



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Center for Faith-Based & Community Initiatives

JANUARY 3, 2008

Dear Newsletter Recipient,

It is with great sadness that I announce the death this New Year's Day of two USAID colleagues in Khartoum, Sudan. John Granville, a Democracy and Governance Officer serving with USAID/Sudan, and Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, a Sudanese Foreign Service National, were both killed when their vehicle was fired upon. The remainder of our staff in Sudan is safe and accounted for.

I will make more information on the situation available soon, but for now our thoughts are with the families of John and Abdelrahman, and on the important service they were performing for the people of Sudan. I ask our entire USAID family worldwide to keep our colleagues in your thoughts and prayers, to maintain your own commitment to appropriate security measures, and to redouble our efforts, in their memory, for human progress.

Terri

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Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program

The Ambassador's Special Self-Help (SSH) Program is authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, with funds appropriated to USAID but administered by the Ambassador. It was created for the purpose of promoting U.S. Foreign Policy objectives and interests.

Special Self-Help funding allows the Ambassador to respond to the requests for assistance with small community projects that promise to have immediate impact and add to the advancement of U.S. objectives.

Project Selection Criteria

The projects selected for SSH funding should be those which:

Improve basic economic or social conditions in the host country directly with the people at the local community or village level;

- Support high-impact, quick-implementation activities which benefit a large number of people within one year without requiring further SSH assistance;
- Involve a significant local contribution in cash, labor, or materials, and are within the ability of the local community to operate and maintain;
- Are in direct response to the initiative and aspirations of the local community (the local sponsors of the project, who will also be its prime beneficiaries); and

- Do not initiate, continue, or supplement technical assistance programs.
- Under SSH guidelines, posts are allowed a great deal of flexibility in terms of the focus SSH takes in their country.
- U.S. Embassy Praia has committed a substantial amount of their SSH allocation schools, wells, health clinics, daycare centers, etc.
- U.S. Embassy Praia has also identified and funded projects that produce employment and marketable skills (craft centers, husbandry)

To learn more, [click here](#)

The Global Development Alliance has Released its 2008 Annual Program Statement

The Office of Development Partners, Private Sector Alliance division (ODP/PSA) has released the 2008 Global Development Alliance (GDA) Annual Program Statement (APS).

This year's APS provides guidelines on working with the GDA business model and outlines the application process. The GDA APS requires applicants to submit concept papers and proposals to the appropriate Mission(s), Bureau or Washington operating unit and not to ODP/PSA (formerly the GDA Secretariat).

As in the previous APS, a minimum non-USAID resource leverage of at least 1:1 is required; however, alliances that leverage outside resources of at least 2:1 are preferred. Below is the opening statement from the APS:

The Office of Development Partners (ODP) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) invites interest from prospective partner organizations to form Global Development Alliances to carry out activities in support of USAID's international development objectives. Alliance partners are expected to bring significant new resources, ideas, technologies, and/or partners to address development problems in countries where USAID is currently working. Partners could include a wide range of organizations such as: foundations, U.S. and non-U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs), U.S. and non-U.S. private businesses, business and trade associations, international organizations, U.S. and non-U.S. colleges and universities, U.S. cities and states, other U.S. Government agencies, civic groups, other donor governments, host country governments, regional organizations, host country parastatals, philanthropic leaders including venture capitalists, public figures, advocacy groups, pension funds and employee-welfare plans, etc. Successful proposals will bring at least a 1:1 resource leveraging to focus on priority development activities within USAID's manageable interest. However, proposals with greater resource leverage ratios (generally 2:1 or more) are more competitive. Proposals which involve corporate funding partners will also be seen as more competitive.

Please [click here](#) for more information and contact information of the contract specialist

Inter-Agency Annual Program Statement in Support of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in South Africa

The USAID South Africa-Pretoria Mission has posted an RFA for organizations that have demonstrated technical skills, experience and the necessary management competence to plan and efficiently execute HIV and AIDS assistance programs using mutually agreed international standards of accountability and

that support the PEPFAR initiative. The goals of the initiative are to:

- Prevent 7 million new HIV infections;
- Treat at least 2 million HIV-infected people; and
- Care for 10 million HIV-affected individuals and AIDS orphans and vulnerable children.

PEPFAR developed specific country-level targets for South Africa. Results generated under this APS are expected to contribute to achieving the following:

- Prevent 1.75 million new HIV infections;
- Treat at least 500,000 HIV-infected people; and
- Care for 2.5 million HIV-affected individuals and AIDS orphans and vulnerable children.

PEPFAR is a \$15 billion, five-year, unified government initiative, directed by the U.S. Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC), and implemented in collaboration with the US Department of State, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other USG Agencies. PEPFAR funds projects that support the South Africa Government's *HIV and AIDS and STI Strategic Plan for South Africa, 2007-2011*, <http://www.doh.gov.za/docs/stratplan-f.html> and the *Comprehensive Plan for HIV and AIDS Care, Management and Treatment*, <http://www.info.gov.za/issues/hiv/careplan.htm>. Applications should support the initiatives and priorities of the South African national and/or provincial governments.

Please [click here](#) to access a link to the APS

[Click here](#) for contact information of the Contract Specialist

Guidelines and Procedures for FY08 International Food Relief Partnership Transportation, Delivery and Distribution Applications have been made available

The International Food Relief Partnership (IFRP) is a USAID program to support the production, stockpiling, transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf-stable, prepackaged foods by U.S. non-profit and Public International Organizations. These guidelines and procedures apply to grant proposals for transportation, delivery and distribution of commodities.

In administering the IFRP program, USAID seeks to diversify the types of Title II food aid commodities available for programming and expand USAID's base of non-profit organizations capable of managing U.S. government-funded international food aid programs.

The commodities currently available for distribution are:

- Harvest Pro Vegetable blend (Product Code 304), and/or
- Harvest Pro Plain Harvest Lentil blend (Product 504), and/or
- Harvest Pro Combined Vegetable and Lentil blends (Product Code 404).
- These commodities are produced, packaged, and warehoused by Breedlove Dehydrated Foods.
- Grant awards under the IFRP program will be made and governed in accordance with these guidelines and procedures and Part 226 of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Please [click here](#) for the entire outline of the Final Fiscal Year 2008 IFRP Guidelines and Procedures

The FY 2008 Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP) RFA Closes February 29, 2007

The Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP) is housed in the Bureau for Global Health's Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition (GH/HIDN). GH/HIDN strongly supports the role and

contribution that PVOs/NGOs and their local partners play in improving the quality of life of some of the most disadvantaged populations in developing countries.

Since 1985, USAID has supported community-based child survival and health programs implemented by U.S. PVOs/NGOs and their local partners. The purpose of this program is to contribute to sustained improvements in child survival and health outcomes by supporting the work of PVOs/NGOs and their in-country partners. This work is aimed at reducing infant, child, maternal and infectious disease-related morbidity and mortality in developing countries. Sustained health improvements are achieved through capacity building of communities and local organizations and improved health systems and policies. In addition, the program seeks opportunities to scale up successful strategies to the national level and to contribute to the global capacity and leadership for child survival and health through the dissemination of best practices. In order to reach vulnerable populations, grantees work in a variety of settings from district to national level, and partner with local groups including community-based organizations, local NGOs and district and national health authorities.

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The three main program components of the CSHGP include:

(1) PVO/NGO Cooperative Agreements: Each year, new cooperative agreements are awarded to support community-based health programs in specific child survival and health technical areas. The current portfolio consists of approximately 70 projects in 40 countries.

(2) CORE Group: The CSHGP supports the CORE Group, a network organization of 44 NGO members collectively working in over 168 countries. CORE's mission is to strengthen local capacity on a global scale to measurably improve the health and well-being of children and women in developing countries through collaborative NGO action and learning. NGOs participate in CORE's eight working groups in the areas of IMCI, Malaria, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health, Social and Behavioral Change, HIV/AIDS, and Tuberculosis. Organizations interested in participating in CORE Group activities and learning more about the child survival community should consider joining the network. For more information, see the CORE website: <http://www.coregroup.org>.

(3) Child Survival and Technical Support Plus (CSTS+) Project: The CSHGP provides resources to ORC/Macro International under the Child Survival and Technical Support Plus Project (CSTS+). CSTS+ offers an array of services to CSHGP and its partners, including grantees, potential grantees and new partners. CSTS+ activities seek to enhance the contributions of grantees and their local partners to carry out effective, quality child and maternal health and infectious disease programs. CSTS+ gives ad hoc technical support to its partners through a team with expertise in monitoring and evaluation, technical child survival and health interventions, organizational development, family planning/reproductive health, and health management information systems. For more information, see the CSTS+ website: <http://www.childsurvival.com>. Additional information about preparing applications can be found at the [New Partner Portal](#).

The unrestricted RFA posted on Grants.gov is meant to solicit quality community-oriented health projects to significantly improve the health status of children under five and women of reproductive age in developing countries with a focus on innovation in delivery strategies for new, underused and high impact MCH interventions.

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