



USAID | **ASIA**
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Subject: USAID-RDMA-486-11-037-RFA
Greater Mekong Sub-Region Malaria Control Project

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is seeking applications (proposals for funding) from U.S. or non-U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or a consortia to provide technical support to regional and country-based malaria control and artemisinin-resistant malaria (ARM) containment program entitled "Greater Mekong Sub-Region Malaria Control Project." Please refer to the Program Description (RFA Section I) for a complete statement of goals and expected results.

Subject to the availability of funds, USAID plans to award one or more cooperative agreement(s) with a total estimated amount of approximately \$24,000,000 for a program not to exceed five years (from on or about October 01, 2011 - September 30, 2016). USAID reserves the right to fund any, a portion of, or none of the applications submitted.

For the purposes of this Project, this RFA is being issued and consists of this cover letter and the following:

1. Section I Funding Opportunity Description;
2. Section II Award Information;
3. Section III Eligibility Information;
4. Section IV Application and Submission Information;
5. Section V Application Review Information;
6. Section VI Award and Administration Information;
7. Section VII Agency Contacts; and
8. Attachments Representations and Certifications

For the purposes of this RFA, the term "Grant" is synonymous with "Cooperative Agreement"; "Grantee" is synonymous with "Recipient"; and "Grant Officer" is synonymous with "Agreement Officer".

The federal grant process is now web-enabled. As of December 19, 2005, grant and cooperative agreement Request for Application (RFA) and Annual Program Statement (APS) announcements, modifications to the announcements, and the corresponding application packages must be posted via Grants.gov on the World Wide Web (www). This RFA and any future amendments can be downloaded from the website www.grants.gov. It is the responsibility of the Recipient of the application document to ensure that it has been received the RFA from www.grants.gov in its entirety.

Applicants may submit their applications electronically on www.grants.gov or by e-mail attachment formatted in Microsoft Word (up to 2 MB limit per email) and must also submit hard copies by the due date. Please see Section IV of the RFA for detailed instructions regarding submission of applications via email. Applications and modifications thereof shall be submitted with the name and address of the Applicant and the RFA number (referenced above) inscribed thereon, via email, to pvirasingh@usaid.gov and copied to criegler@usaid.gov.

Applicants must confirm with Craig Riegler/Praveena ViraSingh that their electronic submissions (either via grants.gov or via email) were successfully received by the required due date. USAID bears no responsibility for data errors resulting from transmission or conversion processes associated with electronic submissions. An original and four (4) hard copies of the technical application, and an original and one hard copy of the cost proposal, must be sent to:

Praveena ViraSingh
Regional Office of Procurement
US Embassy Thailand
Box 47 (USAID)
APO, AP 96546

or

Praveena ViraSingh
USAID/Regional Development Mission Asia
Regional Office of Procurement
Athenee Tower, 25th Floor, Room 2465
63 Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan
Bangkok 10330, Thailand

Hard copies of submissions must arrive by the due date. It is recommended that Applicants use courier service instead of international mail for the hard copies. Applications will be accepted for consideration as long as they arrive at USAID/RDMA by the time stipulated. See RFA Section II regarding late applications.

Applicants are requested to submit the technical and cost portions of their applications in separate volumes so that they may be reviewed separately. Award will be made to that responsible Applicant(s) whose application(s) best meets the requirements of the RFA and the selection criteria contained herein.

Faxed proposals are not acceptable.

Issuance of the RFA does not constitute an award commitment on the part of USAID, nor does it commit USAID to pay for costs incurred in the preparation and submission of an application. Further, USAID reserves the right to reject any or all applications received. In addition, final award of any resultant cooperative agreement(s) cannot be made until funds have been fully appropriated, allocated, and committed through internal USAID procedures. While it is anticipated that these procedures will be successfully completed, potential Applicants are hereby notified of these requirements and conditions for award. Applications are submitted at the risk of the Applicant, and all preparation and submission costs are at the Applicant's expense.

In the event of any inconsistency between the sections comprising this RFA, it must be resolved by the following order of precedence:

- (a) Section V Application Review Information
- (b) Section IV Application and Submission Information
- (c) Section I Funding Opportunity Description
- (d) This Cover Letter

Applicants should take into account the expected delivery time required by the proposal transmission method they choose, and are responsible to ensure that the electronic copies are sent to the right email address and the hard copies of the proposals are received at USAID/RDMA, (and not at another location) by the due date and time specified above.

Applicants should retain for their records one copy of all enclosures which accompany their application.

Thank you for your interest in USAID/RDMA programs and activities.

Sincerely,

/s/

Craig Riegler
Regional Agreement Officer
USAID/RDMA, Bangkok

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SECTION I: FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

1. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

I. INTRODUCTION

The USAID Regional Development Mission Asia (RDMA) seeks to procure services of an organization, institution and/or consortium to provide technical support to regional and country-based malaria control and artemisinin-resistant malaria (ARM) containment programs in the program entitled “Greater Mekong Sub-region – Malaria Control Project”. The Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) includes the countries of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Burma, Thailand, and Viet Nam. However, this award will focus on sub-regions with documented cases of artemisinin resistance, currently along the border areas of Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand; preventive activities may also occur in areas threatened by ARM.

II. PURPOSE

Specifically, USAID/RDMA is seeking an organization, institution and/or consortium to achieve the following objectives in affected border regions of Burma, Cambodia and Thailand:

- Develop and scale-up cost-effective vector control interventions to prevent the transmission of malaria;
- Determine ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment of malaria at the community and health facility levels;
- Reduce management bottlenecks of the National Malaria Control Programs and local institutions to implement and monitor malaria control activities, and;
- Support the establishment and maintenance of strategic information for malaria prevention and control.

Expected impact: At the end of the 5-year project, USAID/RDMA’s aim is to delay the spread of artemisinin resistant malaria through development and implementation of a successful model to increase preventive and curative services, as measured through the following indicators:

- Therapeutic efficacy of malaria treatment drugs;
- Test positivity rate; and
- Zero-prevalence of malaria parasites.

III. BACKGROUND

Malaria Context in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

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Malaria epidemiology in the GMS is complex and each country in the region has a different capacity to combat malaria ranging from those on track to achieve elimination of the disease to others that have few malaria control activities. Both *Plasmodium falciparum* and *P. vivax* parasites are prevalent in the region, as well as vector species that are not traditionally associated with humans and their domestic environment. In addition, multi-drug resistant strains of malaria occur throughout the GMS with confirmed artemisinin resistance along the Thai-Cambodia border. Much of the malaria burden is concentrated along border areas and in forests or forest-fringe areas.

Approximately three-quarters of the reported cases of malaria in the GMS occur in Burma. In 2009, the incidence of malaria ranged from 0.01 cases per 1,000 people in China to 11.8 cases per 1,000 people in Burma. Similarly, mortality from malaria ranged from less than 0.001 deaths per 100,000 people in China to 1.9 deaths per 100,000 in Burma. However, these 2009 figures from the World Malaria Report under-estimate the actual number of cases and mortality associated with malaria in the region as the figures only reflect data collected from the public sector reports.

	Burma	Cambodia	China	Lao PDR	Thailand	Vietnam
Probable and confirmed malaria cases	591,492	83,777	14,491	22,800	31,771	49,186
Confirmed malaria cases	436,068	64,595	9,287	14,674	31,771	16,130
Deaths attributed to malaria	972	279	12	5	70	26
Of the confirmed cases, % due to Pf	75.2	73.3	10.3	96.8	41.1	79.9
Annual Parasite Incidence (per 1000)	11.8	5.7	0.01	3.6	0.5	0.6
Source: World Malaria Report 2010						

In addition, the GMS is the epicenter of the world's most severe drug-resistant malaria with chloroquine resistance developing in the late 1950s, followed by resistance to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, mefloquine, and decreased sensitivity to quinine. The emergence of artemisinin resistance on the Thai-Cambodia border, the same area where chloroquine resistance emerged 50 years ago is of great concern as this is the last remaining efficacious anti-malarial drug for treatment of malaria in the GMS.

Over the past decade, GMS countries made tremendous progress in reducing the number of malaria cases and the number of deaths associated with malaria. From 1998-2007, the GMS countries have collectively noted a 60% reduction in the annual number of deaths attributed to malaria and a 25% reduction in the number of confirmed cases of malaria, decreasing from 418,859 cases in 1998 to 316,078 cases in 2007. Multiple factors have contributed to the progress made in combating malaria in these countries. National governments and partners made malaria control a high priority by increasing investments, obtaining international funds, strengthening political will, integrating malaria control efforts into national health systems, and intensifying cross-border collaboration. At the same time, external factors have contributed to the decrease in morbidity and mortality associated with malaria, including deforestation, economic development, demographic stabilization, political stability, and improved coverage of basic health services.

Gender is also an important dimension of malaria prevention and treatment projects. In forest and forest-fringe areas, the majority of malaria cases occur among adult men because of their unprotected night time work; they expose women and children to malaria by carrying parasites to their families. Many of the migrants crossing the border from Burma into Thailand through forested areas are pregnant women

seeking health care services. Programming for malaria control in GMS requires detailed attention to gender-related behavioral patterns.

The national malaria programs in the GMS countries face many challenges that threaten the continued success of the fight against malaria in these countries. These challenges include shortages of financial and human resources, the increasing use of private sector services that often use sub-standard and counterfeit medicines. In addition, the region has highly mobile populations both within and among countries and forested areas that span across political borders. The high prevalence of drug-resistant malaria along the Thai-Cambodia border and the Thai-Burma border in certain areas known as “hotspots” demonstrates the need for a tailored approach to combating drug-resistant malaria. There is currently no mechanism in the region that attempts to work across borders in those hotspots. In the face of the challenges outlined above, the development of new approaches and best practices for control of drug-resistant malaria across the region is paramount to helping prevent a resurgence of cases and limit the spread of artemisinin-resistant *P. falciparum* parasite.

United States Government Response to Malaria in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

In May 2009, President Barack Obama announced the Global Health Initiative (GHI), a six-year, comprehensive effort to reduce the burden of disease and promote healthy communities and families around the world. GHI will implement a woman- and girl-centered approach; increase impact and efficiency through strategic coordination and programmatic integration; strengthen and leverage key partnerships, multilateral organizations, and private contributions; encourage country ownership and invest in country-led plans and health systems; improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation; and promote research and innovation.

The President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) is a core component of GHI, along with HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. PMI was launched in June 2005 as a 5-year, \$1.2 billion initiative to rapidly scale up malaria prevention and treatment interventions and reduce malaria-related mortality by 50% in 15 high-burden countries in sub-Saharan Africa. PMI expanded to include Southeast Asia with the goal to strengthen efforts to contain the spread of multi-drug resistant *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. This will be accomplished by:

- Contributing to a further reduction in the level of transmission of *P. falciparum* malaria and the number of reported cases in the Greater Mekong Region;
- Supporting well-functioning anti-malarial drug resistance surveillance networks in each country in the region; and,
- Establishing national systems to monitor the quality of anti-malarial drugs as a means of preventing the introduction and dissemination of sub-standard or counterfeit drugs, which contribute to increased drug-resistance.

USAID/RDMA, has funded projects to combat malaria in the GMS since 2005. Those projects have included support for case management, strategic information (including surveillance, monitoring & evaluation and operational research), and *P. falciparum* elimination as it pertains to artemisinin-resistance containment. The RDMA also works with other donors to control and ultimately eliminate the strains of malaria in the GMS that are resistant to artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs).

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The Greater Mekong Sub-region Malaria Control Project also supports the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), created by the US Secretary of State and Foreign Ministers of Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam in July 2009. Health ministers participating in LMI continue to emphasize the need for cross-border collaboration in malaria control.

The RDMA strategy focuses on limiting the spread of artemisinin-resistant malaria (ARM) in targeted geographic areas and countries where ARM is present or emerging. At present this means focusing on the provinces along both sides of the border between Cambodia and Thailand and expanding to work in other “hotspots” of ARM or threatened ARM, within the limitations of funding. RDMA has provided support to the national malaria control programs and other partners throughout GMS to strengthen management from the national to community levels for containment of ARM. This has included support for management of the commodity supply chain, management of personnel, including supportive supervision, community mobilization and behavior change communication. In addition, support has been provided to ensuring drug quality for effective treatment. Lastly, the strategy aims to address the need for a regional approach to combating and containing artemisinin-resistant malaria. There is a significant mobile population in the GMS who travel through forested border areas. It is a challenge to connect this mobile population with services provided in individual countries. Emerging artemisinin resistance already appears to be regional in Southeast Asia. Compatible national policies and strategies are needed to deal with the regional dimension of drug resistant malaria. Currently, RDMA supports the World Health Organization’s Mekong Malaria Program to provide technical assistance in all six countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-region to address drug resistance, drug quality and supply activities, monitoring and evaluation, and operations research.

USG efforts to combat drug-resistant malaria along the Thai-Cambodia border began in 2007.

The USAID/RDMA Malaria Control in Cambodia Project has been supporting technical assistance for the scale-up of comprehensive malaria prevention and control interventions in four western provinces along the Cambodian-Thai border: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey and Pailin. The project is focused on diagnostic strengthening, case management and behavior change communication activities in the public and private sectors, as well as research related to artemisinin-resistant malaria. The specific objectives of the project are to: 1) Support the National Malaria Control Programme to improve access to and utilization of malaria case management services (public, private and community); 2) Strengthen managerial capacity at the Provincial Health Department and Operational District levels; 3) Support the National Malaria Control Programme to increase access to and utilization of insecticide-treated nets (including among mobile and migrant populations); and, 4) Collaborate in the development of policy and strategic interventions.

To date, USAID/RDMA has provided limited support to Burma’s malaria program but has focused on regional efforts through the Mekong Malaria Project. Support in Burma has included cross-border coordination between Thailand and Burma, therapeutic efficacy studies to monitor anti-malarial drug resistance, technical assistance and supply chain management support for the region. Previous projects have also targeted the Burmese refugees and populations on the Thai-Burma border for the provision of basic health services.

The mandate of the USAID/RDMA Office of Public Health (OPH) is to develop high-impact programs to address the most important epidemiologic needs and infectious diseases (ID); to manage programs in USAID non-presence countries; to design and manage cross-border activities and other programs for mobile populations, and to develop pilot and test innovative model programs, particularly for service provision, that can be scaled up in a partnership with host governments, other donors, and multilaterals. The regional program is expected to enhance opportunities for sharing lessons learned. Consistent with USAID's commitment to gender equality as a critical element of development as described in the

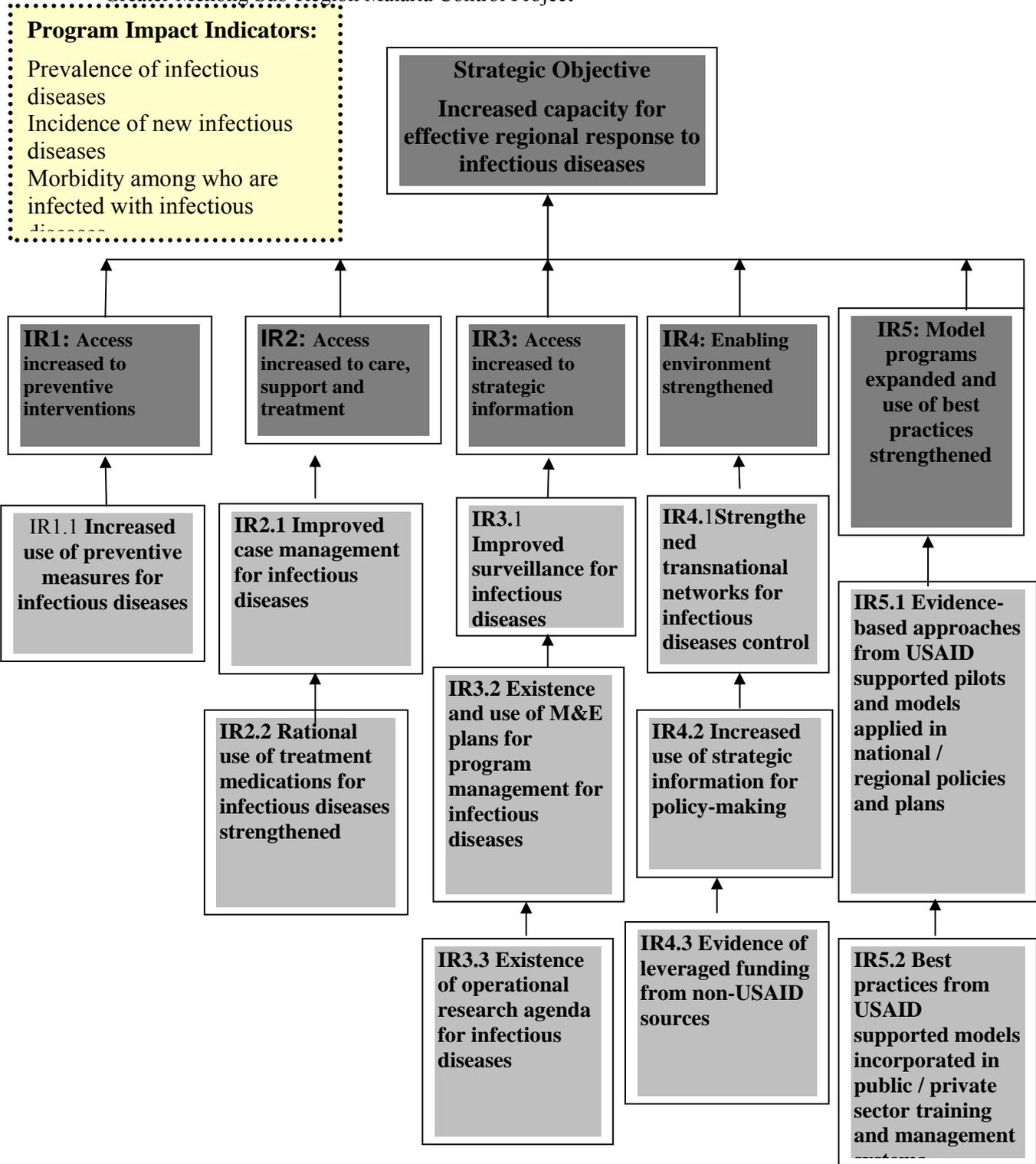
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President's Global Health Initiative (GHI), the OPH strategy integrates activities that promote gender equality and avoids those with adverse gender impacts.

USAID/RDMA will address the Office of Public Health (OPH) assistance objective to increase an effective regional response to prevent and mitigate HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, avian influenza and other emerging infectious diseases. Refer to OPH's results framework below:

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USAID/RDMA will address the Office of Public Health (OPH) assistance objective to increase an effective regional response to prevent and mitigate HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, avian influenza and other emerging infectious diseases. Refer to OPH's results framework below:



IV. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The objectives of this award are to:

- Develop and scale-up cost-effective vector control interventions to prevent the transmission of malaria;
- Improve the quality and effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment of malaria at the community and health facility levels;
- Reduce management bottlenecks of the National Malaria Control Programs and local institutions to implement and monitor malaria control activities, and;
- Support the establishment and maintenance of strategic information for malaria prevention and control.

These objectives will be complemented by three cross-cutting themes: policy and advocacy, empowerment and community mobilization, and the development of new models for malaria control and surveillance activities in hard-to-reach border areas.

The above context describes the overall vision of this project. It is expected that there will be intensive malaria control efforts in targeted communities starting in Northwestern Cambodia and Southeastern Burma and continuing in identified “hotspots” throughout the life of the project with an emphasis on linking the community with the health facilities. Targeted cross-border areas in Thailand may also be included, depending on identified needs.

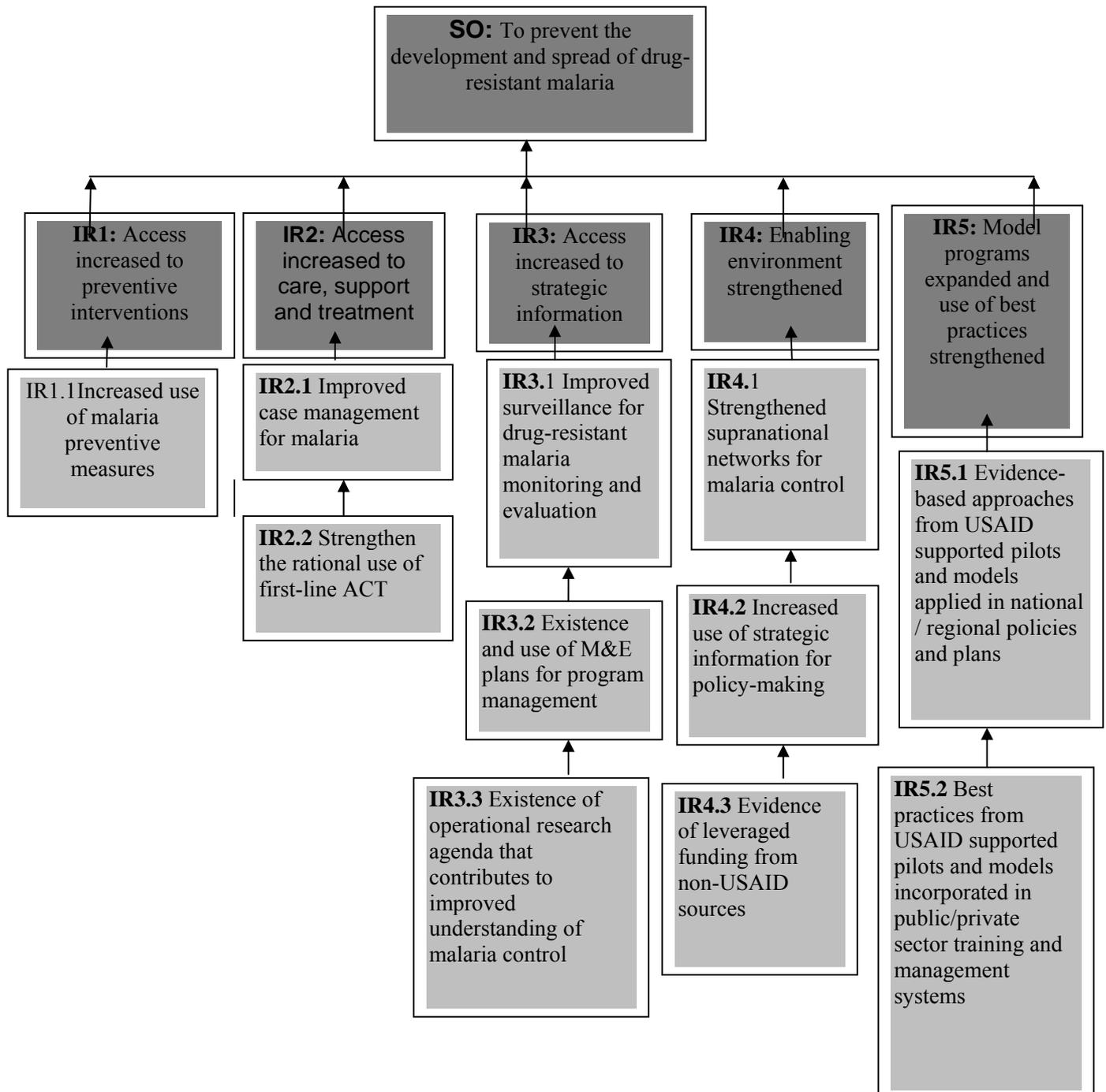
The applicant should demonstrate capacity in these local contexts through a presence in the countries or partnerships with organizations that have a demonstrated ability to work in the areas and/or with the target populations.

OPH Malaria Results Framework

Contributing to the Investing in People overall objective under the U.S. Foreign Assistance Framework, this request for applications (RFA) will address the malaria program element through the development of replicable and innovative models for preventing and managing malaria in areas with documented or threatened resistance to artemisinin treatment medications.

The RFA’s primary goal is to contribute to a reduction in the incidence and mortality related to malaria in these regions. Specifically, USAID/RDMA is seeking an organization, institution and/or consortium to achieve the objectives listed above.

Proposed activities and interventions are expected to be within and address elements of the OPH results framework in increasing prevention and management of malaria in threatened areas (see results framework below):



Geographic Scope

The Applicant must carry out activities described below in areas of documented or potential artemisinin resistance, currently in cross-border areas of Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand. Specifically, activities will initially focus on Southeastern Burma, Northwestern Cambodia and respective border areas with Thailand; however, these areas may expand and/ or change over the life of the project as the epidemiologic/programmatic situations change, and dependent on the availability of funds. This project will also include cross-border activities on the Thai-Cambodia and Thai-Burma borders, which link the various bilateral activities.

Component 1: Burma

Overview of malaria epidemiology

In Burma, malaria is endemic in rural areas in 284 out of the country's 325 townships, with higher endemicity in hilly and forested areas and year-round transmission that peaks during the rainy season. Approximately 68% of the total population (50 million in 2010) is at risk of contracting malaria. The main vectors in forest areas and in forest fringes are the *Anopheles dirus* and *Anopheles minimus mosquitoes*. Malaria disproportionately affects men aged 15-54 years, who are exposed to the mosquitoes during their work in the forest; and pregnant women in the border areas are also at high risk. Other major risk groups consist of non-immune migrant workers involved in logging, seeking forest products, agriculture, plantations and construction work. Existing statistics on the morbidity and mortality associated with malaria in Burma may not present the full picture of the disease. While the number of malaria deaths has decreased in the past decade, the number of reported cases did not change. In 2006, there were 538,110 reported cases and 1,647 deaths attributed to malaria; however, the true burden of the disease in 2006 was estimated to be 4.2 million cases and 9,000 deaths.



Resistance of *P. falciparum* malaria to common malaria drugs, such as chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, is high and widespread. A 2009 therapeutic efficacy study in Kawthaung showed that 19% of patients treated with dihydroartemisin-piperazine and 4.5% of those treated with artemether-lumefantrine were positive for malaria on “day 3,” which means that there is significant prevalence of resistance to common malaria treatment drugs. Further studies are needed to draw definitive conclusions; however, the situation warrants continued vigilance. The new Government of Burma National Containment Strategy for drug resistant malaria designates Tanintharyi Division, Eastern Bago Division (only Shwe Kyin Township) as an area to target for control activities.

Traditionally, Burmese residents own and use mosquito nets on a regular basis. A survey of 160 malaria endemic and hard-to-reach villages in Chin State, Kachin State and Sagaing Division showed that 91% of households own mosquito nets and that, on average, each household has two mosquito nets. A similar study in 2008 in Mandalay Division and Northern Shan State showed that, of the 1,859 households surveyed, 88% use at least one bed net but most of these are not treated with insecticide. Unfortunately,

there is very low coverage of insecticide-treated nets (ITN), especially long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs). In 2008, approximately 6% of the population was protected by ITNs/LLINs. Additionally, ownership of a bed net is lowest among migrant and forest workers, predominantly male, many of whom are most at-risk for contracting malaria.

There are not only challenges in the prevention of malaria in Burma, but in the treatment of malaria as well. Only 25% – 40% of people suspected to have malaria seek care in public health facilities due to various reasons, such as a lack of diagnostics and drugs, geographic barriers and easy availability of malaria treatment, albeit inappropriate, through drug sellers in endemic villages.

To complement the basic health staff in the townships where malaria is endemic, there are approximately 40,000 volunteers nationwide. The majority of malaria cases receive treatment from the volunteers or private sector providers, ranging from retailers to private practitioners. Multi-species rapid diagnostic tests and artemether-lumefantrine + primaquine have recently been adopted by these practitioners. However, the supply of rapid diagnostic tests is inadequate, and there continues to be inappropriate use of anti-malarial drugs, particularly artemisinin monotherapies, which exacerbates the problem of drug-resistant malaria.

The Government of Burma has developed a plan to contain the spread of malaria in the 2010-2015 National Strategic Plan of the Burma National Malaria Control Program. The goals of the malaria control program in Burma are to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by at least 50% by 2015 (using 2007 baseline data) and to contribute toward socioeconomic development and the Millennium Development Goals. The following four objectives are listed in the National Strategic Plan:

- Objective 1: By 2015, at least 80% of the people in high- and moderate-risk villages in 180 priority townships are protected against malaria by using ITNs complemented with another appropriate vector control methods, where applicable.
- Objective 2: By 2015, malaria patients in each township receive quality diagnosis and appropriate anti-malarial treatment in accordance with national guidelines preferably within 24 hours after appearance of symptoms.
- Objective 3: In 180 priority townships, the communities at risk actively participate in planning and implementing malaria prevention and control interventions.
- Objective 4: By 2015, the Township Health Departments in 180 priority townships are capable of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating malaria prevention and control program with management and technical support from higher levels.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) is also providing funding for Burma to control malaria. A grant for malaria was recently signed with the Global Fund that supports the National Plan's objectives with a specific focus on: 1) prevention of malaria using ITNs and 2) early diagnosis and effective treatment in accordance with national malaria treatment policy. This will be achieved by maximizing utilization of ITNs and early diagnostic and treatment services by the public, strengthening community-based malaria control activities and technical and administrative management capacity at all levels.

As part of the Global Fund grant, Burma places a strong emphasis on the scale-up of its networks of trained village health volunteers who will expand the coverage of community-based malaria diagnostic and treatment services, provide behavior change information messages, and distribute LLINs.

Overview of Objectives

The purpose of this component is to support the control of drug-resistant malaria in Burma. The aim is to reduce the burden of malaria and to contain artemisinin-resistant malaria through the scale-up of proven interventions that support the Burma national strategy. Given the challenges of working in Burma, the Applicant should develop innovative approaches that can be replicated in other parts of the country and region. The Applicant must be prepared to work with local non-governmental organizations in Burma and to work through a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Malaria Control Program.

Objective 1.1: Develop and scale-up cost-effective vector control interventions to prevent the transmission of malaria;

Although ownership of untreated nets is high, the use of ITNs/LLINs or insecticidal hammocks nets (ITHs) is still limited (as described above). With funds from the Global Fund, two LLINs per household will be provided in high- and medium-risk villages while treatment with long-lasting insecticide will be provided for those households with existing bed nets.

The Applicant should explore innovative ways to ensure that these LLINs are distributed appropriately to migrant populations and to residents in highly endemic villages and townships. The Applicant should demonstrate plans to proactively coordinate with Global Fund Principal Recipients to ensure that resources for ITNs are available in the target geographic area. Indoor residual spraying will not be supported under this project.

The Applicant must collaborate and coordinate directly with other USAID partners for appropriate behavior change communication messages for malaria prevention outreach as the program develops. Other USAID partners will conduct operational research, design, develop, and produce behavior change communication messages and associated information, education, communication materials as well as train village volunteers in the methods for disseminating behavior change messages, materials, and giving appropriate referrals to services. The behavior change messages and materials should be disseminated in collaboration with other USAID partners using proven and innovative community-based approaches to increase knowledge and change behavior on how to prevent and treat malaria and increase uptake of services by the community. These messages will also be designed taking into consideration the differences in social and occupational activities of women and men in the areas of high malaria endemicity, including the likelihood of men working in and around forested areas and the higher susceptibility of pregnant women to contracting malaria.

Expected Results:

- Increased and appropriate use of ITNs in target high-risk geographic areas and among migrant populations.
- Insecticide treatment for nets

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to:

- Support the distribution of LLINs and long-lasting insecticidal hammock nets (LLIHNs) to targeted high-risk geographic areas with the aim of achieving high rates of ownership and use;
- Support the distribution by volunteers of LLINs, LLIHNs and/or other appropriate insecticide-treated products to migrant workers and other mobile populations;
- Facilitate the re-treatment of nets and materials through mass re-treatment campaigns or community-based re-treatment kit distributions;
- Design and implement continuous distribution strategies for LLINs/re-treatment kits both through the community, health facility, and the private sector (including farm owners, employers) to maintain high coverage and use of ITNs; and,
- Develop innovative approaches to distribute nets and promote their use in mobile and diverse populations that will reach both men and women.

Illustrative indicators

- Percentage of population at risk covered by long-lasting insecticidal net/insecticide-treated nets
- Percentage of population at risk covered by retreated mosquito nets

Objective 1.2: Determine ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment of malaria at the community and health facility levels

Improving the early diagnosis and treatment of malaria will be challenging, particularly given the poor quality of services available in the public sector and the wide variability in capacity among private providers. Using funds provided by the Global Fund, Burma is working to scale up its network of microscopists and service providers, particularly in rural health facilities. In the high-risk geographic area, the Applicant should facilitate this scale-up as necessary to support participation in the national quality assurance system.

Due to limited access to microscopy, there is a reliance on rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) as the primary diagnostic tool. RDTs will be provided to volunteers in some areas. This scale-up will likely encounter challenges such as the improper use of RDTs, a lack of appropriate storage (too hot/humid), and limited quality control. Despite these challenges, the Applicant should ensure that quality diagnostics (either RDTs or microscopy) are available in facilities and at the community in the targeted regions.

In addition to diagnostics, the Applicant should look for ways to increase the proper use of ACTs and other anti-malarial medicines and ensure that all cases receive appropriate treatment, according to the national treatment guidelines. Appropriate malaria treatment in Burma is limited due to poorly trained staff (often in private facilities), drug stock-outs, and widespread use of monotherapies in the private sector. The Applicant must also coordinate drug quality monitoring and assurance.

As part of the Global Fund grant, Burma plans to scale-up the use of volunteers to detect and treat malaria at the community level using RDTs and ACTs. The country also plans to link these populations with health facility services. The Applicant should provide direct assistance to these volunteers and coordinate efforts with the Global Fund activities. The Applicant should coordinate with the Global Fund Principal Recipients to ensure that ACTs, anti-malarial medicines, and diagnostics are available for use in the target geographic locations.

Expected Results:

- Increased proportion of suspected cases of malaria accurately diagnosed either with RDT or microscopy;
- Increased proportion of cases diagnosed with malaria that received an appropriate treatment per national guidelines.

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Strengthen and expand the use of RDTs through training service providers (both formal and informal) in targeted high-risk geographic areas;
- Provide technical assistance to support the participation of service providers in the targeted geographic areas in the national quality assurance system for both microscopy and RDTs. This may include retraining service providers, the provision of laboratory supplies and a systematic review of samples of positive and negative blood smears;
- Work closely with partners to train service providers and support them with on the job mentoring and quality control;
- Provide local logistics support to strengthen the supply chain for RDTs, including the provision of cooler boxes for storage of RDTs;
- Assess the feasibility of establishing and strengthening mobile clinics to provide malaria care in some high-risk villages and border areas that have large numbers of mobile and migrant populations;

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- Provide training and support to service providers on quality case management of malaria, including management of uncomplicated and severe malaria; and,
- Expand and support the network of volunteers available to provide early diagnosis and treatment for both men and women through training and supervision.
- (Note that other USG partners will procure RDTs, but the agreement holder will be responsible for distribution within Burma and for both procurement and distribution of any lab equipment and supplies.)

Illustrative indicators

- Percentage of suspected malaria cases with parasite-based diagnosis
- Percentage of uncomplicated malaria cases with confirmed *P. falciparum* malaria that received artemisinin-based combination therapy

Objective 1.3: Reduce management bottlenecks of the National Malaria Control Programs and local institutions to implement and monitor malaria control activities.

The capacity to scale-up malaria control efforts, particularly at the township level is limited. Much of the delivery of services is done through NGOs and the private sector. Therefore, the knowledge of the Burmese Vector-Borne Disease Control division staff and township health department workers in malaria control, program management, monitoring and evaluation, and surveillance is unclear. Where feasible, the Applicant should assist local stakeholders to build their capacity to assess the malaria epidemiology, and plan, implement, monitor and evaluate a comprehensive malaria program.

Expected Results:

- Increased coverage of community-based services;
- Increased proportion of health facilities without stock-outs of first line ACTs and diagnostics, during the last 12 months.

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to:

- Support training on basic malaria control and monitoring and evaluation in accordance with national guidelines;
- Support efforts to strengthen the health information system by training local staff to collect information on indicators, such as the numbers of suspected and confirmed *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* cases and analyze that information;
- Develop capacity for program management, resource allocation and staff supervision within local organizations.

Illustrative indicators

- Percentage of health facilities without stock-outs of first-line antimalarial medicines, mosquito nets, and diagnostics, during the last 12 months

Objective 1.4. Support the establishment and maintenance of strategic information for malaria prevention and control

As Burma aims to contain artemisinin-resistant malaria, the existing surveillance system will need to be strengthened to track the number of cases, case fatality, and to monitor cases that don't complete treatment. The reliance of the project on community volunteers means that the Applicant will need to ensure that the surveillance system is extended to the community level, with particular emphasis on collecting information on malaria prevalence among migrant and mobile populations. Burma is planning on conducting a malariometric survey in 2011 with Global Fund resources.

Expected Results

- Improved functioning of data collection systems;
- Increased use of strategic information as a tool for program decision-making.

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to:

- Support the strengthening of the routine surveillance system at the community and facility level, and
- In conjunction with surveillance activities, assess the differences between women and men (with sex disaggregated data) in their access to malaria treatment and exposure patterns to malaria vectors.

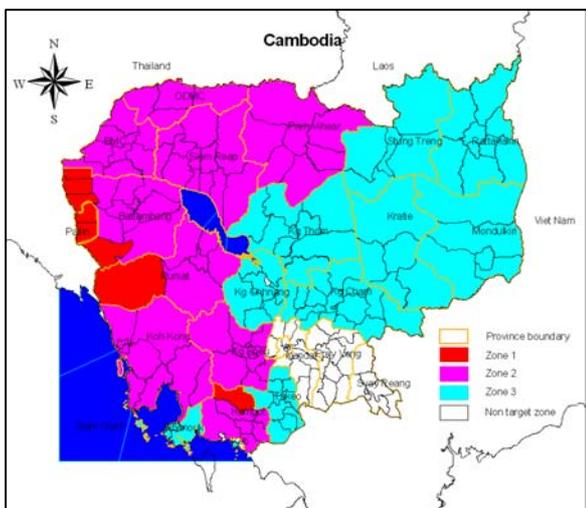
Component 2: Cambodia

Overview of Malaria Situation

Malaria remains a public health concern in Cambodia. Although there has been a steady reduction in the total number of clinically-diagnosed and treated malaria cases, morbidity and mortality due to malaria remains high compared to other countries in the region, particularly in and near forested areas.

Some 600,000 people (5% of total population) live permanently in or dependent upon the forest and jungle areas, which cover 62% of the country's total area of 181,035 square kilometers. In addition, one to two million people are temporarily exposed to malaria each year. These high-risk groups are comprised of ethnic forest inhabitants (Montagnards), organized groups (military, plantation workers, road construction workers etc.), refugees/internally displaced persons, new forest settlers, and other temporary migrants, e.g. gem-miners, hunters, forest-products collectors, etc.

According to the Annual Report of the Cambodia National Malaria Control Program (CNM) published in 2010, there was a 42% increase in people with malaria seeking care at health facilities between 2008 and 2009. More than three-fourths (77%) of these cases were confirmed either through the use of microscopy (39%) or RDTs (61%). The use of microscopy appears to be falling slightly in favor of using RDTs. Approximately three-quarters of all malaria cases are caused by *P. falciparum* parasite.



During 2009, 35,390 confirmed malaria cases were detected through passive case detection in the 537 highly endemic villages covered by community volunteers. This figure represents nearly 11,000 more malaria cases than were reported in 2008. However, the true burden of malaria is likely much greater, as two-thirds of all patients first seek care for febrile illnesses in the private sector and may not be diagnosed with malaria.

Malaria treatment and control efforts in Cambodia are threatened by the emergence of artemisinin-resistant malaria, which has recently been detected in the western part of the country along the border with

Thailand (an area linked historically to the emergence of resistance to other anti-malarial drugs).

Cambodia's 2009-2015 National Malaria Strategic Plan aims to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality through the implementation of a specific medium-term containment and pre-elimination strategy with the following goals:

1. To improve access to early malaria diagnosis and treatment services with an emphasis on detection of all malaria cases (including among mobile/migrant populations) and ensure effective treatment and *P. falciparum* gametocyte clearance;
2. To reduce drug pressure for selection of artemisinin resistant malaria parasites by improving access to appropriate treatment and eliminating the use of monotherapies and substandard drugs in both public and private sectors;
3. To improve access to preventive measures, specifically to prevent transmission of artemisinin-resistant parasites among target populations (including mobile/migrant populations) by mosquito control and personal protection;
4. To increase community awareness and behavior change among the population at risk and support the containment of artemisinin resistant parasites through comprehensive behavior change communication, community mobilization, and advocacy; and,
5. To provide effective management (including information systems and surveillance) and coordination to enable rapid and high quality implementation of the strategy.

While the CNM has had much success scaling up these strategies, there are still many challenges. For instance, there is a need for continued support to ensure high quality diagnosis supported by a functional Quality Assurance/Quality Control system. Supply chain management support for microscopy-related commodities and availability of RDTs both at the facility and community levels also present a challenge. The private sector does not always adhere to the CNM-recommended treatment regimen. The CNM also struggles with how to maintain, supervise, and motivate its cadre of community volunteers and workers, a part of the strategy to reach the migrant and mobile populations. As the migrant populations are difficult to access, more community volunteers and workers will need to be recruited, trained, and efforts to ensure that the vulnerable populations adhere to the ACT treatment regimen through directly observed therapy when possible and appropriate.

To implement this plan of action, Cambodia was recently awarded a new Global Fund grant and already has a previously-awarded operational Global Fund grant. Until recently, Cambodia was working with Thailand on the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-funded "Containment Project" with the aim to pilot innovative approaches to containing artemisinin-resistance on the Thai-Cambodian border. This project will end in 2011 and much of that work is expected to continue with the funding from the Global Fund.

Objectives:

The Applicant must- build on USAID's efforts under the Malaria Control in Cambodia Project to enhance the CNM's efforts to control malaria and contain artemisinin-resistance by providing technical assistance particularly in Northwestern Cambodia. Efforts should be made to continue to implement these activities, to address cross-border issues, and to scale-up existing control and containment interventions in high-risk areas. The Applicant should work in partnership with local governments, institutions, and the CNM.

The Applicant should propose a strategy to achieve the RFA objectives in the provinces where drug-resistance has been noted but should also address strategies to expand to other provinces if conditions warrant and funds are available. The

Applicant should note that final selection of provinces and areas in Southwestern Cambodia where the Applicant will work will be determined in consultation with CNM, RDMA, and USAID/Cambodia and that all activities should be implemented in collaboration with the Cambodian Ministry of Health and USAID/Cambodia.

Objective 2.1: Develop and scale-up cost-effective vector control interventions to prevent the transmission of malaria.

The Applicant should support community-based approaches to improve access to and use of malaria prevention methods such as insecticide-treated hammocks (ITHs), ITNs, re-treatment kits, and other protection methods, particularly among highly vulnerable populations. Cambodia has had considerable success scaling-up the use of ITH/ITNs through their existing Round 7 and Round 9 Global Fund grants, using volunteers and other approaches.

The Applicant must coordinate centrally with CNM to ensure that Global Fund resources for ITH/ITNs and other vector control methods are available to the target geographic area and to offer any needed distribution support. The Applicant should identify bottlenecks and gaps that affect timely distribution of ITH/ITNs and proactively ensure coordination with CNM, appropriate local counterparts, and USAID to ensure resolution.

The Applicant must collaborate and coordinate directly with other USAID partners for appropriate behavior change communication messages for malaria prevention outreach. Other USAID partners will conduct operational research, design, develop, and produce BCC messages and associated information, education, communication materials as well as train village volunteers in the methods for disseminating behavior change messages, materials, and giving appropriate referrals to services. The behavior change messages and materials should be disseminated in collaboration with other USAID partners using proven and innovative community-based approaches to increase knowledge and change behavior on how to prevent and treat malaria and ultimately increase uptake of services by the community. These messages will also be designed taking into consideration the differences in social and occupational activities of women and men in the areas of high malaria endemicity, including the likelihood of men working in and around forested areas and the higher susceptibility of pregnant women to contracting malaria.

Expected results:

- Increased coverage and use of ITNs and/or ITHs in medium- and high-risk villages and among migrant populations.

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to:

- Support community volunteers and workers in their efforts to distribute ITH/ITNs through logistics support, and training;
- Work with commune councils to support malaria prevention activities;
- Strengthen and work within existing community volunteer system to create well-trained, motivated volunteers for malaria prevention and treatment;
- Pilot and/or scale-up innovative strategies to reach migrant and mobile populations;
- Support the establishment of a continuous distribution system targeted at vulnerable groups either through health clinics, or community-based organizations;
- Facilitate efforts to re-treat existing nets with a long-lasting insecticide;
- Work with community volunteers and workers to promote the use of ITH/ITNs in the community using appropriate strategies; and,

- Assess and pilot innovative ways to enhance malaria control along the border with Thailand.

Objective 2.2: Determine ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment of malaria at the community and health facility levels

The Applicant should ensure that Global Fund-funded quality assured ACT medicines and RDTs are available for the community volunteers and should provide support to local officials and CNM if there are shortages or bottlenecks in accessing those resources.

In light of the emergence of drug resistant parasites, access to high quality malaria case management is vital. The Applicant should work to ensure that suspected malaria cases are confirmed through diagnosis either with RDT or quality microscopy at all levels. Diagnosis based on clinical grounds is still commonly used in both public and private sectors. Clinical diagnosis (as opposed to biological or parasite-based diagnosis) is known to be non-specific, thus resulting in over-diagnosis and over-treatment, an unnecessary increase in drug pressure and possible intensification of drug resistance in the area. Within the public and private sectors, the quality of microscopy should continue to be monitored and improved, and a Quality Assurance/Quality Control system be maintained.

Once malaria is accurately diagnosed, it should be followed by prompt treatment with a first-line ACT or other anti-malarial drug appropriate for vivax-related malaria. Compliance to the treatment regimen should be ensured. In Cambodia, there is a lack of quality-assured anti-malarial drugs in the private sector, and there are providers that do not adhere to the treatment regimens. The Applicant should work with facilities to ensure that treatment guidelines are available and understood and that only appropriate medicines are used to treat confirmed malaria cases. The Applicant must also perform drug quality monitoring and assurance. Efforts should be made to work with the private sector to reinforce the elimination of the use of monotherapies. The Applicant must provide a clear strategy for working with the private sector through targeted interventions with measurable results among private sector providers and community members.

The Applicant should also expand and strengthen existing volunteer networks and community-based structures to detect and treat malaria among mobile/migrant populations and those in high-risk villages. The existing volunteer networks are vital for the detection and treatment of malaria, particularly among migrant populations as the volunteers can diagnose malaria using a RDT and to treat with an ACT (per national guidelines).

Expected Results:

- Increased proportion of suspected cases of malaria accurately diagnosed either with an RDT or microscopy;
- Leveraged CNM and Global Fund ACTs and RDTs for distribution by community volunteers;
- Increased proportion of cases diagnosed with malaria that received an appropriate treatment per national guidelines;
- Strengthened private sector capacity and appropriate behavior for malaria control;,
- Improved accuracy of the diagnosis and treatment of malaria by village malaria volunteers and village health volunteers; and
- Improved ability of community based organizations to prevent and control malaria as well as manage activities at community level.

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to:

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- Support for malaria microscopy quality assurance, particularly slide preparation, reading and results confirmation, as well as on-the-job training based on cross checked results;
- Procurement of necessary laboratory equipment such as slides and laboratory reagents and distribution of these supplies to health facilities; (Note that other USG partners will procure RDTs, but the Recipient will be responsible for distribution within Cambodia.)
- Support the implementation of a strategy for the use of high-quality RDTs capable of detecting both *P. falciparum* and non-falciparum species of malaria at the community level;
- Train private providers in the target provinces and take other measures to ensure that providers follow national guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of malaria; monitor the practices and behaviors of private providers related to use of monotherapies.
- Pilot innovative ways to ensure compliance to treatment regimens such as the use of directly observed treatment of ACTs, and/or follow-up by volunteers;
- Establish a monitoring system to ensure quality drug supply in the private sector;
- Improve referral systems and treatment of severe cases in the remote areas; and,
- Ensure treatment of migrant populations by providing support for community networks of volunteers.

Objective 2.3: Strengthen National Malaria Control Program and local institutions to implement and monitor malaria control activities

The Applicant must build upon and strengthen local and regional capacity for sustainable program management and implementation in the area of malaria prevention and case management. Applicants are encouraged to use local and regional specialists and develop partnerships with organizations that employ local and regional personnel and facilities to the maximum extent feasible to improve the likelihood of attaining quality results, achieving program sustainability, and minimizing recurrent costs. USAID/RDMA strongly encourages applicants to fully integrate the skills, capabilities, and expertise of local and regional organizations and to design a plan for ensuring program sustainability, including identification of how activities will be continued after the USAID-funded program has ended.

In addition to building the technical capacity of local and regional organizations to scale up best practices, Applicants should also include a plan to strengthen management and financial systems and general organizational capacity of selected local and regional organizations. (Appropriate regional organizations might include the Malaria Consortium, ACT Malaria, and the Asian Network of Excellence in Quality Assurance of Medicines or ANEQAM.) The mid-term evaluation will assess the progress of these organizations in terms of the procurement, financial management, governance and technical capabilities necessary to become direct recipients of USAID assistance.

Expected Results

- Improved capacity of the Cambodia National Malaria Program to conduct both active and passive malaria case detection;
- Improved ability of local governments in Cambodia to plan and implement malaria control programs; and

- Support as appropriate for regional organizations working on malaria control in cross-border areas.

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to:

- Strengthen the institutional capacity at all levels to plan and manage malaria control programs through training, planning, mentoring, supervision and technical assistance when specific needs are identified;
- Support the development of proposals for and receive funding from the Global Fund;
- Support workshops and meetings to share lessons learned and discuss challenges with program implementation;
- Support the implementation of Global Fund grants, e.g. where implementation reaches a bottleneck; and
- Improve data collection on case management practices in the private sector and provide support to strengthen the management information system.

Objective 2.4: Support the establishment and maintenance of strategic information for malaria prevention and control.

As Cambodia aims to contain artemisinin-resistant malaria, the surveillance system needs to be strengthened to track the number of cases, case fatality, and to monitor treatment failure. With the start of community volunteer activities, the Applicant should support the extension of the surveillance system to the community level so that information on malaria prevalence among migrant and mobile populations can be captured. As Cambodia moves towards pre-elimination, the Applicant should support the CNM's efforts to strengthen the existing health management information system at the community and facility levels, use active case detection, and expand the monitoring of Day 3 positive malaria patients at the community level.

Expected Results

- Existence of functioning community data collection and reporting system;
- Improved analysis and use of data for planning gin target facilities/ODs; and,
- Improved reporting at national level which includes data from all communities within the project area.

Illustrative activities include, but are not limited to:

- Provide technical assistance to the CNM on the scale-up of various passive and active surveillance strategies;
- Pilot of community-based surveillance tools that track relevant malaria data;
- In conjunction with surveillance activities, assess the differences between women and men (with sex disaggregated data) in their access to malaria treatment and exposure patterns to malaria vectors; and
- Support the strengthening of the routine surveillance system at the community and facility level.

Component 3: Thailand

Background

As described above, the Thai-Cambodia border has been the primary hotspot for the development of drug-resistant malaria. According to epidemiological data, a similar situation could be developing on the Thai-Burma border. This situation necessitates intensified cross-border coordination to ensure that activities are consistent with best practices in malaria control and artemisinin-resistant malaria containment.

Historically, migrant and mobile populations have facilitated the spread of resistant parasites. Both the Thai-Burma and Thai-Cambodian borders have foci of malaria transmission that are hard to reach, particularly among migrant populations. Intensified efforts to scale-up approaches focused on the border areas to reach these migrants are vital.

The Applicant must develop activities to strengthen malaria control and surveillance particularly among migrants on the Thailand border of Burma and Cambodia in areas where drug-resistant malaria is most prevalent. The Applicant must work with the Thai National Malaria Control Programme to facilitate the development of strategies that specifically target the various types of migrant populations. The aim is that malaria will be controlled and artemisinin-resistant malaria will be contained. The Applicant must work with the Thai provincial and national government to use their expertise in the region to help support and coordinate activities. The Applicant must collaborate with other programs in RDMA, Global Fund, and other donors targeting these populations. The Applicant must work to support the broader partnership of the Mekong Malaria Project and its goals and objectives as identified in Attachment 3.

Objective 3.1: Address malaria prevention and treatment for migrant and mobile populations in Thailand on the borders with Burma and Cambodia

The Applicant must work at the community and provincial level to coordinate activities and provide regional technical assistance. On the Thai-Burma border, this may include an approach to look for creative ways to reach migrants in Thailand. On the Thai-Cambodian side, this may include continuing to coordinate control activities and joint surveillance approaches and developing best practices. Coordination with the USAID/RDMA Governance and Vulnerable Populations Office (GVP) may also be appropriate in local areas.

As part of these activities, the Applicant must provide technical assistance to improve the sustainability and effectiveness of service delivery at malaria clinics and malaria posts inside Thailand to ensure that migrants get improved access to malaria prevention and treatment. The Applicant must seek opportunities to work through innovative channels to reach mobile and migrant populations within Thailand, such as working with employers to create workplace programs for malaria prevention and treatment for migrant employees. The Applicant must link and coordinate with Global Fund-supported village malaria workers.

Expected Results:

- Improved coordination at the local level between contiguous cross-border areas for malaria control;
- Increased access of migrant and mobile populations to malaria prevention and treatment services within Thailand.

Illustrative activities:

- Promoting access to diagnosis, treatment, and health promotion along the borders in Thailand for migrant and mobile populations;
- Support the development of alternative service delivery strategies on how to reach migrant population in a coordinated manner;
- Facilitate dialogue and working communication between migrant communities and the health service administration including malaria workers at the border areas;

- Promote development of a coordinated health service delivery system at border points targeting cross-border populations; and
- Support development of alternative service delivery strategies for reaching migrant populations in a coordinated manner.

V. GENDER

Sensitivity to gender-related concerns is paramount for this activity and should be reflected in activity designs. USAID, moreover, strives to deliberately promote gender equality, in which both men and women have equal opportunity to benefit from and contribute to economic, social, cultural, and political development and enjoy socially valued resources.

A study in Burma on activities that might increase human-mosquito contact showed that women are at equal risk of exposure due to their own leisure and work activities at dawn and at dusk.¹ In addition, many of the migrants crossing the border from Burma into Thailand through forested areas are pregnant women seeking health care services. These women are at increased risk of contracting malaria because of their decreased immunity during pregnancy.²

Applicants must put in place structures and processes that systematically address gender by building accountability mechanisms for gender, affecting changes in organizational culture, and generating political commitment in all three components of the program. This is critical to ensure that the implementation is effective, efficient, permanent and sustainable and reduces risks. Program implementation should incorporate gender mainstreaming tools, including **gender analysis** to identify the roles, responsibilities, and knowledge of women and men, gender-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive participatory tools to include women's perspectives and gender indicators. Where appropriate, Applicants must incorporate gender indicators into existing standards and guidelines for performance monitoring and evaluation to ensure that women have equal access to benefits and avoid negative impacts.

USAID suggests that the program should encourage at least 30% women's representation in decision-making bodies and consultations so that women have equal and timely access to information on policies, processes, risks, and benefits that are organized on terms that maximize women's participation. (Thirty percent is considered the 'tipping point' and adopted by the Beijing Platform for Action; see www.un.org/womenwatch.) In order for women to feel sufficiently empowered to play an active role, they should gain technical skills as well as skills, where applicable, in advocacy, public speaking, influencing decision-making, and negotiation. The Applicant must propose its approach for increasing and enhancing efforts to address gender-related objectives.

More information on USAID's focus on women in development is available at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/.)

VI. KEY PERSONNEL

A. Chief of Party

The Chief of Party (COP) will be responsible for overall planning and management of activities under this cooperative agreement. The COP is primarily responsible for facilitating senior level policy and technical dialogue with the Ministries of Health (MoHs), other Ministries and International Partners. S/he will also assist USAID/RDMA and USAID/Cambodia with effective use and coordination of USAID resources and should be readily available for interaction with RDMA -- where the regional program is managed -- located in Bangkok, Thailand. The Chief of Party's primary functions are knowledge management, reporting, and focusing on results in Objective 3.

¹

Tin-Oo P et al. Gender, mosquitoes and malaria: implications for community development programmes in Laputta, Myanmar. Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health, 32(3):588-594.

² Roll Back Malaria. Malaria in Pregnancy: RBM Infosheet N. 4.

Chief of Party Qualifications:

- Graduate degree in public health, public administration, health finance, health economics or related health disciplines.
- Minimum of 10 years' experience implementing and/or evaluating public health programs in less-developed countries.
- Demonstrated success at providing technical assistance to developing country Ministries of Health. Preference in descending order for experience in the GMS, Southeast Asia, a low-income country, other developing countries.
- Recent, prior experience in the management of a long-term health technical assistance programs of a similar nature and scope focused on malaria prevention and control programs, including negotiating work plans, interfacing with donors, ministries, other development partners; developing terms of reference, identifying technical assistance sources, and ensuring high quality.
- Experience with advocacy and institutional development within government and non-governmental channels.
- Skills and experience in some combination of the following: negotiation, advocacy, health policy development and strategic planning, information management, public health human resources, decentralization of health systems and local health planning, managing community participation, health care quality improvement, gender and technical areas of and malaria.
- Ability to provide effective guidance and oversight to the technical members of the local teams and short-term technical consultants.
- Demonstrated excellent interpersonal and cross-cultural skills.
- Excellent communications skills, both oral and written in English.

B. Country Program Manager

USAID also requires Key Personnel approval for Country Program Managers for Burma, and Cambodia. These will be key points of contact that are fully responsible for the USAID/RDMA activities in terms of Coordination among USAID/Cambodia, partners, technical assistance, progress, performance, and monitoring and evaluation.

Country Program Manager Qualifications:

- Graduate degree in public health, public administration, health finance, health economics or related health disciplines.
- Minimum of 5 years' experience implementing and/or evaluating public health programs in less-developed countries, with in-country experience where they will be Country Program Managers preferred.
- Experience with community level programming.
- Demonstrated success at coordinating technical assistance in developing country contexts.

- Recent, prior experience in the management of a long-term health technical assistance programs of a similar nature and scope focused on malaria-control, including negotiating work plans, interfacing with donors, ministries, other development partners; developing terms of reference, identifying technical assistance sources, and ensuring high quality.
- Experience with advocacy and institutional development.
- Skills and experience anticipated in some combination of the following: negotiation, advocacy, health policy development and strategic planning, information management, public health human resources, decentralization of health systems and local health planning, managing community participation, health care quality improvement, and technical areas malaria.
- Ability to provide effective guidance and oversight to the technical members of the local teams and short-term technical consultants.
- Demonstrated excellent interpersonal and cross-cultural skills.
- Excellent communications skills, both oral and written in English.

VII. SUBSTANTIAL INVOLVEMENT UNDERSTANDING

As stated in Section II of this RFA, USAID anticipates the award resulting from this RFA to be a Cooperative Agreement. Thus, The Agreement Officer Technical Representative (AOTR) is responsible for the following elements or USAID's involvement during the implementation of the program:

1. Approval of key personnel.
2. Approval of the initial and costed annual work plans, including any significant changes to the approved work-plan.
3. Approval of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, any revisions to the approved the performance monitoring plan will require additional approval.
4. Approval of all sub-awards over \$25,000 except those covered by 22 CFR 226.25(c.8).
5. Collaboration or joint participation: The USAID/RDMA AOTR is responsible for all day-to-day management, oversight, and technical direction of the applicant. The Applicant must meet with the AOTR or his/her designees as required to review the status of activities, and should be prepared to make periodic, unplanned verbal and written briefings to USAID/RDMA, and U.S. Embassy staff as appropriate. An activity manager from USAID/Cambodia and/or a designated representative of USAID for Burma may be assigned to monitor and support the activities of the project in their respective countries. The Country Managers in these countries should be prepared to review the status of activities with the activity managers as well.

VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Deliverables & Reports

All reports as required must be submitted by the below due dates. Additional reports requiring review and clearance, when necessary, are listed under each requirement. Recipients will consult the AOTR on the format and expected content of reports prior to submission. Each report must be submitted (electronic copies to the AOTR and alternate AOTR plus two (2) hard copies).

i. Annual work plan: Within 60 days of signing the agreement, the Recipient will submit an Annual Work Plan for Year 1, designed with input from host governments, other USG partners, USAID/Cambodia, the US Embassy in Burma, and USAID/RDMA and consistent with the two-year work plan submitted as part of the Applicant's technical approach. Timing for the submission of subsequent Annual Work Plans should be discussed with the AOTR. The first Annual Work Plan, and Annual Work Plans for subsequent years, will describe the activities and interventions to be carried out and the corresponding time frames. Work plans are expected to reflect extensive discussions and joint planning exercises at the local, national, and regional levels. Work plans will take into consideration discussions with other USAID and USG partners and joint planning **which will include integrated work planning with other CAs in each country, as required.** The Annual Work Plan will also incorporate a Financial Report and annual budget plan. The AOTR will review and approve plans to ensure that they are within the Program Description.

The work plan must include, at a minimum:

1. Proposed accomplishments and expected progress towards achieving results and performance measures tied to indicators agreed upon within the M&E plan;
2. Timeline for implementation of the year's proposed activities, including target completion dates;
3. Information on how activities will be implemented;
4. Personnel requirements to achieve expected outcomes;
5. Major commodities to be procured;
6. Details of collaboration with other major partners;
7. Budget estimate; and,
8. Targets and anticipated results and milestone indicators against which the contractor will be evaluated (jointly established with the AOTR)

ii. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: The Applicant is responsible for developing and executing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, in consultation with RDMA. Expected program results with illustrative indicators, mid-term milestones/ benchmarks, end-of-project results partially provided in this document should be further elaborated in the M&E plan. This will include narrative descriptions of what success would look like after 3 years for each country and for each cross-country activity. Data sources and collection methodologies should also be noted for each indicator. This work plan should be in-line with the Monitoring Framework developed for the Mekong Malaria Program. It is expected that sub-national baselines surveys may need to be conducted but it is hoped that the Applicant will use existing data sources when possible.

During the initial program planning period, the Applicant must work closely with USAID/RDMA to establish major milestones, program monitoring indicators, as well as baseline data and performance targets for each indicator as they relate to the descriptions of success. Once the project has started and baseline information has been collected, it is expected that the Applicant will work with USAID to provide specific targets to be associated with the expected results. These targets should be included in the M&E and will part of the package of indicators used to monitor program progress.

The M&E plan must be submitted to the USAID/RDMA AOTR for approval within 90 days of the award. USAID/RDMA and the Applicant will conduct periodic performance reviews to monitor the progress of work and the achievement of results as based on the targets specified in the M&E plan.

The M&E plan will be revised as appropriate on an ongoing basis in collaboration with USAID and evolving requirements from USG.

iii. Semi-Annual progress reports: The Applicant must prepare and submit to the USAID/RDMA AOTR Semi-annual reports due 30 days after the end of Q2 and Q4. These reports will be used by RDMA to fulfill electronic reporting requirements to Washington; therefore, they need to conform to certain requirements. The Applicant should consult the USAID/RDMA AOTR prior to submission. The report must contain, at a minimum:

1. Progress (activities completed, benchmarks achieved, performance standards completed) since the last report by country and program area;
2. Problems encountered and whether they were solved or are still outstanding;
3. Proposed solutions to new or ongoing problems;
4. Success stories (if available);
5. Documentation of best practices that can be taken to scale; and,
6. List of upcoming events with dates.

iv. Quarterly Accruals Reports. Pursuant to 22 CFR 226.52, the Recipient must submit a Standard Form 425 or 425a on a quarterly basis and in accordance with the schedule specified by the USAID/RDMA AOTR.

v. Completion report: The Recipient(s) must submit an original and five copies of the final report to the AOTR and one copy to the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse no later than 60 days after the completion date of each Cooperative Agreement. The final report must include an executive summary of the Recipient's accomplishments in achieving results and conclusions about areas in need of future assistance; an overall description of the Recipient's activities and attainment of results by region, as appropriate, during the life of the Cooperative Agreement; an assessment of progress made toward accomplishing the Objectives, Results and Expected Outcomes; significance of these activities; important research findings; comments and recommendations; and a fiscal report that describes how USAID's funds were used.. In particular, the report should include:

- A financial report summarizing how funds were expended;
- A summary of the accomplishments against work plans, giving the final tangible results; and
- A summary of deliverables/benchmarks, addressing lessons learned during implementation and suggesting ways to resolve constraints identified.

See generally, 22 CFR 226.51 Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance.

IX. MANAGEMENT REVIEWS AND EXTERNAL EVALUATIONS

The annual work plans will form the basis for joint annual management reviews by USAID and program staff to review program directions, achievement of the prior year work plan objectives, any major management and implementation issues, and to make recommendations for any changes as appropriate. These management reviews as well as work plan

meetings may be broadened to include dialogue across the different cooperating agencies, and among relevant Ministries of Health/Public Health.

At any time during program implementation, USAID may conduct one or more external mid-term assessment/process evaluation(s) to review overall progress, assess the continuing appropriateness of the program design, and identify any factors impeding effective implementation. USAID will utilize the results of the assessment to recommend any mid-course changes in strategy if needed and to help determine appropriate future directions. Site visits may occur any time after startup.

X. MANAGEMENT PLAN

Coordination and communication with a wide range of partners, including member countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion, USG agencies, local public/private sector partners, other cooperating agencies, recipients in other geographic regions, other donors, and communities are vital to achieving results. Applicants should reflect a willingness to partner with non-traditional , such as local NGOs and professional associations, and to use diverse human resources in a creative manner. As stated previously, it must be demonstrated that local partners have a significant role in management and implementation. The Applicant should have a plan for identifying local organizations that will benefit program implement and issuing sub-grants to them.

A management plan for the Award is expected to be lean and efficient and will need to specify clear lines of supervision, accountability, decision-making and responsibility among staff. Given that there will likely be implementation in three countries, (Thailand, Cambodia and Burma), the Applicant should demonstrate clear lines of communication and reporting among staff and sub-recipients. The Applicant is expected to demonstrate efficiencies in operational and financial management to ensure that the maximum amount of funding is available to support programs in the targeted geographic location. Applicants should address how they intend to manage the operational partnerships in order to maximize the input and utility of all partner organizations, collaboratively and effectively.

XI. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The following is a set of principles that the Applicant should consider for the project:

- a. Coordinate as part of the MMP: The success of the Mekong Malaria Program has been its ability for all partners to work together under a common framework and common goals. The WHO Mekong Malaria Programme (WHO-MMP) office, based in Bangkok, has the role of coordinating the activities of the MMP network, linking with all MMP partners including USAID-funded agencies. It is vital that the Applicant work and collaborate with the other partners in the MMP and share data and lessons learned and adapt to changes in strategies.
- b. Engage USAID/Cambodia, especially in meetings with the Royal Government of Cambodia. Activities conducted in Cambodia should be done in consultation with USAID/Cambodia.
- c. Be flexible regarding the political situation in Burma. Over the life of the project, there may be changes regarding what sort of interactions the project can have with the government of Burma at all levels. The Applicant must be willing to change its program approach as needed.
- d. Coordinate with other USAID Partners: Outside of the MMP, there are several USAID partners working on health systems strengthening, refugee issues, and child survival working in Cambodia, Burma and Thailand. The Applicant must work with these other partners to ensure that duplication is minimized, respective strengths are utilized, lessons learned are shared, and efforts are synergistic.
- e. Leverage funding as appropriate: Over the life of the project, it is likely that the various funding sources supporting malaria control in Thailand, Cambodia and Burma will change. Currently, Burma, Cambodia and Thailand have approved and functioning Global Fund grants. The Applicant should be looking for ways to leverage these existing funding sources such that we can maximize investments. For example, it

is expected that the Applicant should work to ensure effective implementation of any Global Fund grants such that this project can fill potential resource gaps.

- f. Support national and regional program strategies: PMI and USAID are committed to supporting national programs and strategies for malaria control. In addition, malaria was a focus health issue with the Lower Mekong Initiative countries, who would like support for greater regional coordination. Wherever possible, the Applicant must only implement activities that are in-line with the National program's strategic plan and that support their overall objective. Also, all activities must be in-line with the MMP five-year strategy.
- g. Local and regional capacity building: In addition to its technical components, this project will strengthen management systems and organizational capacity in selected local and regional groups with an eventual aim of direct USAID funding. Applicants must describe a plan for assessing and strengthening the capacity of these groups and indicate what proportion of funds may be sub-granted to them. The mid-cycle evaluation will examine the progress made in terms of procurement, financial management, governance and technical capabilities within these groups to become direct recipients of USAID assistance. Within three years, USAID plans to directly enter into agreements with local and/or regional partners to implement programs complementary to this one.
- h. Existing platforms: Particularly in Burma, the Applicant should propose an organization by name who they expect to work with and which has an existing relationship with township governments. The Applicant should also name the organizations in Cambodia with which they plan to collaborate.
- i. Monitoring and evaluation should be a key component of the project. While it may be necessary to conduct sub-national surveys at various points in program implementation to monitor progress, the Applicant must make use of any other data such as national surveys, HMIS etc. Also, the Applicant must share its monitoring and evaluation information with key stakeholders as appropriate and make efforts to collect gender disaggregated data.

2. AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

The authority for this RFA is found in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

3. AWARD ADMINISTRATION

For U.S. organizations, the award will be administered in accordance with 22 CFR 226, OMB circulars and the USAID Standard Provisions for U.S. Non-governmental Organizations. For non-US organizations, the USAID Standard Provisions for non-U.S. Non-governmental Organizations will apply. Web sites containing these regulations are provided in Section VI of this RFA.

SECTION II: BASIC AWARD INFORMATION

1. ESTIMATED FUNDING

Subject to the availability of funds, USAID intends to provide approximately \$24,000,000 total for this planned 5 year activity under this RFA. The distribution of this total funding will depend upon the application(s) selected for award. USAID reserves the right to fund any or none of the applications submitted.

The Government plans to award one or more cooperative agreements resulting from this RFA to the responsible Applicant whose application conforming to this RFA offers the greatest value in terms of the selection criteria (see Section V of this RFA). The Government may (a) reject any or all applications, (b) accept other than the lowest cost application, (c) accept more than one application, (d) accept alternate applications, and (e) waive informalities and minor irregularities in applications received.

Neither financial data submitted with an application nor representations concerning facilities or financing, will form a part of the resulting cooperative agreement unless explicitly stated otherwise in the agreement.

2. PERFORMANCE PERIOD

The estimated start date is October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2016.

3. AWARD TYPE

USAID anticipates award of a Cooperative Agreement. The USAID/RDMA AOTR's Substantial Involvement under the award is described in Section I.VIII of this RFA.

4. AUTHORITY TO OBLIGATE THE GOVERNMENT

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

SECTION III: ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

1) USAID policy encourages competition in the award of grants and cooperative agreements. U.S. or non-U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or a consortia are eligible to submit applications. For the purposes of this solicitation, NGOs include any incorporated entity, either non-profit or for-profit, other than a governmental organization. Applicants may form partnerships with other academic institutions, private sector entities, or NGOs in submitting applications.

2) All applicants are required to demonstrate the ability to perform and implement the activities under this RFA in Burma, Cambodia and Thailand.

3) All applicants should have a DUNS number and applicants that do not have a DUNS number are required to obtain one within 30 days after award (if successful). To obtain a DUNS number, applicants may contact Dun and Bradstreet or by calling 1-866-705-5711, or request a number via the internet at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>

4) USAID encourages applications from organizations that have not received funding from USAID in the past.

5) A cost share is defined by USAID as “contributions, both cash and in-kind, which are necessary and reasonable to achieve program objectives and which are verifiable from the recipient’s records.” Cost sharing or match refers to that portion of a project or program costs not borne by the Federal Government. Cost share or match is normally associated with contributions from the same prime and sub-recipients sources that also receive USAID funds. Examples of cost share for this program may include the provision of technical assistance, commodities, distribution networks and other sources of support relevant to achieve program objectives. Cost share must be verifiable from the recipient’s records, is subject to the requirements of 22 CFR 226.23, and is subject to audit. A recipient’s failure to meet its cost share requirement can result in questioned costs.

According to USAID policy, cost sharing is an important element of the USAID-recipient relationship. While there is no stated minimum required cost share amount, applicants are encouraged to give serious consideration to proposing cost share as a signal of the applicant's commitment to the activity and increase overall program impact. Applicants must be aware that all cash contributions and non-Federal third party in-kind contributions must meet all the criteria set forth in 22 CFR 226.23 and the applicable OMB cost principles.

6) To be eligible for award of a cooperative agreement, in addition to other conditions of this RFA, organizations must have a politically neutral humanitarian mandate, a commitment to non-discrimination with respect to beneficiaries and adherence to equal opportunity employment practices. Non-discrimination includes equal treatment without regard to race, religion, ethnicity, gender, and political affiliation.

7) Pursuant to 22 CFR 226.81, USAID policy is not to award profit under assistance instruments. However, all reasonable, allocable, and allowable expenses, both direct and indirect, which are related to the grant program and are in accordance with applicable cost standards (22 CFR 226, OMB Circular A-122 for non-profit organization) may be paid under the Agreement.

8) To be eligible for award, the Applicant must provide all required information in its application, including the requirements found in any attachments to this www.Grants.gov opportunity.

SECTION IV: APPLICATION SUBMISSION INFORMATION

I. PREPARATION GUIDELINES

- a. Any prospective Applicant desiring an explanation or interpretation of this RFA must request it in writing to Ms. Praveena ViraSingh, Acquisition Specialist, via email to pvirasingh@usaid.gov and copied to Mr. Craig Riegler at criegler@usaid.gov by June 28, 2011, 4:00 pm Bangkok time. The questions and answers (Q&A) will be posted as an amendment to the RFA on www.grants.gov. Oral explanations or instructions given before award of a Cooperative Agreement will not be binding. Any information given to a prospective grantee concerning this RFA will also be furnished to all other prospective grantees as an amendment to this RFA, if that information is necessary in submitting applications or if the lack of it would be prejudicial to any other prospective grantees.
- b. Applications must be submitted in two separate parts: (a) technical and (b) cost or business application. An original and two (4) hard copies of the technical application and an original and one (1) hard copy of the cost application must be submitted in addition to the electronic submission, as described in the cover letter of this RFA.
- c. Applications must be received no later than the date and time indicated on the cover page of this RFA, to the location stated in the cover letter accompanying this RFA. Applications which are received late or are incomplete run the risk of not being considered in the review process. USAID may review and consider late or incomplete applications if: (i) USAID's treatment of the material is consistent with the terms of the RFA, (ii) all late applications are treated the same, (iii) they are evaluated before any agreements are awarded under the RFA and (iv) the Agreement Officer consents in writing to the review of late or incomplete applications.
- d. Technical applications must be specific, complete, and presented concisely. A lengthy application does not in and of itself constitute a well thought out proposal. Unnecessarily elaborate brochures or other presentations beyond those sufficient to present a complete and effective application in response to this RFA are not desired and may be construed as an indication of the Applicant's lack of cost consciousness. Elaborate art work, expensive paper and bindings, and expensive visual and other presentation aids are neither necessary nor wanted. Applications must demonstrate the Applicant's capabilities and expertise with respect to achieving the goals of this program. Applications must take into account the technical evaluation criteria found in Section V of this RFA.
- e. Submission of Applications Electronically (Important):
1. Preferred software for electronic submissions: Microsoft Word (for narrative text) or Excel (for tables). PDF files are acceptable. Please be advised that the selected Applicant will be required to submit their budget breakdown in Excel. The excel sheets should not be password protected. Applicants may post their applications electronically on www.grants.gov instead of submitting via email.
 2. After you have sent your application via email, please immediately check your own email to confirm that the attachments you intended to send were indeed sent. If you discover an error in your transmission, please send the material again and note in the subject line of the email or make note in the filename if submitted via grants.gov that it is a "corrected" submission. Each Applicant is responsible for their submissions.
 3. Please do not send the same email to us more than one time unless there has been a change, and if so, please note that it is a corrected email. Your organization must appoint one person to send in the email submissions who will serve as the contact person for future communications regarding this RFA
 4. If you send your application by multiple emails, please indicate in the subject line of the email whether the email relates to the technical or cost proposal, and the desired sequence of multiple emails (if more than one is sent) and of attachments (e.g. "no. 1 of 4", etc.). For example, if your cost proposal is being sent in two emails, the first email should have a subject line which says: "[organization name], Cost Proposal, Part 1 of 2".
 5. USAID's preference is that the technical proposal and the cost proposal be submitted as single respective email attachments, e.g., that you consolidate the various parts of a technical proposal 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 submitted electronic proposals if no instructions are provided or if instructions are unclear.

f. The hard copies of applications and modifications thereof must be submitted in sealed envelopes or packages addressed to the office specified in the cover letter of this RFA, with the RFA number, the name and address of the Applicant, and whether the contents contain technical and/or cost proposals noted on the outside of the envelopes/packages.

g. Telegraphic applications will not be considered; however, applications may be modified by written or telegraphic notice, if that notice is received by the time specified for receipt of applications.

h. Preparation of Applications:

1. Applicants must review, understand, and comply with all aspects of this RFA. Failure to do so may be considered as being non-responsive and may be evaluated accordingly.
2. Each Applicant must furnish the information required by this RFA. On the hard copies of applications, the Applicant must sign the application and certifications and print or type its name on the Cover Page of the technical and cost applications. Erasures or other changes must be initialed by the person signing the application. Applications signed by an agent must be accompanied by evidence of that agent's authority, unless that evidence has been previously furnished to the issuing office
3. Applicants which include data that they do not want disclosed to the public for any purpose or used by the U.S. Government except for evaluation purposes must:

(a) Mark the title page with the following legend:

"This application includes data that must not be disclosed outside the U.S. Government and must not be duplicated, used, or disclosed - in whole or in part - for any purpose other than to evaluate this application. If, however, a grant is awarded to this Applicant as a result of - or in connection with - the submission of this data, the U.S. Government must have the right to duplicate, use, or disclose the data to the extent provided in the resulting grant. This restriction does not limit the U.S. Government's right to use information contained in this data if it is obtained from another source without restriction. The data subject to this restriction are contained in pages ____."; and,

(b) Mark each sheet of data it wishes to restrict with the following legend:

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

II. TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMAT

To facilitate the competitive review of the applications, USAID will consider only applications conforming to the format prescribed below:

Technical Applications are limited to thirty (30) pages only; information contained on any page over the 30 page limit will not be evaluated. Applications must be written in English, text should be left justified; 12 point font on standard 8 ½" X 11" paper, single spaced, with each page numbered consecutively, and no less than 1" margins on all sides. Supplementary materials such as the performance monitoring and evaluation plan, past performance reference information, key personnel resumes and relevant letters of support are excluded from this page limitation. However, unnecessarily elaborate brochures or other presentations beyond those sufficient to present a complete and effective application in response to this RFA are not desired and may be construed as an indication of the prospective recipient's lack of cost consciousness.

The suggested outline for the technical application is:

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- I. Title Page
- II. Table of Contents, listing all page numbers and attachments;
- III. Narrative: (not to exceed 30 pages) describing:

Technical Approach (15 pages): The technical approach must include a clear description of the proposed conceptual approach and the general strategy (e.g. methodology and techniques). It must outline specific, focused activities; explain how the approach is expected to achieve the proposed objectives. In particular, the technical approach must include a plan to achieve sustainability, strengthen local and regional organizations along with volunteer networks, and ensure that local stakeholders and government organizations take ownership of the challenges as identified in Section I of this RFA. Applicants are highly encouraged to propose innovative programs designed to reach the desired outcomes/results as well as draw from past regional successes. The application must respond to the technical evaluation criteria. The Applicant must demonstrate an overall understanding of the issues related to malaria control and artemisinin-resistance containment in the region, and an understanding of the existing efforts as part of the Mekong Malaria Program. The application must include:

1. Overall goals of the project as they relate to the objectives laid out in the RFA by country/region.
2. A description of the key issues and constraints controlling malaria and artemisinin-resistance in the region.
3. A description of the Applicant's approach by country (including border areas) and targeted geographic areas, with a focus on how they will work at both the community and the facility level.
4. A two-year work plan must be included along with a description of how the work plan will be implemented.
5. A discussion of the Applicant's approach to collaboration with other partners in the region
6. A discussion of how the Applicant will approach specific target migrant populations and separate genders.
7. A discussion of how the Applicant will adhere to the guiding principles outlined in the program description.

Key and non-key personnel (5 pages): The Applicant must propose additional key and other non-key professional personnel as part of the technical proposal as deemed appropriate to implement the major tasks described in the program description. For those personnel based in the field, RDMA leaves to the applicant to determine the appropriateness of employing overseas and/or local hires.

1. Chief of Party - The applicant is required to appoint a Chief of Party (COP). The COP must demonstrate exceptional managerial and operational experience, and preferably experience in managing complex, multi-national/regional activities involving coordination with multiple program partner institutions. The COP should also have a strong background in infectious diseases, preferably malaria. The COP must also demonstrate exceptional technical, written and oral communications skills in English. Familiarity with the political, social, and cultural context of Asia is required. (See Section I.VI for details.)
2. Country Program Managers in Burma and Cambodia must be designated key personnel and will require USAID approval. These will be points of contact that will be responsible for project activities in those countries in terms of coordination among partners, technical assistance, progress and performance and monitoring and evaluation. (See Section I.VI for details.)

Management and M&E Plan (8 pages): Include partnership and sub-award arrangements where applicable. The Applicant must propose a management structure to address the breadth and depth of technical skills, and development experience, and specific country experience required to successfully under take this activity. This section must include an organizational chart. The application must include:

1. Management and administrative arrangements for the overall implementation including:
 - a. Organizational structure with lines of authority
 - b. Technical and financial reporting
 - c. Coordination between country and regional programs.
2. Description of an approach for managing and coordinating partners and other collaborating organizations, including non-traditional and innovative partnerships within countries.

- a. How each partner collaborating organizations contribute to the overall implementation both at the country and project level.
 - b. How decision-making authority and strategic planning will be managed across all partners and between prime and sub-grantees at the country and regional level.
 - c. How the partners will coordinate to contribute to cross-border activities
 - d. How management challenges will be addresses.
3. Description of an approach for building local managerial capacity, working toward eventual direct USAID funding of identified host country institutions. This approach should be flexible enough to respond to challenges and threats, work with new USAID partners, other donors, and emerging local stakeholders. It must also reflect likely economic and developments in the region, especially those potentially affecting population settlement patterns and migration.
 4. Realistic strategies for containing costs and leveraging resources. The applicant must describe how the activity would be organized to minimize non-productive costs and multiple overheads.
 5. Description of how lessons learned will be transferred between staff and country level programs.
 6. A detailed strategic framework for monitoring performance towards achieving each of the technical areas should be provided, including expected timelines, benchmarks, and indicators to monitor progress over the life of the project. The indicators must feed into the broader MMP Performance Monitoring plan.

Institutional capacity (2 pages): Applicants must offer evidence of their technical resources and expertise in addressing relevant problems and issues. Care must be taken to establish the relevance of past experience to this program and the basis for reliance upon that experience as an indicator of success on this program. Information in this section should include (but is not limited to) the following:

1. Brief description of organizational history/expertise;
2. Pertinent work experience and representative accomplishments in developing and implementing programs of the type required under the proposed RFA;
3. In the case of Burma and Cambodia, describe strategy to leverage existing partners with a successful track record of implementing health programs in the targeted geographical focus areas.
4. Evidence of a successful record of implementing projects overseas, and in the region, if applicable;
5. Relevant experience with proposed approaches;
6. Institutional strength as represented by breadth and depth of experienced personnel in project relevant disciplines/areas;

IV. Past performance

Applicants must include the five (5) most relevant U.S. Government and/or privately funded contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, etc. received by your organization in the last three years involving programs similar to the program proposed in your application. (This includes ongoing programs. The end date of the program should not be more than three years ago.) Include the following for each award listed:

- Name of awarding organization or agency
- Address of awarding organization or agency
- Place of performance of services or program
- Award number
- Amount of award
- Term of award (start and end dates of services/program)
- Name, current telephone number, current fax number and e-mail address (if one is available) of a responsible technical representative of that organization or agency
- Brief description of the program

Applicants must also include the three (3) most relevant U.S. Government and/or privately funded contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, etc. received by each major sub-grantee proposed. A major sub-grantee is one whose proposed cost exceeds 25% of the Applicant's total proposed cost. Include the same information as listed above.

USAID may contact references and use the past performance data, along with other information to determine the Applicant's responsibility. The Government reserves the right to obtain information for use in the evaluation of past performance from any and all sources inside or outside the Government.

- V. Annexes (Annexes beyond those identified below will not be read or taken into consideration):
1. Relevant Past Performance Information (Recipient and major partner organizations, if applicable);
 2. Curriculum Vitae for Key Personnel and non-key professional personnel;
 3. Performance Monitoring Plan.

III. COST APPLICATION FORMAT

The Cost or Business Application must be submitted separately from the technical application. Certain documents are required to be submitted by an Applicant in order for the Agreement Officer to make a determination of responsibility. The following sections describe the documentation that Applicants for Assistance awards must submit to USAID prior to award. While there is no page limit for this portion, Applicants are encouraged to be as concise as possible, but still provide the necessary detail to address the following:

- a. The Applicant must submit a budget and budget narrative that allows the Agreement Officer to reach the determination that all proposed costs are reasonable and the proposed budget is realistic to carry out the program the Applicant proposed in its technical application. The proposed budget should clearly identify the costs involved to perform the activities identified in the technical approach and the budget narrative should provide evidence that the proposed budget is both reasonable and will achieve the program objectives. A summary of the budget must be submitted using Standard Form 424 and 424A which can be downloaded from the grants.gov website at www.grants.gov
 1. The breakdown of all costs associated with the program according to costs of, if applicable, headquarters, regional and/or country offices.
 2. The breakdown of all costs according to each partner organization (or sub-Recipient) involved in the program.
 3. The costs associated with external, expatriate technical assistance and those associated with local in-country technical assistance.
 4. The breakdown of the financial and in-kind contributions of all organizations involved in implementing the expected Cooperative Agreement.
 5. Potential contributions of non-USAID or private commercial donors to this Cooperative Agreement.
 6. The procurement plan for commodities.
 7. Indicate the name, annual salary, and expected level of effort of each person charged to the project. Provide key personnel resumes showing work experience and annual salary history for at least the three most recent years for key personnel.
 8. If not included in an indirect cost rate agreement negotiated with the U.S. Government, specify the applicable fringe benefit rates for each category of employees, and explain the benefits included in the rate.
 9. The same individual information for consultants must be provided as for regular personnel.
 10. Allowances must be broken down by specific type and by person, and must be in accordance with the Applicant's policies.
 11. Travel, per diem and other transportation expenses must be detailed in your proposal to include number of international trips, expected itineraries, number of per diem days and per diem rates.
 12. Specify all equipment to be purchased and the expected geographic source.
 13. Financial Plans for all proposed sub-grants and subcontracts must have the same format and level of detail as those of the Applicant. Following the Applicant's detailed budget breakdown, detailed budget breakdowns for each sub-Recipients/(sub) contractor must be presented. Sub-Recipient/(sub) contractor budgets must not be intermingled. The first page must be a summary budget, following the same budget format and line items as are set forth above for the full term of the sub-agreement/subcontract. Detailed budget notes which explain how the subs' proposed budget was reviewed and how a determination was made that it is fair and reasonable must be provided.

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14. Other direct costs such as supplies, communication costs, photocopying, visas, passports and other general costs must be separate cost line items.
- b. A copy of the latest Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement if your organization has such an agreement with the US Government;
 - c. Required certifications and representations (see Attachment I of this RFA); NOTE: Past Performance References requested in the certifications and representations should be attached to the technical application;
 - d. USAID endorses cost-sharing as an important principle in USAID-Recipient relationships. Applicants are encouraged to contribute cost share to increase overall program impact. Applicants must be aware that all cash contributions and non- Federal third party in-kind contributions must meet all the criteria set forth in 22 CFR 226.23 and the applicable OMB cost principles. Applicant cost share may be in any combination of in-kind support, staff salaries, waiver of overhead, etc. Awards will be made to responsible applicants whose applications offer the greatest value, cost and other factors (i.e. technical evaluation criteria) considered.
 - e. Applicants which do not currently have a Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) from their cognizant agency must also submit the following information:
 - 1. Copies of the Applicant's financial reports for the previous three-year period, which have been audited by a certified public accountant or other auditor satisfactory to USAID;
 - 2. Projected budget, cash flow and organizational chart; and,
 - 3. A copy of the organization's accounting manual.
 - f. Applicants should submit additional evidence of responsibility they deem necessary for the Agreement Officer to make a determination of responsibility. The information submitted must substantiate that the Applicant:
 - 1. Has adequate financial resources or the ability to obtain such resources as required during the performance of the award.
 - 2. Has the ability to comply with the award conditions, taking into account all existing and currently prospective commitments of the Applicant, nongovernmental and governmental.
 - 3. Has a satisfactory record of performance. Past relevant unsatisfactory performance is ordinarily sufficient to justify a finding of non-responsibility, unless there is clear evidence of subsequent satisfactory performance.
 - 4. Has a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics; and,
 - 5. Is otherwise qualified and eligible to receive a cooperative agreement under applicable laws and regulations (e.g., EEO).
 - g. Applicants that have never received a cooperative agreement, grant or contract from the U.S. Government will be required to submit a copy of their accounting manual if their application is chosen for a potential award. If a copy has already been submitted to the U.S. Government, the Applicant must advise which Federal Office has a copy.
 - h. Certificate of Compliance: Please submit a copy of your Certificate of Compliance if your organization's systems have been certified by the USAID/Washington's Office of Procurement.

NOTE: This RFA does not provide for reimbursement of any pre-award costs.

SECTION V: APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

A technical evaluation committee will review the applications based upon the criteria set forth below. Approximate weighted points indicate the relative importance of each technical criterion against which technical applications will be evaluated. Thereafter, the cost application of all applicants submitting a technically acceptable application will be reviewed and costs will be evaluated for general reasonableness, allowability, and allocability. Award(s) will be made to responsible applicant(s) whose application(s) offer the greatest value, cost and other factors considered.

USAID may award a cooperative agreement on the basis of initial applications received, without discussions or negotiations. Therefore, each initial application must contain the Applicant's best terms from a cost and technical standpoint. As part of its evaluation process, however, USAID may elect to discuss technical, cost or other pre-award issues with one or more Applicants. Alternatively, USAID may proceed with award selection based on its evaluation of initial applications received and/or commence negotiations solely with one Applicant.

To facilitate the review of applications, Applicants are requested to organize the narrative sections of technical proposals according to the evaluation criteria set forth below. Awards will be made based on the ranking of proposals according to the technical selection criteria identified below:

The criteria presented below have been tailored to the requirements of this RFA. Weighted points indicate the relative importance of each technical criterion and sub-criteria, of which 100 points are possible (please note that the sub-criteria are weighted equally and not listed in any order of importance, further information under each sub-criteria will be evaluated as a whole in determining the score of the technical criterion). Applicants should note that these criteria serve to (a) identify the significant issues that applicants should address in their applications, and (b) to set standards against which all applications will be evaluated.

The sub-factors listed below are intended to further explain the relevance of the evaluation factor, but no one sub-factor is more important than any other.

I. TECHNICAL APPROACH (45 points)

- Demonstrates clear understanding of issues related to community and facility-based malaria control in Burma, Western Cambodia, and adjacent Thai border areas, including geopolitical, social and gender factors; presents clear, evidence-based, rationale consistent with the three country's malaria strategies and priorities; offers leadership, creativity, and innovation.
- Demonstrates viable approach for actively engaging and strengthening a variety of partners, including host country governments (where appropriate), non-governmental organizations, private and commercial interests and communities; application has a sustainable plan to transfer responsibility to these partners and build country ownership as they gain capacity.
- Approach offers strategy to coordinate country-level activities and strengthen cross-border collaboration. Demonstrated potential for scale-up and replication by national programs and donor partners, particularly programs supported by the Global Fund.
- Illustrative 2 year work plan reflects a clear understanding of the challenges and the types of activities necessary to control malaria in the targeted areas, and demonstrates a realistic approach to: determining the appropriate level of budget support for each program, coordinating with partners, providing technical assistance, and developing new tools and models

II. KEY PERSONNEL (20 points)

- Demonstrated technical and managerial expertise and experience of the Chief of Party; is well qualified for overall planning and management, facilitating senior level policy and technical dialogue with the Ministries of Health (MoHs), other Ministries, and International Partners.

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- Country Program Managers have demonstrated skills in negotiation, advocacy, health policy development and strategic planning, information management, human resources, decentralization and local health planning, managing community participation, quality improvement; technical expertise in infectious diseases particularly malaria.

III. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION (15 points)

- Organizational structure and decision-making processes will facilitate timely and goal-oriented implementation, demonstrate flexibility to respond to emerging threats and opportunities, and focus on building local capacity while maintaining constructive relationships with host-country partners, USAID and other donors.
- Monitoring and Evaluation plan, including the Performance Management Plan, identifies appropriate interim and final results and quantifies essential outcomes and processes; supports partner implementation, facilitates routine project management, and satisfies USAID reporting obligations.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY (10 points)

- Demonstrated capacity in community-based malaria programming and health systems support, particularly in malaria diagnostics and case management and program management related to migrant and mobile populations.
- Demonstrated organizational capacity of proposed team members (sub-contractors and/or grantees) in successfully implementing similar programs.

V. PAST PERFORMANCE (10 points)

Past performance will be evaluated based on evidence of past achievement of successful results in the technical subject areas described in this RFA, as well as experience in program monitoring and evaluation, timeliness, budgeting, and financial reporting.

Each applicant is required to provide past performance references for itself and each proposed sub-applicant. The past performance evaluation will focus on the applicant's record of conforming to contract /agreement requirements and to standards of good workmanship, record of forecasting and controlling costs, adherence to contract /agreement schedules, including administrative aspects of performance, history of reasonable and cooperative behavior and commitment to customer satisfaction, the business-like concern for the interest of the customer, and the competency of personnel who worked on the contract/agreement.

[Note: The Technical Evaluation Committee may give more weight to past performance information that is considered more relevant and/or more current. In cases where an applicant lacks relevant past performance history or in which information on past performance is not available, the applicant will not be evaluated favorably or unfavorably on past performance. The neutral rating provided to these applicants is at the Agreement Officer's discretion based on the past performance ratings for all other applicants. Prior to assigning a "neutral" past performance rating, the Agreement Officer may take into account a broad range of information related to an applicant's past performance.]

USAID reserves the right to obtain past performance information from other sources including those not named in this application.

SECTION VI: AWARD and ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

A. AGREEMENT AWARD

1. Following selection for award and successful negotiations, a successful applicant will receive an electronic copy of the notice of the award signed by the Agreement Officer which serves as the authorizing document. The Agreement Officer will only do so after making a positive responsibility determination that the applicant possesses, or has the ability to obtain, the necessary management competence in planning and carrying out assistance programs and that it will practice mutually agreed upon methods of accountability for funds and other assets provided by USAID.
2. The award will be issued to the contact as specified in the application as the Authorized Individual in accordance with the requirements in the Representations and Certifications.
3. Pre-award Surveys

For organizations that are new to working with USAID or for organizations with outstanding audit findings, USAID may perform a pre-award survey to assess the applicant's management and financial capabilities. If notified by USAID that a pre-award survey is necessary, applicants must prepare, in advance, the required information and documents. Please note that a pre-award survey does not commit USAID to make any award.
4. The reporting requirements indicated in Section I will be incorporated as part of the award made under this RFA.

B. RELEVANT POLICY AND REGULATORY REFERENCES

5. Resulting awards to U.S. non-governmental organizations will be administered in accordance with Chapter 303 of USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS-303), 22 CFR 230 for non-profit organizations (formerly OMB Circular A-122), and OMB Circular A-133 for both universities and non-profit organizations, and Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Organizations. These policies and federal regulations are available at the following web sites:

ADS-303: <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/303.pdf>

22 CFR 226: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/22cfr226_03.html
http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/fedreg/2005/083105_a21.pdf

22 CFR 230 (formerly OMB Circular A-122)
http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/fedreg/2005/083105_a122.pdf

OMB Circular A-133 - Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html>

48 CFR 31.2: <http://www.arnet.gov/far/>

Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients can be accessed through USAID's website <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/refindx3.htm>

Mandatory Standard Provisions for Non-U.S., Nongovernmental Recipients can be accessed through USAID's website <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/refindx3.htm>

Resulting awards to non-U.S. non-governmental organizations will be administered in accordance with Chapter 303 of USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS-303), 22 CFR 220 for universities (formerly OMB Circular

A-21), 2 CFR 230 for non-profit organizations (formerly OMB Circular A-122), or 48 CFR 31.2 (for for-profit organizations), and Standard Provisions for non-U.S. Nongovernmental Organizations. Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental organizations are available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/303mab.pdf>

Resulting awards to PIOs will be administered in accordance with Chapter 308 of USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS-308), 22 CFR 220 for universities (formerly OMB Circular A-21), 2 CFR 230 for non-profit organizations (formerly OMB Circular A-122), or 48 CFR 31.2 (for for-profit organizations), and Standard Provisions for Public International Organizations. Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental organizations are available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/303mab.pdf>

C. GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The source and origin of procurements under this agreement will be subject to the Standard Provisions titled "USAID ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES (APRIL 1998)" and "Local Procurement." In addition, a blanket waiver for local procurement has been approved by the USAID Administrator. Application of the waiver is included in the letter from the Agreement Officer as an Attachment 2 to this RFA.

D. U.S. EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND LAW REGARDING TERRORISM

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

E. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Funds in the agreement may not be used to finance the travel, per diem, hotel expenses, meals, conference fees or other conference costs for any member of a foreign government's delegation to an international conference sponsored by a public international organization, except as provided in ADS Mandatory Reference "Guidance on Funding Foreign Government Delegations to International Conferences" at <http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/refindx3.htm> or as approved by the Agreement Officer.

F. SALARY SUPPLEMENTS

Any payments by the Recipient to employees at any level of any foreign government must be subject to the USAID policy on salary supplements (dated April 1988 or as amended). If this issue arises during the period of the agreement, the Recipient must consult with USAID on any questions regarding the applicability of the policy.

G. UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS

Unsuccessful applications will not be returned to the Applicant.

H. NON-FEDERAL AUDITS

In accordance with 22 C.F.R. Part 226.26 Recipients and sub-Recipients are subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501-7507) and revised OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations." Recipients and sub-Recipients must use an independent, non-Federal auditor or audit organization which meets the general standards specified in generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS) to fulfill these requirements.

I. OFAC LICENSE

While there are a number of statutory provisions affecting assistance for Burma, the assistance under this request may be provided notwithstanding those statutory provisions, as authorized by section 638(b)(2) of the FY 2008 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. The assistance will also be provided consistent with applicable Executive Orders (including EO 13047, 13310, 13448, 13464), OFAC Burmese Sanctions Regulations, licenses issued pursuant thereto, and applicable Department of Commerce Export Regulations. Current OFAC license no. BU 1847f is provided in Attachment 4 of this RFA.

J. BRANDING STRATEGY AND MARKING PLAN

The apparently successful applicant(s) will be required to submit a Branding Strategy and Marking Plan to be evaluated and approved by the Agreement Officer. A Branding Implementation Strategy and Marking Plan must be in accordance with USAID Branding and Marking Plan as required per ADS 320 at the following link:

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/> . The Recipient must comply with the requirements of the USAID “Graphic Standards Manual” available at www.usaid.gov/branding , or any successor branding policy.

K. USAID DISABILITY POLICY – Assistance (December 2004)

The objectives of the USAID Disability Policy are (1) to enhance the attainment of United States foreign assistance program goals by promoting the participation and equalization of opportunities of individuals with disabilities in USAID policy, country and sector strategies, activity designs and implementation; (2) to increase awareness of issues of people with disabilities both within USAID programs and in host countries; (3) to engage other USG agencies, host country counterparts, governments, implementing organizations, and other donors in fostering a climate of nondiscrimination against people with disabilities; and (4) to support international advocacy for people with disabilities. The full text of the policy paper can be found at the following website: <http://www.usaid.gov/about/disability/DISABPOL.FIN.html>.

USAID therefore requires that the Recipient not discriminate against people with disabilities in the implementation of USAID funded programs and that it make every effort to comply with the objectives of the USAID Disability Policy in performing the program under any Grant or Cooperative Agreement awarded pursuant to this RFA. To that end and to the extent it can accomplish this goal within the scope of the program objectives, the Recipient should demonstrate a comprehensive and consistent approach for including men, women and children with disabilities

L. STANDARD PROVISION: EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS FOR FAITH-BASED AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS (December 2009)

a. All the requirements of 22 CFR Part 205, Participation By Religious Organizations In USAID Programs, are applicable to the recipient and to subrecipients which meet the definition of "Recipient" in 22 CFR Part 226. The requirements of 22 CFR Part 205 apply to both religious and secular organizations.

b. If the recipient makes subawards under this agreement, faith-based organizations must be eligible to participate on the same basis as other organizations, and must not be discriminated for or against on the basis of their religious character or affiliation.

c. The recipient must not engage in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization, as part of the programs or services directly funded with financial assistance from USAID. If the recipient engages in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, and proselytization, it must offer those services at a different time or location from any programs or services directly funded by this award, and participation by beneficiaries in any such inherently religious activities must be voluntary. These restrictions do not apply to programs where USAID funds are provided to chaplains to work with inmates in prisons, detention facilities, or community correction centers, or where USAID funds are provided to religious or other organizations for programs in prisons, detention facilities, or community correction centers, in which such organizations assist chaplains in carrying out their duties.

d. The recipient must not use USAID funds for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of structures to the extent that those structures are used for inherently religious activities. Where a structure is used for both eligible and inherently religious activities, USAID funds may not exceed the cost of those portions of the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation that are attributable to eligible activities in accordance with applicable cost accounting principles. Sanctuaries, chapels, or other rooms that the recipient uses as its principal place of worship are ineligible for acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, or improvements using USAID funds.

e. The recipient may not discriminate against any beneficiary or potential beneficiary under this award on the basis of religion or religious belief. Accordingly, in providing services supported in whole or in part by this agreement or in its outreach activities related to such services, the recipient may not discriminate against current or prospective program beneficiaries on the basis of religion, a religious belief, a refusal to hold a religious belief, or a refusal to actively participate in a religious practice.

f. When the recipient is a religious organization, the recipient

(1) Retains its independence and may continue to carry out its mission, including the definition, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs, provided that it does not use direct financial assistance from USAID to support any inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization.

(2) Retains its authority over its internal governance and may retain religious terms in its organization's name, select its board members on a religious basis, and include religious references in its organization's mission statements and other governing documents.

(3) Retains its exemption from the Federal prohibition on employment discrimination on the basis of religion, set forth in Sec. 702(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42

U.S.C. 2000e-1.

(4) May use space in its facilities, without removing religious art, icons, scriptures, or other religious symbols.

g. The Secretary of State may waive the requirements of this provision in whole or in part, on a case-by-case basis, where the Secretary determines that such waiver is necessary to further the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

M. CENTRAL CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION AND UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER (OCTOBER 2010)

a. Requirement for Central Contractor Registration (CCR). Unless you are exempted from this requirement under 2 CFR 25.110, you as the recipient must maintain the currency of your information in the CCR until you submit the final financial report required under this award or receive the final payment, whichever is later. This requires that you review and update the information at least annually after the initial registration, and more frequently if required by changes in your information or another award term.

b. Requirement for Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers. If you are authorized to make subawards under this award, you:

(1) Must notify potential subrecipients that no entity (see definition in paragraph C of this award term) may receive a subaward from you unless the entity has provided its DUNS number to you.

(2) May not make a subaward to an entity unless the entity has provided its DUNS number to you.

c. Definitions. For purposes of this award term:

(1) Central Contractor Registration (CCR) means the Federal repository into which an entity must provide information required for the conduct of business as a recipient. Additional information about registration procedures may be found at the CCR Internet site (currently at <http://www.ccr.gov>).

(2) Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number means the nine-digit number established and assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (D&B) to uniquely identify business entities. A DUNS number may be obtained from D&B by telephone (currently 866-705-5711) or the Internet (currently at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>).

(3) Entity, as it is used in this award term, means all of the following, as defined at 2 CFR part 25, subpart C:

(i) A Governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian tribe;

(ii) A foreign public entity;

(iii) A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization;

(iv) A domestic or foreign for-profit organization; and

(v) A Federal agency, but only as a subrecipient under an award or subaward to a non-Federal entity.

(4) Subaward:

(i) This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which you received this award and that you as the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.

(ii) The term does not include your procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program (for further explanation, see Sec. --210 of the attachment to OMB Circular A-133, —Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations||).

(iii) A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that you consider a contract.

(5) Subrecipient means an entity that:

(i) Receives a subaward from you under this award; and

(ii) Is accountable to you for the use of the Federal funds provided by the subaward.

N. REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (OCTOBER 2010)

a. Reporting of first-tier subawards.

(1) Applicability. Unless you are exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, you must report each action that obligates \$25,000 or more in Federal funds that does not include Recovery funds (as defined in section 1512(a)(2) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. 111-5) for a subaward to an entity (see definitions in paragraph e of this award term).

(2) Where and when to report.

(i) You must report each obligating action described in paragraph a.1. of this award term to www.frs.gov.

(ii) For subaward information, report no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made. (For example, if the obligation was made on November 7, 2010, the obligation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2010.)

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(3) What to report. You must report the information about each obligating action that the submission instructions posted at www.fsrs.gov specify.

b. Reporting Total Compensation of Recipient Executives.

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

(i) the total Federal funding authorized to date under this award is \$25,000 or more;

(ii) in the preceding fiscal year, you received—

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

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

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

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

(i) As part of your registration profile at www.ccr.gov.

(ii) By the end of the month following the month in which this award is made, and annually thereafter.

c. Reporting of Total Compensation of Subrecipient Executives.

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

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

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

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts), and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act (and subawards); and ii. The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)

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

(i) To the recipient.

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

d. Exemptions

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

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

e. Definitions. For purposes of this award term:

(1) Entity means all of the following, as defined in 2 CFR part 25:

- (i) A Governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian tribe;
 - (ii) A foreign public entity;
 - (iii) A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization;
 - (iv) A domestic or foreign for-profit organization;
 - (v) A Federal agency, but only as a subrecipient under an award or subaward to a non-Federal entity.
- (2) Executive means officers, managing partners, or any other employees in management positions.

(3) Subaward:

(i) This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which you received this award and that you as the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.

(ii) The term does not include your procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program (for further explanation, see Sec. --.210 of the attachment to OMB Circular A- 133, —Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non- Profit Organizations||).

(iii) A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that you or a subrecipient considers a contract.

(4) Subrecipient means an entity that:

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

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

(i) Salary and bonus.

(ii) Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights. Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.

(iii) Earnings for services under nonequity incentive plans. This does not include group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives, and are available generally to all salaried employees.

(iv) Change in pension value. This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.

(v) Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.

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

O. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (OCTOBER 2010)

a. Provisions applicable to a recipient that is a private entity.

(1) You as the recipient, your employees, subrecipients under this award, and subrecipients' employees may not—

(i) Engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect;

(ii) Procure a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect; or

(iii) Use forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

(2) We as the Federal awarding agency may unilaterally terminate this award, without penalty, if you or a subrecipient that is a private entity —

(i) Is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph a. (1) of this award term; or

(ii) Has an employee who is determined by the agency official authorized to terminate the award to have violated a prohibition in paragraph a. (1) of this award term through conduct that is either—

(A) Associated with performance under this award; or

(B) Imputed to you or the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, __OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement),“ as implemented by our agency at 22 CFR 208 or its superseding Part in 2 CFR.

b. Provisions applicable to a recipient other than a private entity.

(1) We as the Federal awarding agency may unilaterally terminate this award, without penalty, if a subrecipient that is a private entity

(i) Is determined to have violated an applicable prohibition in paragraph a. (1) of this award term; or

(ii) Has an employee who is determined by the agency official authorized to terminate the award to have violated an applicable prohibition in paragraph a. (1) of this award term through conduct that is either—

(A) Associated with performance under this award; or

(B) Imputed to the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, __OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement),“ as implemented by our agency at 22 CFR 208 or its superseding Part in 2 CFR.

c. Provisions applicable to any recipient.

(1) You must inform us immediately of any information you receive from any source alleging a violation of a prohibition in paragraph a. (1) of this award term.

(2) Our right to terminate unilaterally that is described in paragraph a. (2) or b of this section:

(i) Implements section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), and

(ii) Is in addition to all other remedies for noncompliance that are available to us under this award.

(3) You must include the requirements of paragraph a. (1) of this award term in any subaward you make to a private entity.

d. Definitions. For purposes of this provision:

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(1) Employee means either:

(i) An individual employed by you or a subrecipient who is engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award; or

(ii) Another person engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award and not compensated by you including, but not limited to, a volunteer or individual whose services are contributed by a third party as an in-kind contribution toward cost sharing or matching requirements.

(2) Forced labor means labor obtained by any of the following methods: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

(3) Private entity:

(i) Means any entity other than a State, local government, Indian tribe, or foreign public entity, as those terms are defined in 2 CFR 175.25(b).

(ii) Includes:

(A) A nonprofit organization, including any nonprofit institution of higher education, hospital, or tribal organization other than one included in the definition of Indian tribe at 2 CFR 175.25(b).

(B) A for-profit organization.

(4) Severe forms of trafficking in persons, commercial sex act, and coercion have the meanings given at section 103 of the TVPA, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7102).

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SECTION VII: AGENCY CONTACTS

The USAID/RDMA contacts for this RFA are:

1. Craig Riegler, Contracting Officer, email: criegler@usaid.gov
2. Praveena ViraSingh, Acquisition & Assistance Specialist, email pvirasingh@usaid.gov

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ATTACHMENT 1: CERTIFICATIONS, ASSURANCES, AND OTHER STATEMENTS OF RECIPIENT

PART I - CERTIFICATIONS AND ASSURANCES

1. ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING NON-DISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

(a) The Recipient hereby assures that no person in the United States shall, on the bases set forth below, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving financial assistance from USAID, and that with respect to the grant for which application is being made, it will comply with the requirements of:

- (1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-352, 42 U.S.C. 2000-d), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin, in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance;
- (2) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance;
- (3) The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (Pub. L. 95-478), which prohibits discrimination based on age in the delivery of services and benefits supported with Federal funds;
- (4) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681, et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance (whether or not the programs or activities are offered or sponsored by an educational institution); and
- (5) USAID regulations implementing the above nondiscrimination laws, set forth in Chapter II of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) If the Recipient is an institution of higher education, the Assurances given herein extend to admission practices and to all other practices relating to the treatment of students or clients of the institution, or relating to the opportunity to participate in the provision of services or other benefits to such individuals, and shall be applicable to the entire institution unless the Recipient establishes to the satisfaction of the USAID Administrator that the institution's practices in designated parts or programs of the institution will in no way affect its practices in the program of the institution for which financial assistance is sought, or the beneficiaries of, or participants in, such programs.

(c) This assurance is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Recipient by the Agency, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Recipient recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this Assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this Assurance. This Assurance is binding on the Recipient, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this Assurance on behalf of the Recipient.

2. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

(a) Instructions for Certification

(1) By signing and/or submitting this application or grant, the Recipient is providing the certification set out below.

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(2) The certification set out below is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the agency determined to award the grant. If it is later determined that the Recipient knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the agency, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

(3) For Recipients other than individuals, Alternate I applies.

(4) For Recipients who are individuals, Alternate II applies.

(b) Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Alternate I

(1) The Recipient certifies that it will provide a drug-free workplace by:

(A) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the Applicant's/grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(B) Establishing a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:

1. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
2. The Recipient's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
3. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
4. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(C) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (b)(1)(A);

(D) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (b)(1)(A) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will--

1. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
2. Notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction;

(E) Notifying the agency within ten days after receiving notice under subparagraph (b)(1)(D)1, from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction;

(F) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 days of receiving notice under subparagraph (b)(1)(D)2., with respect to any employee who is so convicted--

1. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination; or
2. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

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(G) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug- free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), (b)(1)(C), (b)(1)(D), (b)(1)(E) and (b)(1)(F).

(2) The Recipient shall insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

Alternate II

The Recipient certifies that, as a condition of the grant, he or she will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity with the grant.

3. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS -- PRIMARY COVERED TRANSACTIONS

(a) Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective primary participant is providing the certification set out below.
2. The inability of a person to provide the certification required below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective primary participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such person from participation in this transaction.
3. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the department or agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective primary participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.
4. The prospective primary participant shall provide immediate written notice to the department or agency to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective primary participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
5. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "lower tier covered transaction," "participant," "person," "primary covered transaction," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, have the meaning set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of the rules implementing

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Executive Order 12549. [4] You may contact the department or agency to which this proposal is being submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.

6. The prospective primary participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.

7. The prospective primary participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Covered Transaction," [5] provided by the department or agency entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.

8. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the methods and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the Nonprocurement List.

9. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealing.

10. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 6 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

(b) Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters--Primary Covered Transactions

(1) The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(A) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(B) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(C) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(B) of this certification;

(D) Have not within a three-year period proceeding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

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(2) Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

4. CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, United States Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that: If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

5. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS FOR COVERED COUNTRIES AND INDIVIDUALS (ADS 206)

USAID reserves the right to terminate this [Agreement/Contract], to demand a refund or take other appropriate measures if the [Grantee/ Contractor] is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140. The undersigned shall review USAID ADS 206 to determine if any certification are required for Key Individuals or Covered Participants.

If there are COVERED PARTICIPANTS: USAID reserves the right to terminate assistance to, or take or take other appropriate measures with respect to, any participant approved by USAID who is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140.

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The Recipient has reviewed and is familiar with the proposed grant format and the applicable regulations, and takes exception to the following (use a continuation page as necessary):

Solicitation No. _____

Application/Proposal No. _____

Date of Application/Proposal _____

Name of Recipient _____

Typed Name and Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

[1] FORMATS\GRNTCERT: Rev. 06/16/97 (ADS 303.6, E303.5.6a) [2] When these Certifications, Assurances, and Other Statements of Recipient are used for cooperative agreements, the term "Grant" means "Cooperative Agreement". [3] The Recipient must obtain from each identified subgrantee and (sub)contractor, and submit with its application/proposal, the Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion -- Lower Tier Transactions, set forth in Attachment 1 hereto. The Recipient should reproduce additional copies as necessary. [4] See ADS Chapter E303.5.6a, 22 CFR 208, Annex 1, App A. [5] For USAID, this clause is entitled "Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility, and Voluntary Exclusion (March 1989)" and is set forth in the grant standard provision entitled "Debarment, Suspension, and Related Matters" if the Recipient is a U.S. nongovernmental organization, or in the grant standard provision entitled "Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters" if the Recipient is a non-U.S. nongovernmental organization.

PART II - OTHER STATEMENTS OF RECIPIENT

1. AUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS

The Recipient represents that the following persons are authorized to negotiate on its behalf with the Government and to bind the Recipient in connection with this application or grant:

Name	Title	Telephone No.	Facsimile No.
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2. TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN)

If the Recipient is a U.S. organization, or a foreign organization which has income effectively connected with the conduct of activities in the U.S. or has an office or a place of business or a fiscal paying agent in the U.S., please indicate the Recipient's TIN:

TIN: _____

3. CONTRACTOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER - DATA UNIVERSAL NUMBERING SYSTEM (DUNS) NUMBER

(a) In the space provided at the end of this provision, the Recipient should supply the Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number applicable to that name and address. Recipients should take care to report the number that identifies the Recipient's name and address exactly as stated in the proposal.

(b) The DUNS is a 9-digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet Information Services. If the Recipient does not have a DUNS number, the Recipient should call Dun and Bradstreet directly at 1-800-333-0505. A DUNS number will be provided immediately by telephone at no charge to the Recipient. The Recipient should be prepared to provide the following information:

- (1) Recipient's name.
- (2) Recipient's address.
- (3) Recipient's telephone number.
- (4) Line of business.
- (5) Chief executive officer/key manager.
- (6) Date the organization was started.
- (7) Number of people employed by the Recipient.
- (8) Company affiliation.

(c) Recipients located outside the United States may obtain the location and phone number of the local Dun and Bradstreet Information Services office from the Internet Home Page at <http://www.dbisna.com/dbis/customer/custlist.htm>. If an Applicant is unable to locate a local service center, it may send an e-mail to Dun and Bradstreet at globalinfo@dbisma.com.

The DUNS system is distinct from the Federal Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) system.

DUNS: _____

4. LETTER OF CREDIT (LOC) NUMBER

If the Applicant has an existing Letter of Credit (LOC) with USAID or another US federal agency, please indicate the LOC number:

LOC: _____

5. PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

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(a) **Applicability.** This applies to the procurement of goods and services planned by the Recipient (i.e., contracts, purchase orders, etc.) from a supplier of goods or services for the direct use or benefit of the Recipient in conducting the program supported by the grant, and not to assistance provided by the Recipient (i.e., a subgrant or subagreement) to a subgrantee or sub-recipient in support of the subgrantee's or sub-recipient's program. Provision by the Recipient of the requested information does not, in and of itself, constitute USAID approval.

(b) **Amount of Procurement.** Please indicate the total estimated dollar amount of goods and services which the Recipient plans to purchase under the grant:

\$ _____

(c) **Nonexpendable Property.** If the Recipient plans to purchase nonexpendable equipment which would require the approval of the Agreement Officer, please indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types, quantities of each, and estimated unit costs. Nonexpendable equipment for which the Agreement Officer's approval to purchase is required is any article of nonexpendable tangible personal property charged directly to the grant, having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit.

TYPE/DESCRIPTION (Generic)	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED UNIT COST
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(d) **Source, Origin, and Componentry of Goods.** If the Recipient plans to purchase any goods/commodities which are not of U.S. source and/or U.S. origin, please indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types and quantities of each, estimated unit costs of each, and probable source and/or origin. "Source" means the country from which a commodity is shipped to the cooperating country or the cooperating country itself if the commodity is located therein at the time of purchase. However, where a commodity is shipped from a free port or bonded warehouse in the form in which received therein, "source" means the country from which the commodity was shipped to the free port or bonded warehouse. Any commodity whose source is a non-Free World country is ineligible for USAID financing. The "origin" of a commodity is the country or area in which a commodity is mined, grown, or produced. A commodity is produced when, through manufacturing, processing, or substantial and major assembling of components, a commercially recognized new commodity results, which is substantially different in basic characteristics or in purpose or utility from its components. Merely packaging various items together for a particular procurement or relabeling items does not constitute production of a commodity. Any commodity whose origin is a non-Free World country is ineligible for USAID financing. "Components" are the goods which go directly into the production of a produced commodity. Any component from a non-Free World country makes the commodity ineligible for USAID financing.

TYPE/ DESCRIPTION (Generic)	QUANTITY	EST. UNIT COST	GOODS COMPONENTS	PROBABLE SOURCE	GOODS COMPONENTS	PROBABLE ORIGIN
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(e) **Restricted Goods.** If the Recipient plans to purchase any restricted goods, please indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types and quantities of each, estimated unit costs of each, intended use, and probable source and/or origin. Restricted goods are Agricultural Commodities, Motor Vehicles, Pharmaceuticals, Pesticides, Rubber Compounding Chemicals and Plasticizers, Used Equipment, U.S. Government-Owned Excess Property, and Fertilizer.

TYPE/	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED	PROBABLE	PROBABLE	INTENDED
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DESCRIPTION (Generic)	UNIT COST	SOURCE	ORIGIN	USE
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(f) Supplier Nationality. If the Recipient plans to purchase any goods or services from suppliers of goods and services whose nationality is not in the U.S., please indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the types and quantities of each good or service, estimated costs of each, probable nationality of each non-U.S. supplier of each good or service, and the rationale for purchasing from a non-U.S. supplier. Any supplier whose nationality is a non-Free World country is ineligible for USAID financing.

TYPE/ DESCRIPTION (Generic)	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED UNIT COST	PROBABLE SUPPLIER (Non-US Only)	NATIONALITY	RATIONALE for NON-US
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(g) Proposed Disposition. If the Recipient plans to purchase any nonexpendable equipment with a unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more, please indicate below (using a continuation page, as necessary) the proposed disposition of each such item. Generally, the Recipient may either retain the property for other uses and make compensation to USAID (computed by applying the percentage of federal participation in the cost of the original program to the current fair market value of the property), or sell the property and reimburse USAID an amount computed by applying to the sales proceeds the percentage of federal participation in the cost of the original program (except that the Recipient may deduct from the federal share \$500 or 10% of the proceeds, whichever is greater, for selling and handling expenses), or donate the property to a host country institution, or otherwise dispose of the property as instructed by USAID.

TYPE/DESCRIPTION (Generic)	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED UNIT COST	PROPOSED	DISPOSITION
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(h) The source and origin of procurements under this agreement will be subject to the Standard Provisions titled “USAID ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES (APRIL 1998)” and “Local Procurement”.

6. PAST PERFORMANCE REFERENCES

On a continuation page or as part of your cost proposal, please provide a list of the U.S. Government and/or privately-funded contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, etc., received during the last three years, and the name, address, and telephone number of the Contract/Agreement Officer or other contact person.

7. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

The Recipient, by checking the applicable box, represents that -

(a) If the Recipient is a U.S. entity, it operates as a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of, an individual, a partnership, a nongovernmental nonprofit organization, a state or local governmental organization, a private college or university, a public college or university, an international organization, or a joint venture; or

(b) If the Recipient is a non-U.S. entity, it operates as a corporation organized under the laws of _____ (country), an individual, a partnership, a nongovernmental nonprofit organization, a nongovernmental educational institution, a governmental organization, an international organization, or a joint venture.

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8. ESTIMATED COSTS OF COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS

The following are the estimate(s) of the cost of each separate communications product (i.e., any printed material [other than non- color photocopy material], photographic services, or video production services) which is anticipated under the grant. Each estimate must include all the costs associated with preparation and execution of the product. Use a continuation page as necessary.

PART III - OTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

(a) Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier participant is providing the certification set out below.
2. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.
3. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
4. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," ineligible, "lower tier covered transaction," "participant," "person," "primary covered transaction," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, has the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of rules implementing Executive Order 12549. 1/ You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.
5. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.
6. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier covered Transaction," 2/ without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.
7. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the Non procurement List.
8. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

9. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 5 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

(b) Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Covered Transactions

(1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

(2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

Solicitation No. _____

Application/Proposal No. _____

Date of Application/Proposal _____

Name of Applicant/Subgrantee _____

Typed Name and Title _____

Signature _____

1/ See ADS Chapter 303, 22 CFR 208.

2/ For USAID, this clause is entitled "Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility, and Voluntary Exclusion (March 1989)" and is set forth in the USAID grant standard provision for U.S. nongovernmental organizations entitled "Debarment, Suspension, and Related Matters" (see ADS Chapter 303), or in the USAID grant standard provision for non-U.S. nongovernmental organizations entitled "Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters" (see ADS Chapter 303).

2. KEY INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATION NARCOTICS OFFENSES AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

I hereby certify that within the last ten years:

1. I have not been convicted of a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any law or regulation of the United States or any other country concerning narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances.
2. I am not and have not been an illicit trafficker in any such drug or controlled substance.
3. I am not and have not been a knowing assistor, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such drug or substance.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Title/Position: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Date of Birth: _____

NOTICE:

1. You are required to sign this Certification under the provisions of 22 CFR Part 140, Prohibition on Assistance to Drug Traffickers. These regulations were issued by the Department of State and require that certain key individuals of organizations must sign this Certification.
2. If you make a false Certification you are subject to U.S. criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001.

3. PARTICIPANT CERTIFICATION NARCOTICS OFFENSES AND DRUG TRAFFICKING
[not required to be completed pre-award].

1. I hereby certify that within the last ten years:

- a. I have not been convicted of a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any law or regulation of the United States or any other country concerning narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances.
- b. I am not and have not been an illicit trafficker in any such drug or controlled substance.
- c. I am not or have not been a knowing assistor, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such drug or substance.

2. I understand that USAID may terminate my training if it is determined that I engaged in the above conduct during the last ten years or during my USAID training.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Address: _____

Date of Birth: _____

NOTICE:

1. You are required to sign this Certification under the provisions of 22 CFR Part 140, Prohibition on Assistance to Drug Traffickers. These regulations were issued by the Department of State and require that certain participants must sign this Certification.

2. If you make a false Certification you are subject to U.S. criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001.

FORMATS\GRNTCERT: Rev. 06/16/97 (ADS 303.6, E303.5.6a) When these Certifications, Assurances, and Other Statements of Recipient are used for cooperative agreements, the term "Grant" means "Cooperative Agreement". The Recipient must obtain from each identified subgrantee and (sub)contractor, and submit with its application/proposal, the Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion -- Lower Tier Transactions, set forth in Attachment 1 hereto. The Recipient should reproduce additional copies as necessary. See ADS Chapter E303.5.6a, 22 CFR 208, Annex 1, App A. For USAID, this clause is entitled "Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility, and Voluntary Exclusion (March 1989)" and is set forth in the grant standard provision entitled "Debarment, Suspension, and Related Matters" if the Recipient is a U.S. nongovernmental organization, or in the grant standard provision entitled "Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters" if the Recipient is a non-U.S. nongovernmental organization.

4. CERTIFICATION REGARDING MATERIAL SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

As a condition of entering into the referenced agreement, _____ hereby certifies that it has not provided and will not provide material support or resources to any individual or entity that it knows, or has reason to know, is an individual or entity that advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in terrorist activity, including but not limited to the individuals and entities listed in the Annex to Executive Order 13224 and other such individuals and entities that may be later designated by the United States under any of the following authorities: § 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. § 1189), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.), or § 212(a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the USA Patriot Act of 2001, Pub. L. 107-56 (October 26, 2001)(8 U.S.C. §1182). _____ further certifies that it will not provide material support or resources to any individual or entity that it knows, or has reason to know, is acting as an agent for any individual or entity that advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity, or that has been so designated, or will immediately cease such support if an entity is so designated after the date of the referenced agreement.

For purposes of this certification, "material support and resources" includes currency or other financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, safe houses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets, except medicine or religious materials.

For purposes of this certification, "engage in terrorist activity" shall have the same meaning as in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B) (iv)).

For purposes of this certification, "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup.

This certification is an express term and condition of the agreement and any violation of it shall be grounds for unilateral termination of the agreement by USAID prior to the end of its term.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Address: _____

NOTICE:

If you make a false Certification you are subject to U.S. criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001.

5. CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal Cooperative Agreement, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, United States Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

“The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that: If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.”

Date of Application/Proposal _____

Name of Recipient _____

Typed Name and Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

6. SURVEY on ENSURING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY for APPLICANTS

OMB No. 1890-0014 Exp. 1/31/2006

Purpose: The Federal government is committed to ensuring that all qualified Applicants, small or large, non-religious or faith-based, have an equal opportunity to compete for Federal funding. In order for us to better understand the population of Applicants for Federal funds, we are asking nonprofit private organizations (not including private universities) to fill out this survey.

Upon receipt, the survey will be separated from the application. Information on the survey will not be considered in any way in making funding decisions and will not be included in the Federal grants database. While your help in this data collection process is greatly appreciated, completion of this survey is voluntary.

Instructions for Submitting the Survey: If you are applying using a hard copy application, please place the completed survey in an envelope labeled "Applicant Survey." Seal the envelope and include it along with your application package. If you are applying electronically, please submit this survey along with your application.

Applicant's (Organization) Name: _____

Applicant's DUNS Number: _____

Grant Name: _____ **CFDA Number:** _____

1. Does the Applicant have 501(c)(3) status?

Yes No

2. How many full-time equivalent employees does the Applicant have? (Check only one box.)

3 or Fewer 15-50
 4-5 51-100
 6-12 over 100

3. What is the size of the Applicant's annual budget? (Check only one box.)

Less than \$150,000
 \$150,000 - \$299,999
 \$300,000 - \$499,999
 \$500,000 - \$999,999
 \$1,000,000 - \$4,999,999
 \$5,000,000 or more

4. Is the Applicant a faith-based/religious organization?

Yes No

5. Is the Applicant a non-religious community based organization?

Yes No

6. Is the Applicant an intermediary that will manage the grant on behalf of other organizations?

Yes No

7. Has the Applicant ever received a government grant or contract (Federal, State, or local)?

Yes No

8. Is the Applicant a local affiliate of a national organization?

Yes No

Survey Instructions on Ensuring Equal Opportunity for Applicants

Provide the Applicant's (organization) name and DUNS number and the grant name and CFDA number.

1. 501(c)(3) status is a legal designation provided on application to the Internal Revenue Service by eligible organizations. Some grant programs may require nonprofit Applicants to have 501(c)(3) status. Other grant programs do not.
2. For example, two part-time employees who each work half-time equal one full-time equivalent employee. If the Applicant is a local affiliate of a national organization, the responses to survey questions 2 and 3 should reflect the staff and budget size of the local affiliate.
3. Annual budget means the amount of money our organization spends each year on all of its activities.
4. Self-identify.
5. An organization is considered a community-based organization if its headquarters/service location shares the same zip code as the clients you serve.
6. An "intermediary" is an organization that enables a group of small organizations to receive and manage government funds by administering the grant on their behalf.
7. Self-explanatory.
8. Self-explanatory.

Paperwork Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1890-0014. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average five (5) minutes per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. **If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to:** U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651.

If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: Joyce I. Mays, Application Control Center, U.S. Department of Education, 7th and D Streets, SW, ROB-3, Room 3671, Washington, D.C. 20202-4725.

ATTACHMENT 2: LOCAL PROCUREMENT BLANKET WAIVER



The purpose of this letter is to notify you that the USAID Administrator approved a blanket waiver authorizing local procurement from the cooperating country in an amount of up to \$5 million of commodities and services under your award effective as of November 24, 2010.

This waiver authority is provided under the provision in the Mandatory Standard Provision entitled "Local Procurement" of your grant/cooperative agreement for the purchase of goods and services supplied by local businesses, dealers or producers with the following limitations and requirements.

The waiver includes:

- Services of host country nationality;
- Commodities of host country source and origin;
- Commodities of host country source and any origin (Code 935)

This blanket waiver effectively establishes (per USAID award) a single \$5 million threshold for local procurement to replace those individual thresholds currently set forth in 22 CFR 228.40 Local Procurement and ADS Chapter 311. Under the authority of this blanket waiver, you may now purchase

- up to \$5 million of commodities of U.S. origin from local suppliers; OR
- up to \$5 million of commodities of geographic code 935 origin from local suppliers; OR
- up to \$5 million of professional services contracts from local suppliers; OR
- any combination of these commodities and professional services not to exceed \$5 million.

The waiver does not affect the eligibility of construction-related local procurements nor commodities and services which are only available locally as set forth at 22 CFR 228.

This amount is a single aggregate total comprised of all purchases under the prime award, all subawards, and purchases under those subawards. You may choose to allocate portions of the waiver threshold authority to subawardees; however, it is your responsibility as the prime awardee to monitor and document the total local procurement expenditures made under the authority of the blanket waiver to ensure that the cumulative sum of those procurements under the award does not exceed the dollar threshold in the waiver.

If the total amount of purchases of goods and services reaches the \$5 million threshold authorized in the waiver, then the requirements for local procurement revert to 22 CFR 228.40 (and as supplemented in ADS 311) for any additional purchases above the threshold.

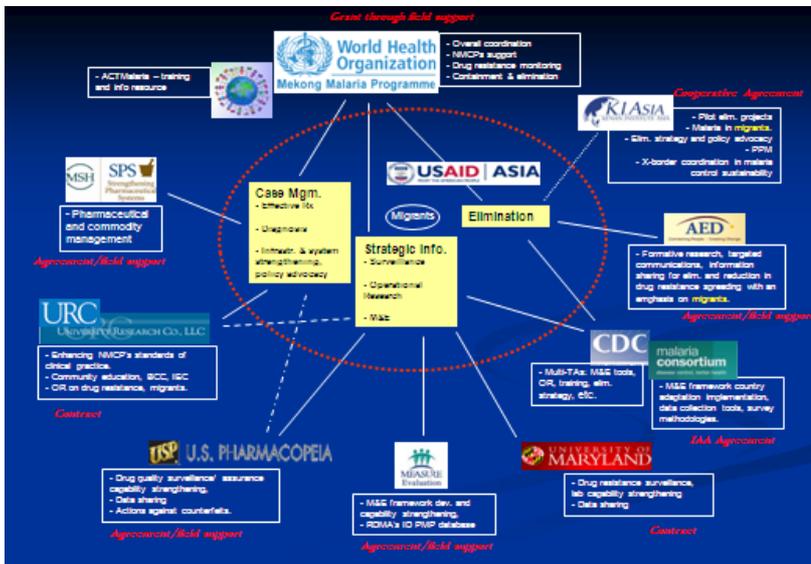
Individual or case-by-case waivers which were approved before the effective date of the blanket waiver are not considered part of the \$5 million threshold.

This waiver does not include Restricted Commodities and Eligibility of Commodities under the Commodity Eligibility Listing (CEL). Waiver approval requirements for restricted commodities (as set forth in 22 CFR 228 Source Origin and Nationality Rules and ADS 312) remain in effect; eligibility of commodities as set forth in the CEL are also unchanged (Mandatory Reference to ADS 312).

All other terms and conditions of the award remain unchanged.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions about the implementation of these approvals authorized by the agency blanket local procurement waiver or the corresponding documentation requirements.

ATTACHMENT 3: MEKONG MALARIA PROJECT PARTNERSHIP



ATTACHMENT 4: BURMA OFAC LICENSE



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

License No. BU-1847f

BURMESE SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

AMENDED LICENSE

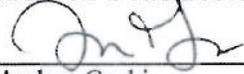
(Granted under the authority of one or more of 50 U.S.C 1601-1651, 1701-1706; PL 104-208, § 570; PL 108-61, PL 110-286, Executive Order 13310, Executive Order 13047, Executive Order 13448, Executive Order 13464 and 31 C.F.R. Parts 501 and 537.)

**To: United States Department of State
United States Agency for International Development
c/o Office of Terrorism Finance and Economic Sanctions Policy
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520**

1. Based on correspondence from the United States Department of State, Office of Terrorism Finance and Economic Sanctions Policy to the Office of Foreign Assets Control (the "Correspondence"), and information otherwise available to the Treasury Department, **License No. BU-1847d is hereby amended**, and the transactions and activities delineated herein are hereby authorized.
2. This License is granted upon the statements and representations made in the Correspondence, or otherwise filed with or made to the Treasury Department as a supplement to the Correspondence, or is based on information available to the Treasury Department, and is subject to the condition, among others, that the Licensees comply in all respects with all regulations, rulings, orders and instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1601 *et seq.*), and the terms of this License.
3. The Licensees shall furnish and make available for inspection any relevant information, records or reports requested by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other duly authorized officer or agency.
4. **This License expires September 30, 2011**, and is not transferable. This License is subject to the provisions of Executive Orders 13047, 13310, 13448, and 13464, and any regulations and rulings issued pursuant thereto. It may be revoked or modified at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. If this License was issued as a result of willful misrepresentation on the part of the applicant or his duly authorized agent, it may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be declared void from the date of its issuance, or from any other date.
5. This License does not excuse compliance with any law or regulation administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control or another agency (including reporting requirements) applicable to the transaction(s) herein licensed, nor does it release Licensees or third parties from civil or criminal liability for violation of any law or regulation.

Issued on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

By 
Andrea Gacki
Assistant Director for Licensing

Sept. 23, 2010
Date

Attention is directed to 18 U.S.C. §1001, 50 U.S.C. §1705, and 31 C.F.R. 537.701 for provisions relating to penalties.

SECTION I – AUTHORIZATION: (a) Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this License, U.S. persons who are employees, grantees or contractors of the United States Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development (the “Licensees”) are hereby authorized, for the conduct of the official business of the United States Government, which in the case of grantees and contractors are those activities defined and authorized by their U.S. government grants and contracts, to conduct all financial transactions and other activities otherwise prohibited by the Burmese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 537, Executive Order 13448 of October 18, 2007, Executive Order 13464 of April 30, 2008, or the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE (Junta's Anti-Democratic Efforts) Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-286) (“JADE Act”), that are necessary to support their activities in Burma.

new (b) All transactions necessary for the importation into the United States of Burmese-origin human DNA specimens, in sample quantities, for analysis purposes are authorized.

(c) The Licensees are authorized to maintain bank accounts at a financial institution whose property is blocked pursuant to section 1 of Executive Order 13310.

(d) The Licensees are authorized to operate bank accounts on the books of U.S. financial institutions for the purpose of funding the activities authorized by this License.

(e) Payments pursuant to this License are authorized even though they may involve transfers to or from an account of a financial institution whose property is blocked pursuant to section 1 of Executive Order 13310, provided that the account is not on the books of a financial institution that is a United States person.

SECTION II – CONDITIONS: (a) Transfers of funds by Licensees to Burma pursuant to this License may be undertaken only in direct support of conducting official activities, which in the case of grantees or contractors are those activities defined and authorized by their U.S. government grants and contracts. Bank accounts maintained at a financial institution whose property is blocked pursuant to section 1 of Executive Order 13310, as authorized under Section I(c) above, may be used solely for funds in direct support of conducting official activities, which in the case of grantees or contractors are those activities defined and authorized by their U.S. government grants and contracts.

(b) Any transfer of funds through the U.S. financial system pursuant to the authority set forth above should reference the number of this License to avoid the blocking or rejection of the transfer.

(c) Except as expressly authorized in Section I(b) above, this License does not authorize any importation into the United States of any article that is a product of Burma or any importation into the United States of jadeite or rubies mined or extracted from Burma or any article of jewelry containing such jadeite or rubies.

(d) This License does not authorize new investment in Burma.

SECTION III – WARNING: Except as expressly authorized by the terms of this License, or otherwise by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, this License does not authorize the transfer of any blocked property, the debiting of any blocked account, the entry of any judgment or order that effects a transfer of blocked property, or the execution of any judgment against property blocked pursuant to any Executive order, statute, or 31 C.F.R. Chapter V.

SECTION IV – RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: In accordance with 31 C.F.R. Part 501, the Licensees are required to keep full and accurate records of all transactions engaged in pursuant to the authorization contained in this License. Such records shall be made available for examination upon demand for at least five years from the date of each transaction. Such records shall clearly demonstrate the applicability of the authorization set forth in Section 1 hereof. (Attention is drawn to the recordkeeping, retention and reporting requirements of 31 C.F.R. §§ 501.601 and 501.602.)

SECTION V – PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT: The authorization contained in this License is limited to the facts and circumstances specific to the Application.
