; epidemic preparedness and response; social behavior change (SBC); and, partnership coordination and integration.

In collaboration with malaria partners, Zimbabwe NMCP has made extraordinary progress through this multi-pronged approach within the past decade. Malaria incidence declined by 84 percent from 136/1000 population in 2000 to 22/1000 population in 2019. The reduction in incidence prompted the country to adopt a sub-national malaria elimination agenda launched in seven districts in Matabeleland South in 2012. Given the subsequent success of this approach, and in recognition of the growing regional momentum towards elimination through the Southern African Regional Development Consortium and the Elimination 8 Protocol, the NMCP expanded this progressive sub-national approach to accelerate towards zero local transmission to include the remaining southern districts, as well as selected districts in the central part of the country. By 2018, the number of elimination districts increased to 28.

Figure 2 shows Zimbabwe’s dramatic reductions in annual incidence during the 2000s, from a peak of 155 cases per 1000 population in 2003 to 49 cases per 1000 in 2010. However, in the last decade, malaria incidence has oscillated between 19 and 39 cases per 1000 persons, with no clear downward trend.

Figure 2: Zimbabwe Malaria Milestones 2000-2018



2. Relationship to USAID/Zimbabwe Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) and Results Framework 2016-2021

This activity is designed to be consistent with the CDCS’s aspirational goal:

“Inclusive, accountable governance and a healthy, engaged citizenry drive social, political and economic development with equal opportunity for all”



Three development objectives (DOs) feed into this goal, of which this activity will contribute to the second development objective:

“Increased numbers of Zimbabweans live longer and healthier lives”

This second development objective is premised on the hypothesis that if the burden of disease is reduced by strengthening health systems and addressing the leading causes of illness and death, then Zimbabweans will live longer and healthier lives. This activity will directly address one of the leading causes of illness and death and work to strengthen the MOHCC/NMCP health systems through the deployment of evidenced-based and innovative models to work toward the control and elimination of malaria.

3. Activity Purpose and Guiding Principles

The purpose of **ZAPIM II** is to provide comprehensive support for, and collaborative partnership with, the Zimbabwe MOHCC and NMCP and to support the NMCP’s established strategy and goals as outlined for 2021-2025.

- ZAPIM II will provide a **comprehensive, cohesive strategy for malaria control and exemplify internationally acceptable scientific standards in Zimbabwe**. Because malaria is a complex disease with a continuously adapting parasite and vectors and because malaria transmission is also influenced by the complexities of human behavior, a malaria strategy should include a full, balanced package of prevention and treatment. The ZAPIM II overall approach and annual activities should be comprehensive and cohesive in support of the NMCP’s current strategy and the priorities identified at the annual Zimbabwe malaria conferences. All ZAPIM II activities should be managed and carried out in a coordinated fashion that depicts one strong program. ZAPIM II staff should possess a combination of knowledge and experience in applying internationally acceptable scientific standards in all malaria programmatic areas. ZAPIM II staff should be a living

repository of information for NMCP and partners, continuously learning and participating in local and international fora.

- **ZAPIM II will routinely communicate and collaborate with PMI and NMCP.**

ZAPIM II staff should make a practice of communicating with PMI/Zimbabwe staff (and when needed with U.S.-based PMI staff) including dialogue on planning and implementing, and proactive updating on activity implementation and any challenges faced. NMCP Officers must be closely consulted and informed on the topics that they cover: case management, MIP, SBC, surveillance, monitoring and evaluation (SM&E), and vector control. ZAPIM II should contribute to the ongoing discussion and collaboration with the group of malaria partners that work with NMCP, including other Government of Zimbabwe entities (e.g. NIHR and National Pharmaceutical [NatPharm]) and other USG- and donor-funded projects in Zimbabwe. ZAPIM II should collaborate on activity planning, implementation, and documentation/report sharing on a regular basis. ZAPIM II should use creative approaches to work effectively with government partners and identify clear collaboration and consultation opportunities with partners in all areas of work.

- ZAPIM II resources will not be sufficient to support all malarious areas in Zimbabwe. Therefore, the primary geographic focus of ZAPIM II, determined in negotiation with NMCP, should be a **selection of high-burdened areas (districts) that need the most consistent resources to combat malaria transmission.** ZAPIM II should work with USAID and NMCP to include epidemiological analysis in selecting areas for malaria prevention and treatment activities over the life of the project. ZAPIM II should strive to make the greatest impact on decreasing malaria cases and deaths where they have been reported in Zimbabwe – a high burden/high impact approach. There is always a challenge in selecting the appropriate scale of targeted areas for implementation. Selecting too many could spread resources too thin, unless other funding sources can be leveraged. Therefore, ZAPIM II should work with USAID and NMCP to select the appropriate scale of target areas commensurate with available resources – staff, funding and time.

One of the NMCP strategic plan goals is to increase the number of elimination districts. Accordingly, in addition to focusing on the high burden/high impact approach to define the majority of geographic locations of ZAPIM II, PMI/Zimbabwe requests ZAPIM II to establish a small presence in one or more elimination districts. ZAPIM II will also provide technical assistance to NMCP in comprehensive and consistent elimination protocol implementation. Participating in one or more elimination district activities will offer ZAPIM II the full spectrum of participation in malarious zones in Zimbabwe.

- Over the past two years, PMI has embarked on a new initiative to prioritize, assimilate and utilize data routinely in all PMI-supported countries. Although Zimbabwe has always prioritized data-driven programming, ZAPIM II will be expected to **take data collection, analysis and use to a higher performance level.** All efforts to improve the quality and appropriate use of data in Zimbabwe should be done in partnership with NMCP and other partners, if relevant, using both known and innovative approaches. ZAPIM II should have exceptional expertise in malaria data management, analysis and presentation and be open

to exchanging their expertise with NMCP and partners. ZAPIM II should also ensure there is enough capacity on staff to design, conduct, and analyze assessments, surveys, and any operational research included in the annual work plans, with the goal of contributing to the improvement of malaria program research quality in Zimbabwe.

- ZAPIM II is expected to take an **innovative approach to the project's malaria work and in the selection of partnerships**. As mentioned above, WHO and PMI have defined and standardized approaches for malaria prevention and treatment and cross-cutting areas of work (for example, case management training, distribution of LLINs). However, USAID would like ZAPIM II to work with NMCP on innovative ways of performing standardized malaria prevention and treatment (for example, non-classroom, adult-learning training methods, alternate ways to distribute and encourage consistent use of LLINs or piloting a mass drug administration). In addition, USAID would like to see ZAPIM II explore new approaches and partnerships to solve existing problems and identify and address emerging issues, as part of malaria control and elimination activities (for example, outdoor biting protection in relevant geographic areas and improved housing protection against mosquito traffic). As Zimbabwe continues to decrease malaria incidence, new challenges will emerge and need solutions to be tested and documented.

4. Objectives, Illustrative Activities, and Illustrative Results

In response to the findings of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS), and lessons learned from the USAID partners since 2012, as well as consultations with the Malaria Operational Plan (MOP) team, MOHCC/NMCP, and other donors, USAID designed ZAPIM II to continue to support the NMCP strategy by maintaining high-quality, effective prevention and treatment activities. This includes maintaining the scale-up of new interventions (e.g. LLIN routine distribution and case management), increasing the quality of malaria case management through traditional training and supervision and innovative approaches, strengthening the quality, analysis and use of national malaria surveillance data, embarking on high-quality operational research activities (including therapeutic efficacy studies), and establishing new activities to support malaria control in the context of changing malaria epidemiology in Zimbabwe.

Objective 1: Improved quality of case management of malaria and MIP

ZAPIM II will support NMCP/Zimbabwe to implement **malaria case management** and provide a package of **prevention and treatment services specifically for pregnant women** in targeted high-risk malaria areas. ZAPIM II should build on the progress of NMCP and the Zimbabwe Assistance Program in Malaria (ZAPIM) to instill quality into the performance of malaria case management.

ZAPIM II will assist MOHCC/NMCP and partners to **maintain an accounting by cadre of healthcare workers that have achieved a set of standardized skills in malaria case management/MIP** either through recent training and/or achievement of a set of knowledge/skills. ZAPIM II will work with NMCP and partners to use and refine a standardized set of skills that can be measured via pre- and post-intervention tests and skills and knowledge observed during supportive supervision and mentoring. ZAPIM II should continue to use, and assist other NMCP

partners to use, the TrainSMART database. In addition, ZAPIM II should work with NMCP and other MOHCC departments to use TrainSMART data sets to identify individuals and cadres that should be targeted for case management training and refresher interventions. Maintaining up-to-date records will help to encourage transparency, efficiency and understanding about the knowledge levels of health care workers and their training and supervision needs.

One way of achieving quality case management/MIP is to continue to **support traditional, classroom-style training for those who need it and to deploy other methods of training, such as on-the-job training and virtual training**. ZAPIM II will support malaria case management/MIP training, as needed, and quantify when training events need to occur for which cadres. Training should cover a wide variety of cadres that provide malaria service delivery in Zimbabwe, including facility health workers, Nurse Aides and community level care providers that the NMCP identifies as priority, such as Village Health Workers and School Health Coordinators. ZAPIM II will work closely with NMCP and other partners to identify training priorities. ZAPIM II should work with NMCP and partners to use a wide variety of training methods in Zimbabwe, including traditional and non-traditional methods, with a focus on methodologies that will foster adult learning

Another way of supporting quality case management/MIP is to practice **supportive supervision and mentoring** of staff conducting malaria case management/MIP. ZAPIM II will provide technical assistance to NMCP and partners in malaria case management/MIP supportive supervision and mentoring, building on ZAPIM's success and providing additional support where it's most relevant. ZAPIM II will work with NMCP and the Malaria Case Management Sub-Committee to conduct a program of supportive supervision and mentorship among staff that diagnoses and treats malaria cases, including the appropriate use of performance criteria, definitions, checklists and documentation of visits and other interactions with health workers. Should NMCP policy change to incorporate malaria into universal supportive supervision (including all major health areas), ZAPIM II will support NMCP in achieving this transition.

Finally, ZAPIM II should focus on raising awareness and promoting a common understanding on **what constitutes quality in malaria case management/MIP**. Are performance standards for each cadre defined and are staff aware of them? If some performance standards exist, do they need to be revisited, refined and made universal throughout the country? Is there a conducive structure in place in the health care system that supports quality performance of staff? If these standards and structure are in place, are there remaining barriers to achieving a level of quality in malaria case management/MIP? ZAPIM II will provide advice and support on the **development and continuing revision of policy guidelines, training curricula, training materials, facilitation guides, and innovative job aids**, as needed and with differentiated materials for different cadres, such as Nurse Aides and School Health Coordinators. All efforts to update and create new materials should include guidance from and collaboration with NMCP and other partners working on malaria throughout the country.

Illustrative Activities

- Develop a practice of assimilating and analyzing training data to track health care professionals that have been trained in malaria case management/MIP
- Develop quality performance standards for all malaria health worker cadres

- Identify and address barriers to achieving malaria case management performance standards
- Support traditional and non-traditional methods of training, supervision and mentorship of health workers in malaria case management/MIP
- Support revision of malaria case management materials and tools that promote high quality performance of health workers

Illustrative Results

- Increased number and percentage of health workers trained and proficient in quality case management/MIP
- Increased early detection and appropriate treatment of malaria cases
- Increased percentage of pregnant women receiving malaria IPTp doses in line with the latest WHO recommendations
- Increased availability of up to date malaria case management materials and tools

Objective 2: Increased mosquito net ownership, access and consistent use.

ZAPIM II's second objective includes support and technical assistance for both mass **campaign and routine distribution of LLINs**. ZAPIM II will work closely with NMCP to continue ongoing, periodic LLIN quantification exercises to determine appropriate distribution intervals and numbers of nets required for mass campaign distribution, as well as the number and type of routine distribution outlets – all to maintain a high level of LLIN coverage as mandated by NMCP's malaria strategic plan.

The ZAPIM evaluation examined the progress made in working with MOHCC/NMCP and partners to advance net distribution procedures, guidelines and tools. NMCP and partners made substantial progress in establishing systems to support both campaign and routine distribution. Therefore, ZAPIM II should consider continuing this successful approach by working with NMCP and partners to continue to advance net coverage, access, and use in Zimbabwe.

As described in more detail in Objective 3, ZAPIM II is also charged with working creatively with SBC experts and partners to saturate Zimbabwe with messages and activities designed to increase net access and consistent use. ZAPIM II's role will be to work with NMCP and other malaria partners to **attain a more widespread, entrenched net culture in Zimbabwe**. The ultimate goal of achieving a culture of consistent net use is that net use becomes ubiquitous, valued and adopted by Zimbabweans in high-risk areas as a necessary daily practice, essential for good health. The demand for nets should be high and constant throughout the eligible population: one net for every sleeping space indoors and outdoors.

Finally, ZAPIM II will provide guidance and support to NMCP in **maintaining a rational policy on the geographic distribution of LLINs and use of IRS** – both currently major vector control activities in the country. Since the 1940s, IRS has been NMCP's dominant vector control practice, targeting the highest burdened areas. Mosquito nets traditionally played a much smaller role until the introduction of LLIN campaigns under the universal coverage goal during the 2000s. NMCP has recognized the value in LLINs in medium and lower-burdened districts and for certain

populations for which nets are more feasible than IRS (for example, families who do not live in sprayable structures with intact walls and ceilings for most of the year).

Since the allocation and targeting of LLINs and IRS will change as transmission changes, ZAPIM II will play a valuable role in advising NMCP on shifting vector control targets. In addition, considering the fact that LLINs have historically only incorporated pyrethroid-based insecticide and there is evidence of pyrethroid resistance in Zimbabwe, ZAPIM II will support NMCP to determine and recommend appropriate nets for distribution in Zimbabwe given insecticide resistance and specific population needs. At some point in the immediate future, Zimbabwe may need to add next generation nets (nets with an alternative insecticide or synergist) or nets with special properties (hammock nets for outdoor, suitable for ruggedized use).

Illustrative Activities

- Work with NMCP and partners to maintain high-quality standard operating procedures and tools for LLIN mass campaign and routine distribution
- Work with NMCP, the Malaria Vector Control Subcommittee, and partners to continuously update LLIN quantification exercises
- Work with policy makers to periodically revise written policy on vector control, describing the rationale for LLIN and IRS deployment and any complementary overlap, as well as recommendations for types of LLINs deployed
- Develop necessary capacity building plans for partners that distribute LLINs (training, refresher workshops)
- Maintain relationships with relevant ministries, departments, local organizations and cadres that will have a role in LLIN routine distribution (for example, MOHCC Reproductive Health Unit, Ministry of Education, etc.)
- Work with SBC colleagues to build on SBC innovative messages and outreach using various media to promote a net culture in Zimbabwe
- Work with schools and youth groups to raise awareness of LLIN ownership and consistent use

Illustrative Results

- Maintained LLIN coverage of 85 percent or higher in LLIN-targeted areas
- Strengthened LLIN mass campaign and continuous distribution systems
- Updated LLIN-IRS rationalization plan with NMCP support
- Increased targeted populations' knowledge, understanding, and acceptance of consistent LLIN use
- Improved targeted populations' access to and utilization of LLINs

Objective 3: Increased preventative and health seeking behaviors, including timely, quality diagnosis and treatment of malaria

ZAPIM II will be in the lead role in supporting NMCP in SBC message development and dissemination. ZAPIM II must possess a repository of SBC knowledge, approaches, and practices, including an awareness of what has been successfully implemented in other countries and other health areas. ZAPIM II will take stock of what messaging Zimbabwe has done using

what media, and what has and has not worked well. In coordination with NMCP and partners -- such as Plan, VectorLink, and PSI -- ZAPIM II will perform a national level survey (the most recent being 2016) and smaller scale surveys at lower levels that are targeted to specific geographic areas. These surveys will assess progress in malaria knowledge absorption and the extent to which that knowledge is translated into adoption of positive malaria behaviors. Surveys should also seek to reveal drivers and barriers to malaria behaviors.

ZAPIM II should assist NMCP in **reviewing and revising the National Malaria Communications Guidelines** in support of the new National Malaria Control and Elimination Strategic Plan. Review of the guidelines should include a wide variety of partners and stakeholders that revisit SBC theories that would be most applicable to Zimbabwe, key messages, target groups and special populations, and indicators to measure progress. Malaria target groups should include sub-groups under the broad groups of both beneficiaries and providers.

ZAPIM II should consider novel approaches in SBC, including a platform approach for malaria with an overall theme/brand with specific message campaigns for specific areas of malaria intervention (early health care seeking/prompt treatment within 24 hours, prevention and prompt treatment for every pregnant mother, taking appropriate malaria medications from trusted sources, etc.) or human-centered design. ZAPIM II should explore creative, culturally appropriate ways to reach Zimbabweans and consider possibilities to integrate malaria messaging into other SBC efforts, such as maternal, neonatal and child health and reproductive health campaigns.

In addition to creating novel malaria SBC approaches, ZAPIM II will **use a combination of outlets and media that are most effective in reaching Zimbabweans living in all areas at risk for malaria** and at all socioeconomic levels. Elimination and low prevalence areas will likely have a different perception of malaria risk. For medium- and high-risk malaria areas, ZAPIM II will develop new approaches or continue to use existing, effective messages and outlets to decrease or maintain lower malaria prevalence. ZAPIM II will consider different SBC delivery methods that are acceptable to different groups, such as radio, drama, print media, billboards, mobile messages (on vehicles), social media, interpersonal communication, and painted messages on static structures such as school buildings, community centers, and churches. ZAPIM II is expected to assess the effectiveness of the various channels and messages implemented and adjust accordingly, to ensure an evidence-based approach.

ZAPIM II will coordinate with malaria partners and participate actively in the NMCP SBC technical sub-committee. ZAPIM II is expected to advise NMCP and all partners in SBC best practices **based on evidence and work with the NMCP staff to monitor campaigns to gauge effectiveness and progress.**

Illustrative Activities

- Provide technical assistance to the NMCP in documenting and understanding Zimbabwe's progress in malaria SBC and promoting use of available messages and tools that are proven to be effective

- Assist NMCP in conducting regular national and sub-national surveys that measure SBC progress; when required, ZAPIM II will fund and lead the surveys
- Support NMCP and partners in reviewing and revising the National Malaria Communication Guidelines
- Consider innovative SBC approaches and ways to integrate malaria messages into other programs, such as schools and youth groups, orphans and vulnerable children and persons living with disabilities
- Improve NMCP's and partners' ability to creatively select effective SBC delivery method(s) for different target audiences
- Play an active role in the NMCP SBC technical sub-committee
- Improve NMCP's and partners' ability to measure and monitor SBC campaigns

Illustrative Results

- Improved malaria communications guidelines for NMCP and partners
- Improved and more frequent measuring of SBC progress
- Increased innovation in SBC approaches that resonate well with Zimbabweans
- Increased effective use of malaria messaging and groups of messages to increase awareness of malaria prevention and treatment options and encourage good behaviors (such as early treatment seeking and consistent net use)
- Increased implementation of malaria SBC by partners and stakeholders including, but not limited to, increased message development and distribution.
- Increased monitoring and measurement of SBC activities
- Increased active participation in NMCP SBC technical subcommittee

Objective 4: Increased community capacity to prevent and treat malaria

The institutionalized systems that work to prevent and treat malaria often have challenges in reaching the community level in both urban and rural areas. Communities are the ultimate constituency for the NMCP, as the beneficiaries of the program. NMCP strives to reach communities with malaria prevention through IRS, LLINs and IPTp and to reach communities with quality diagnosis and treatment of malaria cases. In addition, NMCP seeks to raise community awareness of malaria risk and instill good malaria behaviors within beneficiaries' daily lives. NMCP also wants communities to participate in monitoring and evaluating the program's progress across all areas. In order to assist NMCP in reaching communities with all these life-saving services, Zimbabwean communities must be empowered.

Recent estimates from NMCP show that community health workers test and treat approximately 30 to 40 percent of malaria cases. Community health workers are resident near communities and more likely to be available to see patients with fever and other malaria symptoms within the first 24 hours following onset of symptoms. ZAPIM II will **work with NMCP and MOHCC service delivery officials at all levels to promote the ability of community health workers to perform quality malaria case management.**

The Public Health Act of 2018 formally endorses Health Centre Committees. It states that every rural health centre shall establish a Health Centre Committee which shall include representation

of health workers from their communities and inform, educate, and empower members of the community regarding health matters. Health Centre Committees also represent the health interests of the community before relevant authorities and plan and monitor health care activities including resource mobilization. **ZAPIM II will support NMCP in empowering Health Centre Committees and other local organizations** to reach communities with malaria prevention and treatment in appropriate, culturally sensitive ways.

ZAPIM II will **work with NMCP to build community relationships in other sectors** that would help support malaria prevention and treatment at the community level. For example, protection from the malaria vector, mosquitoes, in part depends on adequate, protective housing which would involve other ministries within the Zimbabwean government. A major barrier to reaching a health facility or community health worker for malaria testing and treatment is reliable, affordable travel, which would involve transportation and infrastructure ministries and even lower level officials in charge of road maintenance. Another example would be the importance of schools in educating the next generation about malaria through regular lessons and extra-curricular activities. The school is often a hub of the community.

In addition, the NMCP has identified special populations that are difficult to reach because their livelihood activities, which put them at greater risk for malaria, are largely clandestine. One group is illegal miners (also labeled as gold panners and artisanal miners) who operate at night, individually or in small groups, to pan for gold and search for other minerals. ZAPIM II should consider the most effective and safe methods to reach these groups.

Illustrative Activities

- Support NMCP to increase the number of community health workers involved in malaria activities
- Assist NMCP in improving the quality of community health workers' performance
- Support NMCP and partners to empower Health Centre Committees to contribute to the successful implementation of malaria prevention and treatment in their communities
- Work with NMCP to reach out to other sectors so they can assist with malaria prevention and treatment in communities

Illustrative Results

- Increased number of community health workers effectively implementing malaria activities appropriate to the local setting
- Improved quality of community health worker performance measured against specific standards
- Increased activities of Health Centre Committees in support of malaria prevention and treatment
- Increased NMCP collaboration with other sectors with active involvement in malaria prevention and treatment at the community level

Objective 5: Improved surveillance, monitoring and data analysis of malaria

The NMCP values monitoring of all aspects of the malaria program. NMCP seeks to compile and analyze data to measure changes in progress over time, understand how to adjust program implementation, and determine how to plan the most appropriate strategies for the future. In addition to NMCP, the MOHCC has a national system of routine data recording and reporting in place at all levels from the provincial to community level. Consequently, there are cadres of professionals that understand the basic methods and procedures of recording and reporting malaria data in both control and elimination areas. However, there are opportunities for strengthening the capacity of these cadres and the systems in place, including both the paper-based and electronic platforms of the District Health Information System, Version 2 (DHIS2) and its modules. ZAPIM II will **work with NMCP and partners to improve upon the quality of routine data recording and reporting.**

The next most critical step in managing malaria data is to use it optimally to benefit the program and its ultimate goals of malaria control and elimination. In addition to the importance of quality data being delivered consistently, NMCP and MOHCC would benefit from opportunities to expand a cadre of data analysts with specialized and advanced skills in interpreting and presenting data for NMCP, malaria partners, and policy makers. ZAPIM II will work with NMCP to **expand and sustain the presence of a group of individuals with specialized data analysis and presentation skills.** These data analysts will form a collective to assist the program and to teach and encourage others to acquire advanced analysis skills.

An important use of malaria data is to prepare for, predict, and manage outbreaks and epidemics. NMCP has specific guidelines and training materials for this purpose and has made progress in this area. However, the program will benefit from expanding the training and embedding this skill set among provincial, district, and facility cadres. ZAPIM II will **work with NMCP to ensure that health teams at different levels understand how to accurately prepare for, predict, and manage malaria outbreaks/epidemics.**

ZAPIM II will have an influential and active role in **conducting special assessments, reviews, and studies** that would be beneficial for the NMCP and partners. Studies will be initiated in consultation and with participation of NMCP and other malaria partners and may cover a variety of relevant known subjects as well as innovative topics.

Illustrative Activities

- Support NMCP in improving the quality of routine data through training and supervision
- Assist NMCP in creating a cadre of data analysts with advanced skills
- Work with data analysts to create routine and specialized malaria products beneficial to the program
- Support NMCP and partners to expand skills throughout the MOHCC to manage epidemic preparedness and response
- Develop new materials and tools, as necessary, to assist with epidemic preparedness and response

- Support the NMCP, NIHR, and partners in conducting assessments, reviews and studies that would be relevant and helpful to the malaria program by providing technical assistance

Illustrative Results

- Increased MOHCC/NMCP capacity in SM&E through improvements in national surveillance data and training and supervision activities
- Improved quality (accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, validity, and uniqueness) of national malaria data
- Increased capacity to analyze and present malaria data
- Improved capacity of MOHCC/NMCP cadres to manage epidemic preparedness and response
- Expanded scientific and programmatic database via assessments, reviews, and studies to inform malaria prevention and control strategies and activities

The description of these objectives has been informed by past successes in Zimbabwe and other malarious countries as well as standard programmatic recommendations from WHO and PMI. In response, interested applicants and their consortia are invited to propose their vision of how to carry out Objectives 1-5 including novel and innovative approaches.

5. Coordination and Complementary Programming

President's Malaria Initiative

PMI is a core component of USAID health interventions, along with HIV/AIDS, TB and maternal and child health. In June 2005, the United States Government (USG) announced PMI as a five-year, \$1.2 billion initiative to rapidly scale up malaria prevention and treatment interventions in high-burden countries in sub-Saharan Africa. PMI has since expanded programs in 24 sub-Saharan African nations and three programs in the Greater Mekong sub-region of Southeast Asia. PMI funding has grown from \$30 million in fiscal year (FY) 2006 for the initial three countries to over \$720 million in FY 2018. Zimbabwe was added as a PMI country in 2011, with an initial budget of \$11 million. This quickly increased to the current level of approximately \$15 million per year.

The PMI Strategy 2015-2020 takes into account the progress over the past decades and the new challenges that have arisen. Malaria prevention and control remains a major U.S. foreign assistance objective and PMI's strategy fully aligns with the USG's vision of ending preventable child and maternal deaths and ending extreme poverty. 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 WHO's Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030. 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.

PMI is an interagency initiative led by USAID and co-implemented by USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Each PMI country has a team that includes Resident Advisors and Specialists from USAID and CDC. The PMI/Zimbabwe in-country team works together as an interagency unit on a daily basis to plan, manage and monitor PMI projects and partnerships. The PMI/Zimbabwe team collaborates closely with the MOHCC/NMCP to ensure that PMI activities support the Zimbabwe's strategic goals, and PMI staff provide technical support to ensure that the country's malaria policies, strategies and activities are in line with international guidelines and take advantage of state-of-the-art innovations in the field of malaria prevention, control and elimination. PMI headquarters staff from USAID and CDC support the in-country team via technical working groups and the leadership team. Zimbabwe develops annual malaria operational plans in close collaboration with the PMI headquarters team members, NMCP, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the World Health Organization and other malaria partners and donors. These plans adapt the global PMI strategy to the Zimbabwean context and are designed to support the MOHCC/NMCP strategies and objectives. The approved annual plans and additional information on the PMI Zimbabwe program are available at www.pmi.gov.

National Malaria Control and Elimination Strategic Plan 2021-2025

The overarching approach for USAID support to the Zimbabwe malaria program is harmonization and partnership with the MOHCC/NMCP. There is recognition that the MOHCC has the leadership and coordination role and all donors, including USAID, support different aspects of the Ministry's strategic priorities. Country ownership is also one of the values advocated by PMI. The first PMI operating principle describes this country-led commitment: "Work within national malaria control strategies and plans and strengthen the capacity of national institutions, host country systems, and professionals to address the challenges of malaria control, building country ownership and sustainability."

This activity will work within this country-led approach and will be expected to fully participate in host country led coordination activities and take into account other donor/stakeholder initiatives in program implementation. This will ensure orderly expansion and scale up of proven effective strategies that align with MOHCC policies and guidelines. The NMCP has recently revised its strategic plan to guide the program through the next five-year period from 2021-2025. The Vision of the strategic plan is to have a malaria-free Zimbabwe. The Mission Statement is to provide, promote and advocate for equitable, comprehensive, cost effective, efficient and quality malaria control services ensuring transparency, accountability, client satisfaction, community ownership and partnership. The overall goal is to reduce malaria incidence to 5/1000 and malaria deaths by at least 90% by 2025 and accelerate towards malaria elimination.

6. USAID Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender – Zimbabwe remains a male-dominated society and gender-based violence continues to be a problem, with close to 30 percent of young women experiencing physical and sexual violence often perpetrated by family members and relatives. This activity will support gender balanced access to and provision of malaria diagnosis and treatment services within public sector facilities and within communities. In addition, this activity will incorporate gender balance

awareness within all other malaria control and elimination activities, such as net distribution and malaria activities within schools and other community fora.^[4]

Youth – This activity will include a focus on providing malaria services to Zimbabweans of all ages at risk, including youth who live or travel within malarious areas. As we seek universal coverage of all malaria prevention and treatment services for all Zimbabweans at risk, this activity will recognize the social vulnerability of youth in Zimbabwe and the potential positive force of their empowerment. This activity will be mindful of the importance of youth friendly services (for example, young pregnant girls need special protection from malaria through prevention medication and mosquito nets at antenatal care visits) as well as youth inclusion in community activities (for example, assisting with mosquito net distribution as volunteers and raising malaria awareness in schools and colleges).

Governance – The WHO framework for ‘Action in Health Governance’ will be the guiding tool for this activity’s ability to influence MOHCC/NMCP system functions. Incorporation of the participation, inclusion, transparency, accountability (PITA) principles will be encouraged at all levels (national, provincial, district, ward, community) in the healthcare system.^[5]

^[1] Zimbabwe Population Census 2012, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (projected figure for 2019).

^[2] UNICEF, Zimbabwe Health & Nutrition Sector Highlights 10/1/2020, Human Resources Crisis, Emergency Preparedness & Response.

^[3] MOHCC budget allocation in November 2013 was \$337,005,000 equivalent to 26 USD per capita assuming an estimated population of 12.5 million. Out of the total national budget, the allocation to health decreased from 9.9% in 2013 to 8.2% in 2014 the result being far from the *Abuja Declaration (15%)*.

^[4] Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey, 2015.

^[5] Framework for Country Action Across Sectors for Health and Health Equity, 2015.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.

SECTION B: FEDERAL AWARD INFORMATION

1. Estimate of Funds Available and Number of Awards Contemplated

USAID intends to award one (1) Cooperative Agreement pursuant to this notice of funding opportunity. Subject to funding availability and at the discretion of the Agency, USAID intends to provide approximately \$19,700,000.00 in total USAID funding over a five (5) year period.

2. Start Date and Period of Performance for Federal Awards

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

3. Substantial Involvement

USAID plans to negotiate and award an assistance instrument known as a Cooperative Agreement with the successful applicant for this program. A Cooperative Agreement implies a level of “substantial involvement” by USAID. This substantial involvement will be through the Agreement Officer, except to the extent that the Agreement Officer delegates authority to the Agreement Officer’s Representative (AOR) in writing. The intended purpose of the substantial involvement during the award is to assist the recipient in achieving the supported objectives of the agreement. The anticipated substantial involvement elements for this award are listed below (this list does not include approvals required by Standard Mandatory Provisions for Non-US NGOs or other applicable law, regulation or provision):

- a. Approval of implementation plans;
- b. Approval of all sub awards not included and approved in the original Cooperative Agreement;
- c. Approval of key personnel;
- d. Approval of the M&E Plan – the M&E Plan will be developed in consultation with USAID/Zimbabwe. During the initial project planning period, the recipient shall work closely with USAID/Zimbabwe to ensure that the M&E plan clearly links the Recipient’s activity with the objectives and targeted outcomes of the Program Description;
- e. Technical direction or redirection because of interrelationships with other projects. All such activities must be included in the program description, negotiated in the budget, and made part of the award; and
- f. Authority to immediately halt a construction activity.

4. Authorized Geographic Code

The geographic code for the procurement of commodities and services under this program is **935**.

5. Nature of the Relationship between USAID and the Recipient

The principal purpose of the relationship with the Recipient and under the subject program is to transfer funds to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation of the ZAPIM II which is authorized by Federal statute. The successful Recipient will be responsible for ensuring the achievement of the program objectives and the efficient and effective administration of the award

through the application of sound management practices. The Recipient will assume responsibility for administering Federal funds in a manner consistent with underlying agreements, program objectives, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.

SECTION C: ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligibility for this NOFO is not restricted.

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

2. Cost Sharing or Matching

Cost sharing is not required.

SECTION D: APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

1. Agency Point of Contact

Name: Michelle Shirley
Title: Agreement Officer
Email: mshirley@usaid.gov
Mail Address: 2 Lorraine Dr, Westgate, Harare

Name: Relax Moyo
Title: Acquisition & Assistance Specialist
Email: rmoyo@usaid.gov
Mail Address: 2 Lorraine Dr, Westgate, Harare

2. Questions and Answers

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

3. General Content and Form of Application

Preparation of Applications:

Each applicant must furnish the information required by this NOFO. Applications must be submitted in two separate parts: the Technical Application and the Business (Cost) Application. This subsection addresses general content requirements applying to the full application. Please see subsections 5 and 6, below, for information on the content specific to the Technical and Business (Cost) applications. The Technical application must address technical aspects only while the Business (Cost) Application must present the costs, and address risk and other related issues.

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

- Name of the organization(s) submitting the application;
- Identification and signature of the primary contact person (by name, title, organization, mailing address, telephone number and email address) and the identification of the alternate contact person (by name, title, organization, mailing address, telephone number and email address);
- Program name
- Notice of Funding Opportunity number

- Name of any proposed sub-recipients or partnerships (identify if any of the organizations are local organizations, per USAID’s definition of ‘local entity’ under ADS 303).

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

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

Applications must comply with the following:

- USAID will not review any pages in excess of the page limits noted in the subsequent sections. Please ensure that applications comply with the page limitations.
- Written in English {or if you will accept applications from non-U.S. organizations in a language other than English, indicate that here}.
- Use standard 8 ½” x 11”, single sided, single-spaced, 12-point Times New Roman font, 1” margins, left justification and headers and/or footers on each page including consecutive page numbers, date of submission, and applicant’s name.
- 10-point font can be used for graphs and charts. Tables, however, must comply with the 12-point Times New Roman requirement.
- Submitted via Microsoft Word or PDF formats, except budget files which must be submitted in Microsoft Excel.
- The estimated start date identified in Section B of this NOFO must be used in the cost application.
- The technical application must be a searchable and editable Word or PDF format as appropriate.
- The Cost Schedule must include an Excel spreadsheet with all cells unlocked and no hidden formulas or sheets. A PDF version of the Excel spreadsheet may be submitted in addition to the Excel version at the applicant’s discretion, however, the official cost application submission is the unlocked Excel version.

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

4. Application Submission Procedures

Applications in response to this NOFO must be submitted no later than the closing date and time indicated on the cover letter, as amended.

Late applications will not be reviewed nor considered by the Agreement Officer. Applicants must retain proof of timely delivery in the form of system generated documentation of delivery receipt date and time.

Sample Language for email submission:

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

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

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

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

There may be a problem with the receipt of *.zip files due to anti-virus software. Therefore, applicants are discouraged from sending files in this format as USAID/Zimbabwe cannot guarantee their acceptance by the internet server. File size must not exceed 25MB.

5. Technical Application Format

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

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

(b) Table of Contents

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

c) Executive Summary (One page)

The Executive Summary must provide a high-level overview of key elements of the Technical Application, management approach, implementation plan, expected results and monitoring and evaluation plan.

d) Technical Application (25 pages maximum, including the Executive Summary)

Applicants must organize the narrative section of their technical application in the same order as the evaluation criteria below.

1. Technical Approach

This section should address the following:

- *Conceptual Approach:* Provide a concise background on the specific development challenge or opportunity. Include a problem statement with a brief analysis of the stakeholders and intended beneficiaries involved. Describe the key opportunities as well as the issues and challenges of implementing malaria control interventions in Zimbabwe. Describe how the proposed approach and illustrative activities are relevant and likely to achieve the expected results. Describe the approach for actively engaging a variety of stakeholders, leading to harmonization, integration and coordination/collaboration among parties.
- *Methodology:* Discuss the evidence base backing the choice of methodologies and describe how the program will test and implement these particular approaches. Discuss the anticipated causal link between the proposed activities and their intended impact on the objectives in this program.
- *Results:* Describe how anticipated results are logically connected to the objectives. The proposed activity must promote and strengthen sustainable practices and changes beyond the life of the award. Discuss how the proposed innovative methodologies can lead to sustainable change in the development context. Discuss how this program will build sustainability into activities, so they can be continued after USAID assistance ends.

2. Organizational Capacity

In this section, describe the Applicant's organizational and management structure, including how it contributes towards achieving the objectives and results of their proposed technical approach. The applicant should describe the organization's ability to start implementation immediately after award, including a plan that will result in a feasible, efficient and rapid transition strategy. The plan should also include flexibility in programming to be responsive to the state of the COVID-19

or unanticipated situations that could impact implementation. The Applicant should demonstrate a commitment to capacity building of its partners, including training to improve technical, managerial, and financial capacity, specifically the organizational and financial management procedures, with specific benchmarks and goals needed for operations that meet USG standards.

3. Management and Staffing

This section should address the following:

- *Management Plan:* Describe the composition and organizational structure of the proposed project team, including team member titles, roles and requisite technical expertise. The team, as backed by the overall organization, should be well matched to the approach and methodology. If formal partnerships are formed, include a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities of each sub-partner.
- *Key Personnel:* ZAMPIM II will require a full and dynamic staffing plan designed to implement the desired activities. USAID wishes to promote the use of local and regional expertise; thus, applicants are encouraged to include among staff qualified Zimbabweans and African professionals in their staffing plan. There are four key personnel positions envisioned under this activity: Chief of Party; Technical Director and Malaria Specialist; Strategic Information Specialist; and, Financial and Operations Director. Their illustrative roles and responsibilities that may be considered as a starting point, and required qualifications are outlined below.

Qualification for the Chief of Party

The Chief of Party is a critical position that provides leadership, strategic vision, an ability to manage complex projects, and effectively build and sustain positive working relationships and partnerships with governments, donors and partners. The Chief of Party is responsible for project inputs, program strategy, as well as external representation and coordination with project counterparts, USAID, host country contacts, other donors within the sector and other programs, as necessary. S/he is responsible for compliance with the agreement results and the oversight of project activities which will meet the stated objectives of the project. At a minimum, the COP must have the following qualifications:

- 10 years of experience or equivalent managing and implementing health care programs in international settings, preferably in Africa.
- Previous experience on a malaria project
- Demonstrated leadership in fostering successful partnership approaches and relationships among a variety of organizations/institutions including government, private sector, local NGOs, and community-based organizations
- Master's degree in public health or other relevant degree related to project's outcomes;
- Candidates must demonstrate recent, practical experience in managing malaria programs;
- Demonstrated ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing; and
- Demonstrated ability to develop and maintain effective working relationships with senior level government officials, donors, and multilateral organizations.

Qualifications for Technical Director and Malaria Specialist

The Technical Director and Malaria Specialist is responsible for technical oversight of malaria prevention and treatment activities. The Technical Director will mobilize and coordinate partners around selected malaria intervention policies, approaches and indicators, and has experience with planning, implementation, data management, and research/study analysis and interpretation. S/he has a strong background in malaria prevention and treatment programs essential and experience Strong experience in results dissemination and publication. At a minimum, s/he must have the following qualifications:

- MD, DVM, or MPH/PhD, with strong background in malaria epidemiology.
- Minimum of 10 years implementing malaria programs internationally, preferably in Africa.
- Ability to read and write in English with professional proficiency

Qualifications for Strategic Information Specialist (SIS)

The Strategic Information Specialist is responsible for identifying and setting project targets to track and present data that monitor progress. The SIS works with MOHCC/NMCP and partners to improve the timeliness, completeness and quality of malaria surveillance data through the various MOHCC reporting systems. S/he also works with MOHCC/NMCP and partners to create a small cadre of experts with competency in data analysis and presentation. S/he supports ZAPIM II staff to carry out periodic assessments, reviews and studies. The SIS should also be able to present data to program staff, policy makers and donors. The SIS should have the following:

- Experience in programming with Access and structured query language
- Experience in public health quantitative data compilation and high-level analysis using various software packages, such as R or Jupyter
- Experience in geographic information system programs, tools and applications, such as QGIS

Qualifications for Finance and Operations Manager

The Finance and Operations manager is responsible for ensuring project adherence to USG financial rules and regulations, providing quarterly financial report, including pipeline analysis, and quantitative and qualitative ad hoc financial updates, as requested. S/he have experience managing financial and legal requirements of USG funded activities, as well as experience working with local organizations as part of subgrants/subcontracts. As a minimum, s/he should have the following:

- Four-year degree and certification in Accounting or related field.
- Seven years of experience.

Applicants will be required to summarize qualifications of each of the proposed personnel in the text of the application, while CVs, letters of commitment (non-exclusive), and personal

statements (as applicable) will be annexed. All staff including complementary staff beyond key personnel will be trained on child safeguarding and regularly refreshed.

6. Business (Cost) Application Format

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

Prior to award, applicants may be required to submit additional documentation deemed necessary for the Agreement Officer to assess the applicant’s risk in accordance with 2 CFR 200.205. Applicants should not submit any additional information with their initial application.

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

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

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

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

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

c) Required Certifications and Assurances

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

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

d) Budget and Budget Narrative

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

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

- Summary Budget, inclusive of all program costs (federal and non-federal), broken out by major budget category and by year for activities implemented by the applicant and any potential sub-applicants for the entire period of the program. See Section H, Annex 1 for Summary Budget Template
- Detailed Budget, including a breakdown by year, sufficient to allow the Agency to determine that the costs represent a realistic and efficient use of funding to implement the applicant’s program and are allowable in accordance with the cost principles found in 2 CFR 200 Subpart E.
- Detailed Budgets for each sub-recipient, for all federal funding and cost share, broken out by budget category and by year, for the entire implementation period of the project.

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

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

- 2) Fringe Benefits – (if applicable) If the applicant has a fringe benefit rate approved by an agency of the U.S. Government, the applicant must use such rate and provide evidence of its approval. If an applicant does not have a fringe benefit rate approved, the applicant must propose a rate and explain how the applicant determined the rate. In this case, the Budget Narrative must include a detailed breakdown comprised of all items of fringe benefits (e.g., superannuation, gratuity, etc.) and the costs of each, expressed in U.S. dollars and as a percentage of salaries.
- 3) Travel and Transportation – Provide details to explain the purpose of the trips, the number of trips, the origin and destination, the number of individuals traveling, and the duration of the trips. Per Diem and associated travel costs must be based on the applicant’s normal travel policies. When appropriate please provide supporting documentation as an attachment, such as company travel policy, and explain assumptions in the Budget Narrative.
- 4) Procurement or Rental of Goods (Equipment & Supplies), Services, and Real Property – Must include information on estimated types of equipment, models, supplies and the cost per unit and quantity. The Budget Narrative must include the purpose of the equipment and supplies and the basis for the estimates. The Budget Narrative must support the necessity of any rental costs and reasonableness in light of such factors as: rental costs of comparable property, if any; market conditions in the area; alternatives available; and the type, life expectancy, condition, and value of the property leased.
- 5) Subawards – Specify the budget for the portion of the program to be passed through to any subrecipients. See 2 CFR 200 for assistance in determining whether the sub-tier entity is a subrecipient or contractor. The subrecipient budgets must align with the same requirements as the applicant’s budget, including those related to fringe and indirect costs.
- 6) Construction – If applicable
- 7) Other Direct Costs – This may include other costs not elsewhere specified, such as report preparation costs, passports and visas fees, medical exams and inoculations, as well as any other miscellaneous costs which directly benefit the program proposed by the applicant. The applicant should indicate the subject, venue and duration of any proposed conferences and seminars, and their relationship to the objectives of the program, along with estimates of costs. Otherwise, the narrative should be minimal.
- 8) Indirect Costs – Applicants must indicate whether they are proposing indirect costs or will charge all costs directly. In order to better understand indirect costs please see Subpart E of 2 CFR 200. The application must identify which approach they are requesting and provide the applicable supporting information. Below are the most commonly used Indirect Cost Rate methods:

Method 1 - Direct Charge Only

Eligibility: Any applicant

Initial Application Requirements: See above on direct costs

Method 2 - Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA)

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

Method 3 - De minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (MTDC)

Eligibility: Any applicant that has never received a NICRA
Initial Application Requirements: Costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct costs, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. If chosen, this methodology once elected must be used consistently for all Federal awards until such time as a non-Federal entity chooses to negotiate an indirect rate, which the non-Federal entity may apply to do at any time. The applicant must describe which cost elements it charges indirectly vs. directly. See 2 CFR 200 for further information.

Method 4 - Indirect Costs Charged As A Fixed Amount

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

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

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

e) Prior Approvals in accordance with 2 CFR 200.407

Inclusion of an item of cost in the detailed application budget does not satisfy any requirements for prior approval by the Agency. If the applicant would like the award to reflect approval of any cost elements for which prior written approval is specifically required for allowability, the

applicant must specify and justify that cost. See 2 CFR 200.407 for information regarding which cost elements require prior written approval.

f) Approval of Subawards

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

- Name of organization
- DUNS Number
- Confirmation that the subrecipient does not appear on the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) list
- Confirmation that the subrecipient does not have active exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM)
- Confirmation that the subrecipient is not listed in the United Nations Security designation list
- Confirmation that the subrecipient is not suspended or debarred
- Confirmation that the applicant has completed a risk assessment of the subrecipient, in accordance with 2 CFR 200.331(b)
- Any negative findings as a result of the risk assessment and the applicant's plan for mitigation.

g) Dun and Bradstreet and SAM Requirements

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

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

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

DUNS number: <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>

SAM registration: <http://www.beta.sam.gov>

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

h) History of Performance

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

- Name of the Awarding Organization;
- Award Number;
- Activity Title;
- A brief description of the activity;
- Period of Performance;
- Award Amount;
- Reports and findings from any audits performed in the last three (3) years; and
- Name of at least two (2) updated professional contacts who most directly observed the work at the organization for which the service was performed with complete current contact information including telephone number, and e-mail address for each proposed individual.

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

i) Branding Strategy & Marking Plan

The apparently successful applicant will be asked to provide a Branding Strategy and Marking Plan to be evaluated and approved by the Agreement Officer and incorporated into any resulting award

1. Branding Strategy – Assistance (June 2012)

- a. Applicants recommended for an assistance award must submit and negotiate a "Branding Strategy," describing how the program, project, or activity is named and positioned, and how it is promoted and communicated to beneficiaries and host country citizens.
- b. The request for a Branding Strategy, by the Agreement Officer from the applicant, confers no rights to the applicant and constitutes no USAID commitment to an award.

- c. Failure to submit and negotiate a Branding Strategy within the time frame specified by the Agreement Officer will make the applicant ineligible for an award.
- d. The applicant must include all estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAID programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events, materials, and so forth, in the budget portion of the application. These costs are subject to the revision and negotiation with the Agreement Officer and will be incorporated into the Total Estimated Amount of the grant, cooperative agreement or other assistance instrument.
- e. The Branding Strategy must include, at a minimum, all of the following:
 - (1) All estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAID programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events, materials, and so forth.
 - (2) The intended name of the program, project, or activity.
 - (i) USAID requires the applicant to use the “USAID Identity,” comprised of the USAID logo and brandmark, with the tagline “from the American people” as found on the USAID Web site at <http://www.usaid.gov/branding>, unless Section VI of the RFA or APS states that the USAID Administrator has approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.
 - (ii) USAID prefers local language translations of the phrase “made possible by (r with) the generous support of the American People” next to the USAID Identity when acknowledging contributions.
 - (iii) It is acceptable to cobrand the title with the USAID Identity and the applicant's identity.
 - (iv) If branding in the above manner is inappropriate or not possible, the applicant must explain how USAID's involvement will be showcased during publicity for the program or project.
 - (v) USAID prefers to fund projects that do not have a separate logo or identity that competes with the USAID Identity. If there is a plan to develop a separate logo to consistently identify this program, the applicant must attach a copy of the proposed logos. Section VI of the RFA or APS will state if an Administrator approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.
 - (3) The intended primary and secondary audiences for this project or program, including direct beneficiaries and any special target segments.
 - (4) Planned communication or program materials used to explain or market the program to beneficiaries.

- (i) Describe the main program message.
 - (ii) Provide plans for training materials, posters, pamphlets, public service announcement, billboards, Web sites, and so forth, as appropriate.
 - (iii) Provide any plans to announce and promote publicly this program or project to host country citizens, such as media releases, press conferences, public events, and so forth. Applicant must incorporate the USAID Identity and the message, “USAID is from the American People.”
 - (iv) Provide any additional ideas to increase awareness that the American people support this project or program.
- (5) Information on any direct involvement from host-country government or ministry, including any planned acknowledgement of the host-country government.
 - (6) Any other groups whose logo or identity the applicant will use on program materials and related materials. Indicate if they are a donor or why they will be visibly acknowledged, and if they will receive the same prominence as USAID.
- f. The Agreement Officer will review the Branding Strategy to ensure the above information is adequately included and consistent with the stated objectives of the award, the applicant's cost data submissions, and the performance plan.
 - g. If the applicant receives an assistance award, the Branding Strategy will be included in and made part of the resulting grant or cooperative agreement

2. Marking Plan – Assistance (June 2012)

- a. Applicants recommended for an assistance award must submit and negotiate a “Marking Plan,” detailing the public communications, commodities, and program materials, and other items that will visibly bear the “USAID Identity,” which comprises of the USAID logo and landmark, with the tagline “from the American people.” The USAID Identity is the official marking for the Agency, and is found on the USAID Web site at <http://www.usaid.gov/branding>. Section VI of the RFA or APS will state if an Administrator approved the use of an additional or substitute logo, seal, or tagline.
- b. The request for a Marking Plan, by the Agreement Officer from the applicant, confers no rights to the applicant and constitutes no USAID commitment to an award.
- c. Failure to submit and negotiate a Marking Plan within the time frame specified by the Agreement Officer will make the applicant ineligible for an award.
- d. The applicant must include all estimated costs associated with branding and marking USAID programs, such as plaques, stickers, banners, press events, materials, and so forth,

in the budget portion of the application. These costs are subject to the revision and negotiation with the Agreement Officer and will be incorporated into the Total Estimated Amount of the grant, cooperative agreement or other assistance instrument.

- e. The Marking Plan must include all of the following:
- (1) A description of the public communications, commodities, and program materials that the applicant plans to produce, and which will bear the USAID Identity as part of the award, including:
 - (i) Program, project, or activity sites funded by USAID, including visible infrastructure projects or other sites physical in nature.
 - (ii) Technical assistance, studies, reports, papers, publications, audiovisual productions, public service announcements, Web sites/Internet activities, promotional, informational, media, or communications products funded by USAID.
 - (iii) Commodities, equipment, supplies, and other materials funded by USAID, including commodities or equipment provided under humanitarian assistance or disaster relief programs; and
 - (iv) It is acceptable to cobrand the title with the USAID Identity and the applicant's identity.
 - (v) Events financed by USAID, such as training courses, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, fairs, workshops, press conferences and other public activities. If the USAID Identity cannot be displayed, the recipient is encouraged to otherwise acknowledge USAID and the support of the American people.
 - (2) A table on the program deliverables with the following details:
 - (i) The program deliverables that the applicant plans to mark with the USAID Identity;
 - (ii) The type of marking and what materials the applicant will use to mark the program deliverables;
 - (iii) When in the performance period the applicant will mark the program deliverables, and where the applicant will place the marking;
 - (iv) What program deliverables the applicant does not plan to mark with the USAID Identity, and
 - (v) The rationale for not marking program deliverables.

- (3) Any requests for an exemption from USAID marking requirements, and an explanation of why the exemption would apply. The applicant may request an exemption if USAID marking requirements would:
- (i) Compromise the intrinsic independence or neutrality of a program or materials where independence or neutrality is an inherent aspect of the program and materials. The applicant must identify the USAID Development Objective, Interim Result, or program goal furthered by an appearance of neutrality, or state why an aspect of the award is presumptively neutral. Identify by category or deliverable item, examples of material for which an exemption is sought.
 - (ii) Diminish the credibility of audits, reports, analyses, studies, or policy recommendations whose data or findings must be seen as independent. The applicant must explain why each particular deliverable must be seen as credible.
 - (iii) Undercut host-country government “ownership” of constitutions, laws, regulations, policies, studies, assessments, reports, publications, surveys or audits, public service announcements, or other communications. The applicant must explain why each particular item or product is better positioned as host-country government item or product.
 - (iv) Impair the functionality of an item. The applicant must explain how marking the item or commodity would impair its functionality.
 - (v) Incur substantial costs or be impractical. The applicant must explain why marking would not be cost beneficial or practical.
 - (vi) Offend local cultural or social norms or be considered inappropriate. The applicant must identify the relevant norm and explain why marking would violate that norm or otherwise be inappropriate.
 - (vii) Conflict with international law. The applicant must identify the applicable international law violated by the marking.
- f. The Agreement Officer will consider the Marking Plan's adequacy and reasonableness and will approve or disapprove any exemption requests. The Marking Plan will be reviewed to ensure the above information is adequately included and consistent with the stated objectives of the award, the applicant's cost data submissions, and the performance plan.
- g. If the applicant receives an assistance award, the Marking Plan, including any approved exemptions, will be included in and made part of the resulting grant or cooperative agreement, and will apply for the term of the award unless provided otherwise.

j) Funding Restrictions

Profit is not allowable for recipients or subrecipients under this award. See 2 CFR 200.330 for assistance in determining whether a sub-tier entity is a subrecipient or contractor.

Construction will not be authorized under this award.

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

Except as may be specifically approved in advance by the AO, all commodities and services that will be reimbursed by USAID under this award must be from the authorized geographic code specified in Section B.4 of this NOFO and must meet the source and nationality requirements set forth in 22 CFR 228.

k) Conflict of Interest Pre-Award Term (August 2018)

a. Personal Conflict of Interest

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

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

b. Organizational Conflict of Interest

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

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

SECTION E: APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

1. Criteria

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

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

2. Review and Selection Process

a) Merit Review

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

1. Technical Approach

The quality of the proposed conceptual approaches, methodologies and techniques in achieving the stated results of the activity.

2. Organizational Capacity

The extent to which the applicant, and proposed sub-grantees, possess the current organizational knowledge, capability, relevant experiences and operational systems necessary to implement the desired interventions.

3. Management and Staffing

The quality and appropriateness of the proposed management approach and key personnel and the extent to which the applicant proposed an efficient organization that will effectively implement the activity.

b) Business Review

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

The Agency will also consider (1) the extent of the applicant's understanding of the financial aspects of the program and the applicant's ability to perform the activities within the amount

requested; (2) whether the applicant's plans will achieve the program objectives with reasonable economy and efficiency; and (3) whether any special conditions relating to costs should be included in the award.

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

The AO will perform a risk assessment (2 CFR 200.205). The AO may determine that a pre-award survey is required to inform the risk assessment in determining whether the prospective recipient has the necessary organizational, experience, accounting and operational controls, financial resources, and technical skills – or ability to obtain them – in order to achieve the objectives of the program and comply with the terms and conditions of the award. Depending on the result of the risk assessment, the AO will decide to execute the award, not execute the award, or award with “specific conditions” (2 CFR 200.207).

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.

SECTION F: FEDERAL AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

1. Federal Award Notices

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

2. Administrative & National Policy Requirements

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

For U.S. organizations: [ADS 303](#), [2 CFR 700](#), [2 CFR 200](#), and [Standard Provisions for U.S. Non-governmental organizations](#).

For Non-U.S. organizations: [Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Non-governmental Organizations](#).

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

3. Reporting Requirements

- **Financial Reporting:**

As permitted by 2 CFR 200.327, the Recipient must submit quarterly financial reports to the USAID AO and AOR at the email addresses referenced on page 1 and page 3, respectively, within 30 calendar days following the end of each quarter utilizing the Office of Management and Budget SF-425. The Federal Financial Report (FFR/SF-425) is available in PDF or Excel format at the following OMB website: <https://www.usaid.gov/forms/sf-425a>

- **Performance Reporting**

The following reports are required:

- a. Annual Work Plan

Within 60 days of award, the Recipient will submit an initial work plan and budget for the implementation of the first year of the Agreement. Subsequent work plans will be submitted and negotiated for each funding year cycle, which currently runs from October 1st through September 30th.

- b. MEL Plan

USAID/Zimbabwe, in conjunction with the wider USG efforts in Zimbabwe, will evaluate

progress by monitoring selected indicators and assessing these in relation to the targets and overall objectives set by program staff. Data quality is a critical component of this activity and the Recipient must utilize systems to ensure data quality and must be prepared for data quality audits.

The Recipient will establish a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system for the program as a whole, including adequate staffing, technical support and systems for routine data collection, analysis and dissemination. During the first 60 days after the award is made, the Recipient will work closely with USAID to refine indicators based on lessons learned and current context, performance targets for each indicator based on the most recent results, and finalize an activity monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan that monitors progress towards achieving project objectives and results according to USAID guidelines. It should be reviewed annually and updated as needed.

a. Semi-annual success stories

The Recipient will submit at least two success stories every six months. These may be submitted at any time during the six-month period. Each success story will be no longer than two pages and will include a photo as well as informed consent regarding its use.

b. Final Report

No later than 90 days after the completion date of the Agreement, the Recipient must prepare a completion report and oral end-of-project presentation which highlight accomplishments against work plans, gives the final status of the benchmarks and objectives, addresses lessons learned during implementation and suggests ways to resolve identified constraints. The report should provide recommendations for follow-on work that might complement the completed work and details of close out and transition plans.

c. Close Out Plan

Six months prior to the completion date of the Agreement, the Recipient will submit a demobilization plan for AOR approval. The Close-out Plan will include, at a minimum, an illustrative property disposition plan, a plan for the phase out of in-country operations, a delivery schedule for all reports or other documents requested and a timetable for completing all required actions in the Close-out Plan, including the submission date of the final property disposition plan to the Agreement Officer.

- **Development Experience Clearinghouse Requirements**

As per Standard Mandatory Provisions for both U.S and Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Organizations, the recipient will be required to provide submissions to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC).

4. Program Income

If the successful applicant is a non-profit organization, any program income generated under the

award will be added to USAID funding (and any cost-sharing that may be provided, if applicable), and used for program purposes.

5. Environmental Compliance

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Section 117 requires that the impact of USAID's activities on the environment be considered and that USAID includes 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) 204, which require, in part, 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. No activity funded under this Cooperative Agreement will be implemented unless an environmental threshold determination, as defined by 22 CFR 216, has been reached for that activity, as documented in an 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."

The activity environmental compliance obligations under these regulations are specified in the Zimbabwe Health IEE [Zimbabwe Health IEE 2017](#) posted on the USAID Environmental compliance database <http://gemini.info.usaid.gov/>. The Recipient shall be responsible for implementing all IEE conditions pertaining to activities to be funded under this solicitation.

- a. In addition, the Recipient must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. In case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.
- b. As part of its initial Work Plan, and all Annual Work Plans thereafter, the Recipient, in collaboration with the USAID Agreement Officer's Representative and Mission Environmental Officer or Bureau Environmental Officer, as appropriate, shall review all ongoing and planned activities under this Cooperative Agreement to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.
 - (1) If the Recipient plans any new activities outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation, it shall prepare an amendment to the documentation for USAID review and approval. No such new activities shall be undertaken prior to receiving written USAID approval of environmental documentation amendments.
 - (2) 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.
- c. Cost and technical proposals must reflect environmental documentation preparation costs and approaches where applicable. These will include costs towards the preparation of

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP). During the post award stage, the Recipient will be expected to comply with all conditions specified in the approved IEE.

- d. USAID anticipates that environmental compliance and achieving optimal development outcomes for the activities will require environment management expertise, the following will be included:
 - i. Approach to developing and implementing an EMMP and approach to project reporting that tracks EMMP implementation
 - ii. Approach to providing necessary environmental management expertise.
 - iii. Illustrative budget for implementing the environmental compliance activities/EMMP. For the purpose of this solicitation, the budget should reflect illustrative costs for environmental compliance implementation and monitoring in their cost proposal
- e. If a sub-grant is included under proposed activities, the Recipient must use the Environmental Review Form (ERF) or Environmental Review (ER) checklists to screen grant proposals to ensure that the funded proposals will result in no adverse environmental impacts, to develop necessary mitigation measures and to specify monitoring and reporting. Implementation of sub grant activities cannot go forward until the ERF or ER checklist is completed by the Recipient and approved by USAID. The Recipient is responsible for ensuring the mitigation measures specified by the ERF or ER checklist process are implemented and addressed in reports.
- f. Climate Change Risk Analysis: ADS 201.3.4.5 requires Missions to conduct climate risk screening for all new projects. As part of the CDCS process, USAID/Zimbabwe conducted a climate risk screening which showed that projects and activities described under the health, population and nutrition sector to be between moderate and low climate risk. This means that the potential for negative consequences of climate change on project activities is either moderate or low. Subsequent climate risk analysis of activities outlined in this PD using the USAID climate risk analysis tools showed that activities are at low risk to the impacts of climate change.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.

SECTION G: FEDERAL AWARDING AGENCY CONTACT(S)

Agency Points of Contact:

Michelle Shirley
Agreement Officer
Email: mshirley@usaid.gov

Relax Moyo
Agreement Specialist
Email: rmoyo@usaid.gov

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.

SECTION H: OTHER INFORMATION

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

Applications with Proprietary Data

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 1 - STANDARD PROVISIONS

The full text of these provisions may be found at: <https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/300/303maa> and <https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/300/303mab>). Please note that the resulting award will include the latest standard provisions (both Mandatory and Required as applicable) in full text.

MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- M1. APPLICABILITY OF 2 CFR 200 and 2 CFR 700 (AUGUST 2020)
- M2. INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES (MAY 1986)
- M3. NONDISCRIMINATION (JUNE 2012)
- M4. AMENDMENT OF AWARD (JUNE 2012)
- M5. NOTICES (JUNE 2012)
- M6. SUBAWARDS AND CONTRACTS (DECEMBER 2014)
- M7. OMB APPROVAL UNDER THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT (DECEMBER 2014)
- M8. USAID ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES (MAY 2020)
- M9. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (JUNE 2012)
- M10. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (JUNE 2012)
- M11. EQUAL PARTICIPATION BY FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (JUNE 2016)
- M12. PREVENTING TRANSACTIONS WITH, OR THE PROVISION OF RESOURCES OR SUPPORT TO, SANCTIONED GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS (MAY 2020)
- M13. MARKING AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS UNDER USAID-FUNDED ASSISTANCE (DECEMBER 2014)
- M14. REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMPLOYEES (JUNE 2018)
- M15. CONVERSION OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS TO LOCAL CURRENCY (NOVEMBER 1985)
- M16. USE OF POUCH FACILITIES (AUGUST 1992)
- M17. TRAVEL AND INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION (DECEMBER 2014)
- M18. OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (JUNE 2012)
- M19. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS (MAY 2006)

- M20. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (April 2016)
- M21. SUBMISSIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PUBLICATIONS (JUNE 2012)
- M22. LIMITING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (AUGUST 2013)
- M23. USAID IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NOTICES (IPN) PORTAL FOR ASSISTANCE (JULY 2014)
- M24. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ENHANCEMENT OF GRANTEE EMPLOYEE WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS (SEPTEMBER 2014)
- M25. SUBMISSION OF DATASETS TO THE DEVELOPMENT DATA LIBRARY (OCTOBER 2014)
- M26. PROHIBITION ON REQUIRING CERTAIN INTERNAL CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS OR STATEMENTS (MAY 2017)
- M27. CHILD SAFEGUARDING (June 2015)
- M28. MANDATORY DISCLOSURES (July 2015)
- M29. NONDISCRIMINATION AGAINST BENEFICIARIES (November 2016).
- M30. CONFLICT OF INTEREST (August 2018)

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

- RAA1. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PREDETERMINED (DECEMBER 2014)
- RAA2. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PROVISIONAL (Nonprofit) (DECEMBER 2014)
- RAA3. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE - PROVISIONAL (Profit) (DECEMBER 2014)
- RAA4. INDIRECT COSTS – DE MINIMIS RATE (MAY 2020)
- RAA5. EXCHANGE VISITORS AND PARTICIPANT TRAINING (JUNE 2012)
- RAA6. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY 2009)
- RAA7. PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AS A RESEARCH SUBJECT (APRIL 1998)
- RAA8. CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS (MARCH 2004)
- RAA9. TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1985)

RAA10. COST SHARING (MATCHING) (FEBRUARY 2012)

RAA11. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS (JUNE 1999)

RAA12. INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)

RAA13. REPORTING HOST GOVERNMENT TAXES (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA14. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JUNE 2012)

RAA15. CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IMPLEMENTATION (ASSISTANCE) (FEBRUARY 2012)

RAA16. CONDOMS (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)

RAA17. PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)

RAA18. USAID DISABILITY POLICY - ASSISTANCE (DECEMBER 2004)

RAA19. STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (SEPTEMBER 2004)

RAA20. STATEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTERS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES ON LACK OF SUPPORT FOR PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)

RAA21. ELIGIBILITY OF SUBRECIPIENTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS (JUNE 2012)

RAA22. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)

RAA23. UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM OF AWARD MANAGEMENT (July 2015)

RAA24. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA25. PATENT REPORTING PROCEDURES (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA26. ACCESS TO USAID FACILITIES AND USAID'S INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AUGUST 2013)

RAA27. CONTRACT PROVISION FOR DBA INSURANCE UNDER RECIPIENT PROCUREMENTS (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA28. AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (April 2016)

AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (APRIL 2016)

RAA29. PROTECTING LIFE IN GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE (MAY 2019)

RAA30. PROGRAM INCOME (AUGUST 2020)

MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR NON-U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- M1. ALLOWABLE COSTS (DECEMBER 2104)
- M2. ACCOUNTING, AUDIT, AND RECORDS (OCTOBER 2017)
- M3. AMENDMENT OF AWARD AND REVISION OF BUDGET (AUGUST 2013)
- M4. NOTICES (JUNE 2012)
- M5. PROCUREMENT POLICIES (JUNE 2012)
- M6. USAID ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR PROCUREMENT OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (MAY 2020)
- M7. TITLE TO AND USE OF PROPERTY (DECEMBER 2014)
- M8. SUBMISSIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CLEARINGHOUSE AND DATA RIGHTS (JUNE 2012)
- M9. MARKING AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS UNDER USAID-FUNDED ASSISTANCE (DECEMBER 2014)
- M10. AWARD TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION (DECEMBER 2014)
- M11. RECIPIENT AND EMPLOYEE CONDUCT (JUNE 2018)
- M12. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION (JUNE 2012)
- M13. DISPUTES AND APPEALS (DECEMBER 2014)
- M14. PREVENTING TRANSACTIONS WITH, OR THE PROVISION OF RESOURCES OR SUPPORT TO, SANCTIONED GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS (MAY 2020)
- M15. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (April 2016)
- M16. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS (MAY 2006)
- M17. EQUAL PARTICIPATION BY FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (JUNE 2016)
- M18. NONDISCRIMINATION (JUNE 2012)
- M19. USAID DISABILITY POLICY - ASSISTANCE (JUNE 2012)
- M20. LIMITING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (AUGUST 2013)

M21. USAID IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NOTICES (IPN) PORTAL FOR ASSISTANCE (JULY 2014)

M22. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ENHANCEMENT OF GRANTEE EMPLOYEE WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS (SEPTEMBER 2014)

M23. SUBMISSION OF DATASETS TO THE DEVELOPMENT DATA LIBRARY (OCTOBER 2014)

M24. PROHIBITION ON REQUIRING CERTAIN INTERNAL CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS OR STATEMENTS (MAY 2017)

M25. CHILD SAFEGUARDING (June 2015)

M26. MANDATORY DISCLOSURES (July 2015)

M27. NONDISCRIMINATION AGAINST BENEFICIARIES (November 2016)

M28. CONFLICT OF INTEREST (August 2018)

M29. Prohibition on Certain Telecommunication and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (August 2020)

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

RAA1. ADVANCE PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA2. REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENT AND REFUNDS (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA3. INDIRECT COSTS – NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE AGREEMENT (NICRA) (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA4. INDIRECT COSTS – CHARGED AS A FIXED AMOUNT (NONPROFIT) (JUNE 2012)

RAA5. INDIRECT COSTS – DE MINIMIS RATE (MAY 2020)

RAA6. UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER AND SYSTEM OF AWARD MANAGEMENT (July 2015)

RAA7. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA8. SUBAWARDS (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA9. TRAVEL AND INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA10. OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (JUNE 2012)

RAA11. REPORTING HOST GOVERNMENT TAXES (JUNE 2012)

RAA12. PATENT RIGHTS (JUNE 2012)

RAA13. EXCHANGE VISITORS AND PARTICIPANT TRAINING (JUNE 2012)

RAA14. INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)

RAA15. COST SHARE (JUNE 2012)

RAA16. PROGRAM INCOME (AUGUST 2020)

RAA17. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JUNE 2012)

RAA18. STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (SEPTEMBER 2004)

RAA19. PROTECTION OF HUMAN RESEARCH SUBJECTS (JUNE 2012)

RAA20. STATEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTERS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES ON LACK OF SUPPORT FOR PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)

RAA21. ELIGIBILITY OF SUBRECIPIENTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS (JUNE 2012)

RAA22. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION (JUNE 2012)

RAA23. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY 2009)

RAA24. CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IMPLEMENTATION (ASSISTANCE) (FEBRUARY 2012)

RAA25. CONDOMS (ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)

RAA26. PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING(ASSISTANCE) (SEPTEMBER 2014)

RAA27. LIMITATION ON SUBAWARDS TO NON-LOCAL ENTITIES (JULY 2014)

RAA28. CONTRACT PROVISION FOR DBA INSURANCE UNDER RECIPIENT PROCUREMENTS (DECEMBER 2014)

RAA29. CONTRACT AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (April 2016)

AWARD TERM AND CONDITION FOR RECIPIENT INTEGRITY AND PERFORMANCE MATTERS (APRIL 2016)

RAA30. PROTECTING LIFE IN GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE (MAY 2019)

END OF NOFO# 72061321RFA00001