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**** New Approaches to Promoting Energy Sector Sustainability ****

Amendment 04 to Addendum 01 to
BAA-OAA-E3-ENERGY-2020

United States Agency for International Development's (USAID)
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)
Office of Energy and Infrastructure (E+I)

Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for Energy Sector Self-Reliance (ESSR)

I. Background

The mission of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is to end the need for foreign assistance by partnering with countries along their individual journeys to self-reliance. USAID defines self-reliance as a country's capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to address local development challenges, and a commitment to see these through effectively, inclusively, and with accountability. Within the context of the energy sector, a self-reliant path is marked by countries striving to achieve a secure future, in which energy resources are accessible to all and available economically from reliable sources. Functioning, financially viable energy systems underpin not only economic growth but also the expansion and improvement of services in all sectors of development, from food security and health to education.

Throughout the developing world, a significant portion of the population remains without access to electricity. Even in those countries with relatively high access rates, there is a growing need to invest in energy infrastructure to replace/upgrade aging systems, to strengthen sector policies and regulations, and to improve utility operations and practices. These are persistent areas of concern in consideration that global energy demand is projected to increase by more than 70 percent by 2040, with nearly 90 percent of that growth expected to occur in developing countries. Because of its vital importance, the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, and unfettered access to fuel for power production and household consumption, receive significant attention from both host governments and international donors. However, public sector funds alone in USAID-assisted countries will be unable to meet the billions of dollars of new investment that are required to address the scale of this global energy challenge, necessitating wider mobilization of the private sector for provision of both financial support and specialized, technical expertise.

Over the next 20 years, the global energy sector is expected to undergo a significant transformation, as nations are looking to diversify their energy mix, shifting away from dependence on fossil fuels (primarily coal and oil) to make better use of more readily available and/or renewable energy inputs.

Falling costs of renewable energy technologies; increased international trade of electricity and fuel; market demand for more efficient power systems, construction practices, and machinery/appliances; dramatic shifts from fossil fuels to electricity in transportation and household/commercial/industrial consumption; and the need to update inflexible grid infrastructure are all drivers of this transition. As requirements and preferences within the sector evolve, host governments and the international donors that support them must explore new, proven approaches to technology adoption, policy/regulatory reform, capacity-building, and pricing structures that ensure institutions and infrastructure are efficacious in their sustained provision of modern energy services.

II. Challenges to Achieving Energy Sector Sustainability

Globally, USAID implements a broad portfolio of programs designed to bolster energy systems, so they can operate on a cost-recoverable basis, reliably respond to changes in the electricity supply-demand balance, secure sufficient financial resources for continued needed investments, and adhere to established national/regional guidelines pertaining to social safeguards and environmental stewardship. Though all of the countries that USAID assists face their own unique set of obstacles in pursuing self-reliant energy sectors, there are a number of common challenges that many experience, including but not limited to those associated with: energy sector planning; improving financial and operational performance of utilities; designing and deploying advanced energy system technologies; implementation of best-value procurement practices for energy assets; adopting least cost solutions to increasing connectivity and access; improving energy efficiency; and strengthening markets for energy trade - of both electricity and fuel. Further, as an Agency mandated to reduce poverty, strengthen democratic governance, and help people progress beyond assistance, USAID is committed to ensuring women and other marginalized groups are actively involved in the design and implementation of its interventions, and that the associated benefits are realized measurably and equitably across varied socioeconomic strata. As populations continue to grow there is an increasing need to ensure that investments of finite resources are made informatively as possible so developing countries have the necessary infrastructure, technologies, policies and regulatory frameworks in place to respond to ever-changing demand profiles and to cultivate an enabling environment that attracts further engagement from private sector partners.

In many cases, developing countries have difficulty accessing appropriate expertise to accurately diagnose system-wide technical needs, to upgrade infrastructure, and to implement proven operational solutions that would enhance sector sustainability. Beyond struggles associated with securing financial resources to fund this expertise, countries are also hindered by shortages of qualified vendors available locally/regionally; insufficient institutional capacity to self-determine priorities; constrictive policy/regulatory frameworks that are incompatible with demand changes; and an inability to source niche international firms that may specialize in addressing their specific technical needs. Through its programming and stakeholder engagement, USAID endeavors to link host country governments, utilities, project developers, and energy associations with appropriate technical and financial service providers to secure the lasting impact of its interventions. Traditionally, the bulk of USAID's energy work is through programs managed from within the host countries; These are often large-scale, multi-year programs that provide consistent, prolonged engagement through contractors and grantees to address multiple, interrelated needs that have been identified in conjunction with the host government. However, given the

rapidly changing landscape and continued advancements in new technologies and approaches, USAID's operational structure and existing contracting requirements may be ill-suited and/or too cumbersome to meet the needs of its assisted countries in this dynamic space. In particular, USAID has identified the following factors as potential deficiencies in its predominant approach to contracting/partnership mechanisms.

1. Reliance on a relatively small number of firms/contractors that prioritize utilization of 'in-house' expertise, over the more complex sourcing of niche technical assistance from outside entities.

2. An inability to quickly and efficiently identify and access specific and best-in-class service providers - organizations/firms that may excel with respect to certain focused technical topics, but are unable to provide the gamut of broad expertise required across USAID's more traditional energy sector support programs.

3. Difficulty in identifying and hiring expert US industry expertise and in-country local or third country consultants/firms which, in addition to potentially being more cost-effective, may have invaluable contextual knowledge in nuanced technical areas related to IT, connectivity, cybersecurity, data analytics, system modeling, payment technology, financing etc.

4. Challenges in defensibly measuring impact, and in capturing, sharing, and adapting lessons learned across different geographic regions and energy sector programs.

5. Complications in forging sustained international partnerships among developing country utilities/energy sector institutions and international utilities/energy sector institutions to foster progressive exchange of expertise and training.

6. Challenges in meaningfully and effectively promoting gender equity and social inclusion through energy sector programs and interventions.

III. Solutions Sought

Through this Addendum Number 01 "New Approaches to Promoting Energy Sector Sustainability" to the "Energy Sector Self Reliance" Broad Agency Announcement (BAA), USAID's Office of Energy and Infrastructure (USAID/E+I) is interested in identifying opportunities for co-creation, co-design, co-investment and collaboration to explore new approaches for economically delivering tailored technical assistance, strengthening international networks of energy utilities/institutions, engaging women and other disenfranchised groups in energy sector transformation, and evaluating the impact of associated USAID programming. These solutions should include basic research,[1] applied research,[2] and/or research

[1] In the context of Broad Agency Announcements (BAA) issued by USAID, the term "basic research" means: that research directed toward increasing knowledge in science. The primary aim of basic research is a fuller knowledge or understanding of the subject under study, rather than any practical application of that knowledge.

[2] In the context of Broad Agency Announcements (BAA) issued by USAID, the term "applied research" means: that effort which (1) normally follows basic research, but may not be severable from the related basic research, (2)

and development[3] components to test new approaches relevant to USAID and the development objectives of host governments in advancing energy sector reform. USAID/E+I is interested in co-creating alternate methods of implementation that address the challenges identified above and complement its ongoing traditional energy sector support programs.

USAID/E+I is open to receiving Expressions of Interest (EOI) from private firms, non-government organizations (NGOs,) universities/academic institutions, associations, technical and financial services providers, and other stakeholders (henceforth, "Offerors") to help shape the design of one or multiple mechanisms to support new approaches to promoting secure and sustainable energy sectors. To facilitate this collaboration, the following four interrelated Focus Areas have been identified as particularly relevant to USAID/E+I and will serve as the initial framework for sourcing new ideas to co-create potential solutions. Individual Offerors may submit more than one EOI – but each individual EOI submitted should clearly respond to only one of the four Focus Areas below. The questions/issues presented under each Focus Areas are illustrative; Offerors submitting EOIs may respond directly to these questions/issues, and/or speak to other related factors that they deem pertinent to the topic.

1. **Strengthening Networks of Utility Partnerships.** USAID/E+I seeks new approaches to enhancing the capacity of energy utility executives and employees in developing countries to plan, manage and operate power systems more effectively, run financially viable businesses, integrate a diverse range of energy resources into their power grids, and design new business models. Key to these approaches is strengthening partnerships among energy utilities and energy associations in developing countries and those more advanced utilities and energy sector entities and academic institutions within the U.S. and other countries. Partnering entities would work to collectively address workforce development needs and bolster niche specialized skillsets for the utility of the future. Through such networks USAID aims to foster the transfer of technologies and practices, facilitate technical staff exchanges, develop tailored, demand-driven workforce training, and establish a platform for coordinating private sector engagement.
    a. What are new twinning, mentorship, and workforce exchange models for electricity utilities/energy associations that USAID can explore to improve partnerships, knowledge sharing, and employee capacity development?
    b. In what manner can utilities/associations and private sector representatives in more advanced energy sectors benefit from partnering with utilities/associations in developing countries?
    c. What are proven, effective means to assess the operational capacity of utilities, and develop/deliver tailored workforce development training? What academic

attempts to determine and exploit the potential of scientific discoveries or improvements in technology, materials, processes, methods, devices, or techniques, and (3) attempts to advance the state of the art. Applied research does not include efforts whose principal aim is design, development, or test of specific items or services to be considered for sale.

[3] In the context of this Broad Agency Announcements (BAA) issued by USAID, the term "research and development" means: the systematic use, under whatever name, of scientific and technical knowledge in the design, development, test, or evaluation of a potential new product or service (or of an improvement in an existing product or service) for the purpose of meeting specific performance requirements or objectives. Development includes the functions of design engineering, prototyping, and engineering testing.

institutions/training centers and new technologies can be accessed to complement these efforts?

d. What new approaches can be explored to strengthen connections regionally among utilities/energy associations in developing countries to address common challenges related to pooling energy resources and increasing cross-border energy trade?

2. **Addressing Gaps in Specialized Energy Sector Technical Assistance.** USAID/E+I has experienced obstacles in use of its existing mechanisms to effectively engage with the wide range of technical service providers that specialize in discrete aspects of energy sector reform and enhancement. As host countries' sectors evolve, there is a rising demand for industry experts and firms that have demonstrated capabilities in assessing and addressing technical, operational, and policy issues that hinder resilient power systems and market connections. USAID seeks to identify and forge relationships with a more diverse cadre of US and international service providers that can deliver tailored technical assistance to complement USAID's ongoing/planned energy sector programs. USAID is interested in exploring new models for directly accessing 'best-in-class' practitioners that focus in fields including, but not limited to: improving financial/operation performance of utilities; increasing deployment of advanced energy systems and technologies; promoting energy efficiency; strengthening competitive, best-value procurement practices; increasing regional energy integration and cross-border electricity trade; and in expanding reliable access to energy services.

   a. How can USAID more readily engage a broader range of energy sector technical service providers, including those who have never worked with USAID before, while at the same time promoting adherence to USAID policies and procedures?
   b. How can USAID create and maintain regular access to a cadre of high-quality industry experts and service/providers consultants in order to address specific technical needs in a timely manner? Including maintaining a pool of individual experts for quick deployment for a short-term technical assistance.
   c. In what manner can USAID more effectively partner with private sector entities or associations to leverage resources, capitalize on established expertise, and attract sustained investment in energy sector? How can USAID partner with the private sector (for profit and non-profit entities) on energy programs, while maintaining a role as a neutral arbiter of goods and services?
   d. What processes or management structures can promote rapid startup and fast deployment of technical assistance across different technical skill sets and geographies?

3. **Advancing Gender Equity and Social Inclusion in Energy Sector Programming.** A core development objective of USAID is the empowerment of vulnerable groups and the enhancement of institutions, policies and social norms that provide them with a greater voice and improve their access to assets. The energy sector poses unique challenges and opportunities to promote gender equality and increase social inclusion. Since USAID energy programs frequently focus on technical objectives such as increasing generation capacity or access to energy, gender equity and social inclusion is often narrowly considered in the context of those benefiting from energy sector reforms. As a heavily male-dominated sector, it may be difficult to find and engage women and other marginalized groups directly in decision-making and intervention design. Further, there are

often limited efforts to ensure such individuals have the necessary information, formal training, and opportunities to be active participants in energy sector programs. USAID seeks new ideas and approaches that respond to the following questions, and other challenges to advancing social inclusion in energy sector transformation.

a. How can issues of female empowerment and engagement of marginalized groups be better integrated into traditional USAID-funded energy sector programming (e.g. utility reform and restructuring, planning, adoption of advanced technologies, etc.)?
b. How can USAID help women and marginalized groups more rapidly advance to leadership positions throughout the energy sector?
c. In what manner can USAID be more responsive to specific energy sector challenges faced by women and marginalized groups, and ensure that they have a stronger voice throughout the entire cycle of energy sector program design and implementation?
d. How can USAID promote greater gender equity and inclusion of marginalized groups in energy sector academics, training, and employment in the energy sector?
e. How can USAID better measure the qualitative and quantitative impacts of women's engagement and leadership in the energy sector. For example, how can USAID better demonstrate the impact of having more women in leadership positions in electric utilities?

4. **Improving Energy Sector Program Planning and Evaluation.** USAID's energy programming is dependent on conducting thorough and current sector assessments, stakeholder-engaged design, and detailed monitoring and rigorous evaluation of intervention. Given the applied research and pilot implementation emphasis of this solicitation, it is essential that defensible methodologies are used for measuring the impact of programs and how they are contributing to sustainable energy sectors. Further, it is important to better capture and clearly disseminate lessons learned, so successes from programs in one country/region can be adapted and applied to address similar challenges in other locations. USAID is seeking approaches to program development and support that respond to the following:

a. In what manner can/should 'energy security' and 'self-reliant energy sectors' be best defined? What are appropriate (specific, measurable, achievable and attributable, relevant and realistic, and time-bound) indicators for measuring 'energy sector sustainability'?
b. How can USAID and its counterparts improve its approaches to conducting energy sector assessments and determine energy sector reform priorities to inform program design?
c. How can Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) practices be better utilized to advance progress towards meeting energy program objectives?
d. What methodologies can be used to accurately and unbiasedly measure the impact of energy sector interventions?
e. What communication tools can be better used to capture program successes and effectively disseminate lessons learned to energy sector stakeholders, so they can be effectively integrated into the design of new/refined interventions?
f. What approaches can be employed to conduct thorough cost/benefit analyses of varied energy sector interventions to assist in the determination of the most appropriate steps forward?

IV. Potential Collaborators and Eligibility Requirements

Through this solicitation, USAID/E+I aims to attract a diverse range of collaborators that have innovative approaches to addressing the challenges framed within the four Focus Areas. These collaborators may be entities that have previously received funding directly/indirectly from USAID and may also be entities that have no prior experience working with USAID. Private firms, non-government organizations (NGOs,) universities/academic institutions, associations, technical and financial services providers ("Offerors"), based either inside the US or outside the US, are invited to submit EOIs for consideration. At this time, USAID is not considering EOIs that are submitted by individual consultants/practitioners (EOIs must be submitted on behalf of an established, incorporated for-profit or non-profit entity), nor from US or non-US government entities (with the exception of government-affiliated academic institutions.) Offerors that have any/all of the following capabilities are encouraged to submit EOIs:

1. Expertise and skill sets related to specific energy sector technical areas. These may include (but are not limited to):
    a. Power Sector Planning -- development and implementation of Integrated Resource Plans, Integrated Resource and Resilience Plans, transmission and distribution master plans, cross-border transmission planning, renewable energy zoning, electrification plans, and Low Emissions Development Strategies.
    b. Data Collection, Analysis, and Modelling -- data collection and modelling for sector planning and operations; development and implementation of sensor networks; metering devices and other data collection systems; development and utilization of IT tools and systems for modeling and analysis.
    c. Policy, Regulatory and Legal Reform: development and adoption of national and sub-national energy sector laws, policies, frameworks, and regulations.
    d. Tariff and Subsidy Frameworks: design and adoption of cost reflective generation, transmission and distribution tariffs and transparent tariff methodologies; design and implementation of effective subsidy and social safety net programs, improvements to transparency of the regulatory process and promote transparent consultative processes including public hearings.
    e. Energy efficiency and conservation: development and adoption of policies, practices, and technologies that promote energy efficiency/conservation and reduce energy waste.
    f. Competitive Procurement: design and evaluation of international competitive tenders for generation, transmission, and distribution projects, as well as other parts of the electricity supply chain.
    g. Energy Markets and Cross-border Trade: energy trade, wholesale and retail markets; regulations, network codes, and harmonized rules for power trade, reserve sharing and related services; market monitoring and oversight; ISO/ITO structuring and operations.
    h. Utility reform, modernization, and restructuring: design and adoption of commercialization policies, such as corporatization of utilities, and increased resiliency ; best practice in utility management, maintenance and operations, including developing network expansion and investment plans; tailored approaches to loss reduction; tariff structures and tariff reform;

i. Advanced Energy Technologies: planning and modeling network expansion, integration of distributed generation; grid-scale renewables; storage; smart metering; electric vehicles; energy efficiency and demand-side management, cybersecurity and others.
j. Energy Access: Planning for access (including national energy or utility master plans that include off-grid energy access); business models for access (including clean cooking, rural cooperatives, off-grid solutions), innovative financing for energy access (including blended financing), "viability gap" analyses and subsidization; mini-grid technologies and business models; off-grid technologies and business models; productive uses of energy appliances and equipment (including financing structures).

2. Experience collaborating with academic institutions and/or private sector partners that offer specialized training on mega trends of digitalization, decarbonization, and decentralization to support the power system transformation.

3. Expertise in designing and structuring qualified technical energy training events/courses for participants' continuing education units and professional development hours to maintain engineering license.

4. Experience in developing interventions that effectively increase engagement of women and other marginalized groups into decision-making roles within the energy sector. Related experience includes that associated with promoting opportunities for these individuals in academic and vocational training for workforce development in energy sector fields.

5. Expertise in conducting collaboration, learning and adapting (CLA) services and evaluations, and in assessing the impact of energy sector programs, plans, strategies, and/or initiatives within the context of developing countries.

USAID/E+I does not anticipate that all of its needs will be met entirely by any one Offeror claiming to have the entire set of expertise required to address the diverse set of challenges presented in this solicitation. Rather, USAID/E+I seeks partners willing to contribute ideas and specific skill-sets that will be shaped in a co-creation process to potentially develop one or multiple mechanisms that can be responsive across a wide range of energy sector needs.

V. Expressions of Interest (EOI) - Submission Guidelines and Evaluation Criteria

Please submit EOI(s) that concisely present a new approach or development idea that specifically address the Focus Areas listed above in Section III 'Solutions Sought.' EOI Offerors are encouraged to consider discussing potential collaboration opportunities with peer organizations that bring differing perspectives and/or comparative advantages. In addition to the description of the proposed solutions, Offerors should describe any potential areas for cost-share, matching, or leveraging, if applicable.

To reiterate - individual Offerors may submit more than one EOI in response to this solicitation. However, each EOI should clearly address just one of the four Focus Areas discussed above. The questions/issues associated with the Focus Areas are illustrative; In their EOIs, Offerors may speak directly to these questions/issues, and/or speak to related matters as relevant.

Submitted EOIs will:

1. Be in English
2. Be submitted electronically via the google form https://forms.gle/4Woh8BGrRETseA9U6
3. Provide a clear description of the Offeror's idea/approach as it relates to the self-specified Addendum Focus Area, emphasizing the manner in which the proposed interventions are new and different to USAID's traditional energy sector support programs. Response should be limited to 3000 characters.
4. Describe the extent to which their idea/approach involves components of 'basic research', 'applied research', and/or 'research and development', as defined by this solicitation. Response should be limited to 1500 characters.
5. Discuss the Offeror's qualifications and experience relevant to this co-creation effort. Collaborators need not possess expertise in all of the areas discussed in Section VI "Potential Collaborators and Eligibility Requirements," but, must explain how their specific capabilities and contacts can advance the overall objective of this Addendum. Response should be limited to 3000 characters.

Response Dates

EOIs for Focus Area 1: Strengthening Networks of Utility Partnerships are due no later than 11:59pm EDT on **March 17, 2020**.

EOIs for Focus Areas 2-4 are due no later than 11:59pm EDT on May 29, 2020.

Any questions pertaining to this Addendum must be submitted via email to EnergyNewApproaches@usaid.gov no later than **11:59 PM EDT March 11, 2020 for Focus Area 1 and March 20, 2020 for Focus Areas 2-4**. USAID will respond to all questions received as soon as possible through an attachment to the initial posting to which all potential Offerors can refer. USAID may also opt to host a webinar for potential Offerors to discuss the questions it received. USAID will not answer any questions about this post after the ten-day question period expires.

Upon review of submissions, USAID/E+I intends to invite select EOI Offerors to participate in one or more co-creation events (i.e. workshops, calls, webinars, etc.) with other successful EOI Offerors to jointly develop concepts for new energy sector support activities s to be potentially funded by USAID.

EOI Evaluation Criteria

The following initial criteria will be applied by USAID/E+I in reviewing EOIs submitted by Offerors.

1. **Idea/Approach:** USAID will evaluate the idea/approach for soundness and creativity and its relevance to the need(s) articulated above in Section III. The proposed approach should facilitate the design, deployment, and/or evaluation of technologies/products/interventions that enhance power sector sustainability; increase the speed, efficiency and cost-effectiveness by which USAID Missions and Operating units, donors and investors can access the expertise associated with said technologies/products/interventions; demonstrate an understanding of what other organizations have done to facilitate individual countries' pursuit of sustainable power sectors,

and how development agencies can incorporate these approaches in their planning and programming; and contribute to creating opportunities for businesses and investors (US and local) operating in, or interested in entering in, countries/regions supported by USAID.

2. **Impact:** USAID seeks solutions that have a high likelihood of: flexibility, in their approach to accurate assess and respond to the diverse technical needs of individual partner countries' power sectors; adaptability, building on approaches/technologies that have proven effective in addressing similar power sector challenges in other locations; demonstrating measurable contributions to addressing specific energy sector challenges; scaling-up/replication of successful interventions; and leveraging financial/technical resources from a diverse range of implementing partners.

3. **Qualifications and Experience:** The qualifications and experience of the applying organization or consortium demonstrates its ability to contribute to the design, deployment, and/or evaluation of approaches and technologies have demonstrated effectiveness in addressing specific energy sector challenges that are relevant to USAID's partner countries.

4. **Diversity of Perspectives and Capabilities:** USAID seeks to bring together a diverse set of co-creators in collaboration in order to enable broader thinking and innovation. The selection of individual applicants, whether applying as an individual organization or as a group or consortium, will be with the goal of achieving this diversity.

VI. Co-Creation Process

The co-creation process for this Addendum to the Energy Sector Self Reliance BAA will occur in four stages

- **Stage 1:** USAID will review and select EOIs submitted in accordance with the guidelines and criteria set forth in this Addendum and as described in Section V "Co-Creation Stages" of the BAA for "Energy Sector Self Reliance." USAID reserves the right to disregard any EOIs that do not meet the guidelines and is not obligated to issue a detailed justification for those not selected to move forward

- **Stage 2:** Select EOI Offerors will be invited to join one or more potential co-creation events (i.e. workshops, calls, webinars, etc.) where USAID, partners, and industry practitioners will gather to collaboratively develop Concept Papers for activities designed to achieve the objectives articulated in this Addendum. Up to two experienced technical experts from each selected EOI Offeror must be available to participate in these events to develop the ideas presented while collaborating with USAID staff and other invited practitioners. Any travel costs associated with the co-creation workshop will be borne by the invited Offerors, and they will not be reimbursed by USAID.

- A co-creation workshop for Focus Area 1: Strengthening Networks of Utility Partnerships is anticipated for **April/May 2020**. Additional details will be provided to upon notification of selection of an Expression of Interest.

- A second co-creation workshop for the remaining focus areas **will be subsequently held**. Additional information will be provided upon notification of selection of an Expression of Interest.

- **Stage 3:** Final Concept Papers produced after co-creation event will be submitted to USAID's Internal Review Board (IRB). Approved Concept Papers for activities will be further refined and potentially implemented based on a decision at that time whether to proceed - and based on the availability of funds. USAID is not obligated to issue a detailed justification regarding why an individual Concept Note was not selected to move forward.

- **Stage 4:** Once USAID has selected a Concept Paper to develop into a funded program, it will work with the Offeror to determine the appropriate mechanism (i.e. contract, grant cooperative agreement, etc.), and proceed with associated negotiations.

USAID is not obligated to issue a financial instrument or award as a result of this Addendum.

For more detail on the complete BAA process, please review the blanket announcement under which this addendum has been released, BAA-OAA-E3-ENERGY-2020.

Information Protection
USAID's goal is to facilitate the research and development that will lead to innovative, and potentially commercially viable, solutions. Understanding the sensitive nature of submitters' information, USAID will work with organizations to protect intellectual property.

EOIs should be free of any intellectual property that submitter wishes to protect, as the EOI may be shared with USAID partners as part of the review and selection process. However, once submitters have been invited to engage in further discussions, submitters will work with USAID to identify proprietary information that requires protection.

Therefore, Collaborators making submissions under each Addendum grant to USAID a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to use, disclose, reproduce, and prepare derivative works, and to have or permit others to do so to any information contained in the EOI submitted under each Addendum. If USAID engages with the organization regarding its submission, the parties can negotiate further intellectual property protection for the organization's intellectual property.

Organizations must ensure that any submission under any Addendum is free of any third-party proprietary data rights that would impact the license granted to USAID herein.

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