USAID | AFGHANISTAN
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

March 25, 2011

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Subject: Award No. 306-A-00-11-00516-00 Strengthening Afghanistan Agricultural Faculties (SAAF)
Dear Kevin:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the U.S. Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "USAID" or "Grantor") hereby provides to Purdue University hereinafter referred to as "Recipient") the sum set forth in Section A.3 of this Award to provide support for the program described in Attachment B of this Award entitled "Program Description."

This Award is effective as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Recipient in furtherance of program objectives for the period described in Section 1.2 of this Award. USAID shall not be liable for reimbursing the Recipient for any costs in excess of the obligated amount.

This Award is made to the Recipient on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in the attachments listed under my signature below, which together constitute the entire Award document, and to which your organization has agreed.

Please sign the original and each copy of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of this Award, and return the original and all but one copy to the Agreement Officer.

Sincerely,

Michael Ashkouri
Agreement Officer

PHOENIX OBLIGATION
Amount: .
MAR 24 2011
Requested By: Mir On 03/24/11
Reviewed By: ____ On ____
Submitted By: ____ On ____
Document Type: "AO"

Attachments:

A. Schedule

B. Program Description

C. Standard Provisions

D1. Selection process for Afghan Merit Scholars

D2. Branding Strategy and Marking Plan

ACKNOWLEDGED: Purdue University

By: Mr. James S Almond

Name: James S. Almond

Title: Asst. Treasurer

Date: 4/21/11

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

A. GENERAL

A.1.	Total Estimated USAID Amount	:	$31,991,056.00
A.2.	Total Obligated USAID Amount	:	[redacted]
A.3.	Leverage Funds (Non-Federal)	:	[redacted]
A.4.	Tax I.D. Number	:	[redacted]
A.5.	DUNS Number	:	[redacted]
A.6.	LOC Number	:	[redacted]

B. SPECIFIC

B.1. (a)	MAARD Number	:	[redacted]
B.1. (b)	Appropriation	:	[redacted]
B.1. (c)	Fund Code	:	[redacted]
B.1. (d)	Program Area	:	[redacted]
B.1. (e)	Program Element	:	[redacted]
B.1. (f)	EOCC	:	[redacted]
B.1. (g)	CO Reference No.	:	[redacted]
B.1. (h)	CO Reference Line No.	:	[redacted]
B.1. (i)	Amount	:	

C. PAYMENT OFFICE

U.S. Agency for International Development
M/CFO/CMP-LOC
Email: loc@usaid.gov

D. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

a). Agreement Officer (AO) – Michael Ashkouri
Afghanistan Office of Acquisition and Assistance
USAID/Afghanistan
Great Massoud Road
Kabul

(b). Agreement Officer Technical Representative (AOTR)
Office of Agriculture – Adel Khaksar
USAID/Afghanistan
Great Massoud Road
Kabul

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ATTACHMENT A – SCHEDULE

A.1 PURPOSE OF AWARD

The purpose of this Award is to provide support for the program described in Attachment B of this Award entitled "Program Description."

A.2 PERIOD OF AWARD

(a) The effective date of this Award is the date of the cover letter, and the estimated completion date is March 24, 2016.

(b) Subject to the terms and conditions of this Award, allowable costs incurred by the Recipient shall be reimbursable during the period beginning on March 25, 2011 and ending on the estimated completion date.

(c) As indicated in Section A.3 (b) below, this Award shall be incrementally-funded. The obligated amount set forth in Section A.3 (b) below is anticipated to be sufficient through approximately December 31, 2011. The Recipient is authorized to continue expending obligated funds, if available, beyond that date, but not after the estimated completion date set forth in Section A.2 (a) above.

A.3 AMOUNT OF AWARD AND PAYMENT

(a) The total estimated amount of this Award for its full period, as set forth in Section A.2 (b) above, is $31,991,056.

(b) The amount of is obligated for the purposes of this Award. USAID is not required to reimburse the Recipient for any costs in excess of this amount, nor is the Recipient required to continue performance or incur costs in excess of this amount (including actions/costs under the termination and suspension provisions of 22 CFR 226.60-62). If, pursuant to 22 CFR 226.25(c)(4), the Recipient requests additional USAID funding and USAID determines not to provide such additional funding, the Agreement Officer will, upon written request of the Recipient, terminate this Award pursuant to 22 CFR 226.61(a)(2).

(c) Payment shall be made to the Recipient via Letter of Credit C2102P1 in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section A.7(a) below, 22 CFR 226.22, and 22 CFR 226.52.

(d) Until such time as the obligated amount shall equal the total estimated amount of this Award, additional increments of funds may be obligated by USAID through a unilateral modification to this Award, subject to availability of funds, successful performance by the Recipient, possible evaluation of the program, program priorities at the time, and the requirements of 22 CFR 226.25.

A.4 AWARD BUDGET

(a) Summary Budget

The following is the Award Budget for the total estimated amount of this Award (see Section A.3 above) for its full period (see Section a.2 above). The Recipient may not exceed the total estimated amount or the obligated amount of this Award, whichever is less (see Section A.3 above).

THE BUDGET

Item Description	Year One US $	Year Two US $	Year Three US $	Year Four US $	Year Five US $	Program Total US $
Salary & allowances on Campus						
Salary & Allowances off Campus						
Fringe Benefits on Campus						
Fringe Benefits off Campus						
Travel on Campus						
Travel off Campus						
Supplies on Campus						
Supplies off Campus						
Contractual Consultants						
Contractual Subgrantees						
Other Direct Costs on Campus						
Other Direct Costs off Campus						
Total Direct						
Indirect Costs						
Total	**5,993,433**	**6,874,126**	**6,590,741**	**6,495,900**	**6,036,856**	**31,991,056**

A.5 INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

The following international trips are approved. All other international travel must have the prior approval of the Agreement Officer.

No. of Trips	No. of Travelers/Trip	Itinerary	Purpose(s)
5	1 Chief of Party	Kabul- US Return	Consultation
4	1 Chief of Party	Kabul- US Return	Home leave
16	8 Expatriates	Kabul – Dubai RRB	
48	8 Expatriates	Kabul – US	R and R
4	1 Project Coordinator	Kabul – US Return	Coordination
1	1 Project Coordinator	Kabul-India	Consultation
1	1 IPIA Director	US – Kabul Return	Meeting
1	4 Students Msc. and PHD	Kabul – US Return	Academics

A6. SUB-AWARDS

All sub-awards and contracts must have the prior approval of the Agreement Officer. Sub-award approval will be provided post award.

A.7 REPORTING AND EVALUATION

(a) Financial Reporting

(1) Reporting of Expenditures

(A) Financial reporting requirements shall be in accordance with 22 CFR 226.22 regarding Letter of Credit advance payments. Either paper copies or electronic copies (scanned PDF document) may be submitted. but not both.

(B) In accordance with 22 CFR 226.52. the SF 425 and SF 272 are used to report actual expenditures and are required on a quarterly basis. The Recipient shall submit these forms in the following manner:

(i) The SF 425 (if necessary) must be submitted via electronic format to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (http://www.dpm.psc.gov) within 45 calendar days following the end of each quarter. A copy of this form shall also be submitted at the same time to the Cognizant Technical Officer (AOTR).

(ii) One copy of the SF 425 (as appropriate) must be submitted to the Agreement Officer Technical Representative. These reports shall be submitted within 30 calendar days from the end of each quarter, except that the final report shall be submitted within 90 calendar days from the estimated completion date of this Award.

(C) In accordance with 22 CFR 226.70-72, the original and two copies of all final financial reports shall be submitted to the USAID/Washington M/FM/CMP-LOC Unit. The electronic version of the final SF 425 may be submitted to HHS in accordance with paragraph (a) (2) (A) above.

(b) (1) Programmatic Reporting

(2) Program Planning Reports

(A) Annual Work-Plans

(i) Not later than 60 days from the effective date of this Award, the Recipient shall submit three hard copies to the AOTR of a draft annual work-plan, covering the first year of this Award. The work-plan shall be delineated by the reporting periods described in Section 1.5(b) (3) (B) below. The work-plan shall include the activities planned to be conducted, the site(s) where they will be conducted, benchmarks/milestones and annual performance targets; the outputs/outcomes which the Recipient expects to achieve; and the inputs planned to be provided by the Recipient, during the work-plan period. Included shall be an explanation of how those inputs are expected to achieve the outputs/outcomes and benchmarks/milestones. The work-plans will also include the Recipient's planned international travel, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of the Standard Provision set forth in Attachment C of this Award entitled "International Air Travel and Transportation."

(ii) Not later than 60 days prior to the beginning of each subsequent year, the Recipient shall submit three copies to the AOTR of draft annual work-plans for each subsequent year. The work-plan shall be delineated by the reporting periods described in Section A.5 (b) (3) (B) below. The work-plans shall include the activities planned to be conducted, the site(s) where they will be conducted, and benchmarks/milestones; the outputs/outcomes which the Recipient expects to achieve; and the inputs planned to be provided by the Recipient, during the work-plan period. Included shall be an explanation of how those inputs are expected to achieve the outputs/outcomes and benchmarks/milestones. The work-plans will also include the Recipient's planned international travel, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of the Standard Provision set forth in Attachment C of this Award entitled "International Air Travel and Transportation."

The AOTR shall review the draft annual work-plan, and shall provide comments within 30 days from receipt. Thereafter, the Recipient shall submit three copies of the final work-plan within 15 days of receipt of the AOTR's comments to the AOTR for approval (see Section 1.15 below).

(B) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

(i) Not later than 60 days from the effective date of this Award, the Recipient shall submit three copies to the AOTR of a draft M&E plan. The M&E plan shall include a detailed plan for managing the collection of data in order to monitor performance and report thereon. The M&E plan shall specify the source, method of collection, and schedule of collection for each datum required; and assign responsibility for collection to a specific partner, team, or individual. The

M&E plan shall also describe critical assumptions. Also included must be performance baseline data that describe the prevailing conditions of a beneficiary population and/or the situation at the onset of the program, the magnitude of the problem and/or the needs that the Recipient's program will address, performance indicators (including appropriate rationale and justification therefore), and numerical performance targets delineated by the U.S. Government's fiscal year (*i.e.*, AOTR per October 1st – September 30th) or part thereof. If disaggregated data are required, the M&E plan must be capable of accomplishing this. If disaggregated data are not feasible, the M&E plan (including performance indicators) must assess impact on disaggregated populations indirectly.
The AOTR will provide comments within 30 days, and the Recipient shall then submit three copies of the final M&E plan within 15 days of receipt of the AOTR's comments to the AOTR for approval (see Section 1.15.3 below). The M&E plan must be approved by the AOTR.

(3) Performance Monitoring Reports

(A) Notifications

The Recipient shall submit one copy to the AOTR and one copy to the Agreement Officer of notifications (in writing), as follows:

(i) Developments which have a significant impact on the activities supported by this Award; and

(ii) Problems, delays, or adverse conditions which materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of this Award. This notification shall include a statement of the action taken or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the problem.

(B) Quarterly Program Performance Reports

(i) The Recipient shall submit one copy of a concise and brief quarterly program performance report to the AOTR. Electronic submissions are preferred over hard-copy.

(ii) Reporting periods are calendar quarters.

(iii) The due-date for these program performance reports is not later than 30 days after the end of each reporting period. However, if the reporting period ends before 45 days from the effective date of this Award, or less than 30 days from the estimated completion date of this Award and this Award is not being extended, no submission shall be required. All other reporting requirements shall, however, apply.

(iv) At a minimum, these reports shall include the following:

- A comparison of actual accomplishments, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, with the established goals and objectives, and expected results; the findings of the investigator; or both. Data (both qualitative and quantitative) must be presented using established baseline data and indicators, and be supported by a

brief narrative. Whenever appropriate and the output of programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be related to cost data for computation of unit costs;

- Reasons why established goals were not met (if applicable), the impact on the program objective(s), and how the impact has been/will be addressed; and
- Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, success stories (if available) which illustrate the direct positive effects of the program; how unforeseen circumstances affected overall performance compared to original assumptions (if applicable), how activities were accordingly adjusted or re-targeted; and analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(B) Semi-Annual Program Performance Reports

(i) The Recipient shall submit one copy of a concise and brief semi-annual program performance report to the AOTR. Electronic submissions are preferred over hard-copy.

(ii) Reporting periods are January 1st through June 30th, and July 1st through December 31st.

(iii) The due-date for these program performance reports is not later than 30 days after the end of each reporting period. However, if the reporting period ends before 90 days from the effective date of this Award, or less than 60 days from the estimated completion date of this Award and this Award is not being extended, no submission shall be required. All other reporting requirements shall, however, apply.

(iv) At a minimum, these reports shall include the following:

- A comparison of actual accomplishments, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, with the established goals and objectives, and expected results; the findings of the investigator; or both. Data (both qualitative and quantitative) must be presented using established baseline data and indicators, and be supported by a brief narrative. Whenever appropriate and the output of programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be related to cost data for computation of unit costs;

- Reasons why established goals were not met (if applicable), the impact on the program objective(s), and how the impact has been/will be addressed; and

- Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, success stories (if available) which illustrate the direct positive effects of the program; how unforeseen circumstances affected overall performance compared to original assumptions (if applicable), how activities were accordingly adjusted or re-targeted; and analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(B) Annual Program Performance Reports

(i) The Recipient shall submit one copy of a concise and brief annual program performance report to the AOTR. Electronic submissions are preferred over hard-copy.

(ii) Reporting periods are the anniversary dates of this Award.

(iii) The due-date for these program performance reports is not later than 90 days after the end of each reporting period. However, if the reporting period ends before 90 days from the effective date of this Award, or less than 90 days from the estimated completion date of this Award and this Award is not being extended, no submission shall be required. All other reporting requirements shall, however, apply.

(iv) At a minimum, these reports shall include the following:

- A comparison of actual accomplishments, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, with the established goals and objectives, and expected results; the findings of the investigator; or both. Data (both qualitative and quantitative) must be presented using established baseline data and indicators, and be supported by a brief narrative. Whenever appropriate and the output of programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be related to cost data for computation of unit costs;

- Reasons why established goals were not met (if applicable), the impact on the program objective(s), and how the impact has been/will be addressed; and;
- Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, success stories (if available) which illustrate the direct positive effects of the program; how unforeseen circumstances affected overall performance compared to original assumptions (if applicable), how activities were accordingly adjusted or re-targeted; and analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(4) Final Report

(A) The Recipient shall submit one copy of an annual and/or final results report to the AOTR. Electronic submissions are preferred over hard-copy. These results reports shall cover the period October 1st through September 30th of each year, or parts thereof. If this Award expires during the reporting period, the Recipient shall submit a final report not later than 90 days after the estimated completion date. Otherwise, the Recipient shall submit an annual report not later than December 31st. These annual and final results reports shall emphasize quantitative as well as qualitative data that reflect results, shall measure impact using the baseline data and indicators established for the program, and shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(i) Number of beneficiaries targeted during the reporting period;

(ii) Number of beneficiaries reached during the reporting period;

(iii) Cumulative number of beneficiaries targeted to date;

(iv) Cumulative number of beneficiaries reached to date;

(v) Total numbers of beneficiaries targeted and reached to date;

(vi) A description of assessments and surveillance data used to measure results;

(vii) Success stories and an explanation of successes achieved, constraints encountered, and adjustments made for achieving program objectives;

(viii) A discussion of the overall performance of the program, including details of any discrepancies between expected and actual results and any recommendations for improving the design of the program;

(ix) Overall cost effectiveness, with particular attention paid to cost savings and/or cost overruns, and other significant cost impacts such as major exchange rate fluctuations or other types of inflation shall be detailed;

(x) A comparison of actual accomplishments, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, with the established goals and objectives, and expected results; the findings of the investigator; or both. Data (both qualitative and quantitative) must be presented using established baseline data and indicators, and be supported by a brief narrative. Whenever appropriate and the output of programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be related to cost data for computation of unit costs;

(xi) Reasons why established goals/targets were not met (if applicable), the impact on the program objective(s), and how the impact has been/will be addressed; and

(xii) Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, success stories (if available) which illustrate the direct positive effects of the program; how unforeseen circumstances affected overall performance compared to original assumptions (if applicable), how activities were accordingly adjusted or re-targeted; and analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

A.8 TITLE TO AND USE OF PROPERTY

Once property is no longer used by the program and/or at the close of the program, whichever comes first, Property Title will be vested with the Cooperating Country.

A.9 AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services under this award is 935.

A.10 LEVERAGING FUNDS

No cost share shall be applicable to this Cooperative Agreement. However the Recipient has proposed leverage funds from other sources projected to be 25% of the total cost of the project. All leverage funds received shall be utilized for funding of needs not anticipated in the core funding of the project.

A.11 INDIRECT COSTS

Pending establishment of revised provisional or final indirect cost rates, allowable indirect costs shall be reimbursed on the basis of the following negotiated provisional or predetermined rates and the appropriate bases:

Type	Rate	Location	Base
Provisional	54%	on Campus	Organized Research
Provisional	52%	on Campus	Instruction
Provisional	36%	on Campus	Other Sponsored Activity
Provisional	26%	off Campus	All Programs

Base of Application:
Modified total direct costs, consisting of all salaries and wages, fringe benefits, materials supplies, services, travel and sub grants and subcontracts up to the first $25,000 of each sub grant or subcontract (regardless of the period covered by the sub grant or subcontract). Modified total direct costs shall exclude equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, tuition remission, rental costs of off-site facilities, scholarships, and fellowships as well as the portion of each sub grant and subcontract in excess of $25,000.

A.12 RESTRICTIONS ON FUNDING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

None of the funds made available through this grant shall be used to provide training or advice, or provide any financial support, for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces. The only exception to this restriction is activities that enhance professional capabilities to carry out investigative and forensic functions conducted under judicial or prosecutorial control. The Grantee shall consult with USAID before relying on this exception.

A.13 SUBSTANTIAL INVOLVEMENT UNDERSTANDINGS

Substantial involvement during the implementation of this Agreement shall be limited to approval of the elements listed below:

1. Approval of specified key personnel

Approval of specified key personnel assigned to the positions listed below. The personnel currently listed have been approved. All changes thereto must be submitted for the approval by the AO.

Position	Person
1. Chief of Party	[redacted]
2. Project Coordinator	[redacted]

2. Substantial Involvement

Approval of Recipient Program Planning Reports and Performance Monitoring Reports.

3. Sub-Recipients and Sub-Awards

Pursuant to 22 CFR 226.25(c)(8), whereby the Agreement Officer must approve the sub-award, transfer, or contracting-out of any work under this award.

4. Collaborative Involvement in Selection of Advisory Committee Members

The AOTR must approve the selection of advisory committee members, and may choose to become a member of such committee. Advisory committees shall only concern themselves with technical and programmatic issues, and not with contractual, administrative and financial matters.

5. Halting a Construction Activity

The Agreement Officer may immediately halt a construction activity.

A.14 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

Conflicts between any of the Attachments of this Award shall be resolved by applying the following descending order of precedence:

Attachment 1 – Schedule
22CFR226
Attachment 3 - Standard Provisions
Attachment 2 - Program Description
Attachment 4 - Branding Strategy and Marking Plan

A.15 SPECIAL PROVISIONS. SECURITY

The Recipient shall comply with all Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) and U. S. Government civilian/ military agency security policies and orders (COM/FRAG) as they relate to Recipient's activities under this Cooperative Agreement.

Recipient is advised that, as a result of Presidential Decree #62, security requirements for this Cooperative Agreement must be coordinated through the Afghan Ministry of Interior's Afghanistan Public Protection Force (APPF). At the time of award of this Cooperative Agreement, procedures for obtaining security are in transition and Recipient shall closely monitor APPF procedural requirements and implement changes. Recipient shall initiate discussion with APPF regarding security requirements as soon as possible. The APPF will require Recipient to prepare and submit information on several forms. After receipt, APPF will discuss Recipient's specific security requirements in a personal interview. At the time of award of this Cooperative Agreement, the contact persons for this process are Colonel [redacted] General Manager of Plans and Statistics, APPF, 0799-310-322, and Colonel [redacted] who is the Deputy of Plans and Statistics, , APPF, 0799-843-165. (Note: Both are more comfortable communicating in Dari). USAID's, Safety and Security Office will assist with the process and may be reached at kabulaidsso@usaid.gov.

The Recipient shall be responsible for providing all life-support and security services required for its personnel deployed to project locations except when it is expressly stated in individual task orders that such facilities and services are to be provided by other means. The Contractor responsibilities shall include all life support, communications, and transportation of materials, personnel, and equipment to work sites. The Recipient may be required to provide the same life-support and security services for USAID personnel when so specified. In addition, the Recipient shall be responsible for maintaining the security of its personnel, materials, and equipment.

The Recipient shall prepare a comprehensive safety and security plan pertaining to all aspects of its activities and the activities of its employees in the performance of all work related to this Cooperative Agreement as well as the off-duty activities of its employees, as those activities relate to performance of contract work, serving in Afghanistan or elsewhere within the region as it relates to performance of the work. The Recipient shall continuously monitor and update this comprehensive safety and security plan by means of qualified and competent staff of personnel. The Recipient shall work closely with and establish liaison and cooperate with all authorized and appropriate safety and security organizations and entities for the protection and safety of its operations and employees.

A.16 NON–FEDERAL AUDITS

In accordance with 22 CFR 226.26, the Recipient and its sub-recipients are subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501–7507)

and OMB Circular A–133. The Recipient and its 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.

A.17 USAID DISABILITY POLICY (DEC 2004):

1) The objectives of the USAID Disability Policy are

   a) 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;
   b) to increase awareness of issues of people with disabilities both within USAID programs and in host countries;
   c) to engage other U.S. government agencies, host country counterparts, governments, implementing organizations and other donors in fostering a climate of nondiscrimination against people with disabilities; and
   d) 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_usaid/disability/.

2) 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 this grant or cooperative agreement. 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.

A.18 EXECUTIVE ORDER ON TERRORISM FINANCING (FEB 2002):

The Contractor/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 responsibility of the Contractor/Recipient to ensure compliance with these Executive Orders and laws. This provision must be included in all subcontracts/sub-awards issued under this contract/agreement.

A.19 FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (JAN 2002):

Funds in this 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" or as approved by the AO.

A.20 BRANDING STRATEGY AND MARKING PLAN

(1) In accordance with the Standard Provision set forth in Attachment C of this Award entitled "Marking Under USAID-Funded Assistance Instruments," the Recipient's Branding Strategy and Marking Plan is incorporated into this Award as Attachment D2 hereof.

A.21 RESTRICTIONS ON FUNDING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

None of the funds made available through this grant shall be used to provide training or advice, or provide any financial support, for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces. The only exception to this restriction is activities that enhance professional capabilities to carry out investigative and forensic functions conducted under judicial or prosecutorial control. The Grantee shall consult with USAID before relying on this exception.

A.22 HOST COUNTRY TAXES AND DUTIES

The Recipient is advised that equipment, materials, and funds introduced into Afghanistan under the USAID program are exempt from customs duties and taxes of every kind. Accordingly, and in accordance with the applicable U.S. Government cost principles (see 22 CFR 226.27), such costs are unallowable and may not be charged to this Award or paid with funding provided hereunder. If the Recipient is assessed any such charges, the Recipient shall bring the proposed assessment to the immediate attention of the Agreement Officer and USAID/Kabul.

A.23 SPECIAL PROVISION. DATA BASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

USAID/Afghanistan uses a management information system to track program and project information for all mission-funded activities. The purpose of this database is to track and monitor development projects, while maintaining coordination between USAID/Afghanistan, USAID/Washington, Congress, implementing partners, the Government of Afghanistan, and other donors. This reporting process supports the Government of Afghanistan's requirement that USAID provide information to the Ministry of Finance in order to track ongoing and completed donor-sponsored development activities.

The Recipient shall provide at least a quarterly update of information on the activities under the award by entering this information into the USAID/Afghanistan management information system. The Recipient shall enter information via an internet website. USAID will provide the URL address, and a user ID/password. The Recipient shall name one person as the primary point of contact for this information system, who will receive training from the USAID Database Manager to utilize the system. A comprehensive user manual, which will be provided after award, provides detailed information on the required information and processes needed for managing the information in USAID/Afghanistan information system.

A.24 HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE (HSPD-12) (SEP 2006)

In response to the general threat of unauthorized access to federal facilities and information systems, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12. HSPD-12 requires all Federal agencies to use a common Personal Identity Verification (PIV) standard when identifying and issuing access rights to users of Federally-controlled facilities and/or Federal Information Systems. USAID is applying the requirements of HSPD-12 to applicable assistance awards. USAID will begin issuing HSPD-12 "smart card" IDs to applicable recipients (and recipient employees), using a phased approach. Effective October 27, 2006, USAID will begin issuing new "smart card" IDs to new recipients (and recipient employees) requiring routine access to USAID controlled facilities and/or access to USAID's information systems. USAID will begin issuance of the new smart card IDs to existing recipients (and existing recipient employees) on October 27, 2007. (Exceptions would include those situations where an existing recipient (or recipient employee) loses or damages his/her existing ID and would need a replacement ID prior to Oct 27, 2007. In those situations, the existing recipient (or recipient employee) would need to follow the PIV processes described below, and be issued one of the new smart cards.)

Accordingly, before a recipient (including a recipient employee) may obtain a USAID ID (new or replacement) authorizing him/her routine access to USAID facilities, or logical access to USAID's information systems, the individual must provide two forms of identity source documents in original form and a passport size photo. One identity source document must be a valid Federal or state government-issued picture ID. (Overseas foreign nationals must comply with the requirements of the Regional Security Office.) USAID/W recipients (and recipient employee) must contact the USAID Security Office to obtain the list of acceptable forms of documentation, and recipients working in overseas Missions must obtain the acceptable documentation list from the Regional Security Officer. Submission of these documents, and related background checks, are mandatory in order for the recipient (or employee) to receive a building access ID, and before access will be granted to any of USAID's information systems. All recipients (or employees) must physically present these two source documents for identity proofing at their USAID/W or Mission Security Briefing. The recipient (or employee) must return any issued building access ID and remote authentication token to USAID custody upon termination of the individual's employment with the recipient or completion of the award, whichever occurs first.

The recipient must comply with all applicable HSPD-12 and PIV procedures, as described above, as well as any subsequent USAID or government-wide HSPD-12 and PIV procedures/policies, including any subsequent applicable USAID General Notices, Office of Security Directives and/or Automated Directives System (ADS) policy directives and required procedures. This includes HSPD-12 procedures established in USAID/Washington and those procedures established by the overseas Regional Security Office. In the event of inconsistencies between this clause and later issued Agency or government-wide HSPD-12 guidance, the most recent issued guidance should take precedence, unless otherwise instructed by the Agreement Officer.

The recipient is required to include this clause in any subawards (including subcontracts) that require the subawardee or subawardee employee to have routine physical access to USAID space or logical access to USAID's information systems.

A.25 SPECIAL PROVISION FOR PERFORMANCE IN AFGHANISTAN (JULY 2010)

All recipient personnel deploying to Afghanistan under grants or cooperative agreements with a performance period over 30 days or valued at more than $100,000 must be accounted for in the Department of Defense maintained Synchronized Pre-deployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) system. Information about SPOT is available at http://www.dod.mil/bta/products/spot.html as well as from the Agreement Officer (AO) or Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR). Recipient shall register those individuals requiring SPOT-generated Letters of Authorization (LOAs) in SPOT before deploying any employees or consultants to Afghanistan. If individuals are already in Afghanistan at the time the recipient employs them, the recipient must enter each individual upon his or her becoming an employee or consultant under this award. Personnel that do not require LOAs are still required to be accounted for in SPOT for reporting purposes either individually or via an aggregate tally methodology. The recipient must maintain and keep current all employee and consultant data in SPOT. Information on how individual and/or aggregate tally registrations will be made in SPOT is available from the Agreement Officer (AO) or Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR).

Recipient performance may require the use of armed private security personnel. To the extent that such private security contractors (PSCs) are required, recipients are required to ensure they adhere to Chief of Mission (COM) policies and procedures regarding the operation, oversight, and accountability of PSCs. PSCs will be individually registered in SPOT.

Under this award, the term "PSC" includes any personnel providing protection of the personnel, facilities, or property of a recipient or subrecipient at any level, or performing any other activity for which personnel are required to carry weapons in the performance of their duties. As specific COM policies and procedures may differ in scope and applicability, recipient is advised to review post policies and procedures carefully in this regard and direct any questions to the Embassy Regional Security Office (RSO) via the Agreement Officer's Technical Representative.

Any exception to these policies must be granted by the COM via the RSO. A copy of any exception must be provided to the AO and AOTR. COM policies and procedures may be obtained from the RSO via the Agreement Officer's Technical Representative. Recipient is also advised that these policies and procedures may be amended from time to time at the post in response to changing circumstances.

Recipient is advised that adherence to these policies and procedures is considered to be a material requirement of this grant/cooperative agreement. The recipient must include this provision in all sub-awards at any tier or contracts under their grant/cooperative agreement.

Recipient is reminded that only the Agreement Officer has the authority to modify the Notice of Award. Recipients shall proceed with any security guidance provided by the RSO, but shall

advise the Agreement Officer and the Agreement Officer's Technical Representative of the guidance received and any potential cost or schedule impact.

A.26 SPECIAL PROVISION. SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTING IN AFGHANISTAN (DECEMBER 2010)

The implementing partner is responsible for reporting all serious incidents during performance of the award. This reporting shall apply to the prime implementing partner and all sub-awardees regardless of the tier (subs of subs and lower. etc). In addition to reporting. the prime is responsible for ensuring timely investigation of all serious incidents and maintaining on file all records of reported serious incidents.
A serious incident is defined as any of the following against an employee paid for with US Government funding or on a USAID funded worksite regardless of the tier of the employee:

1. Death of an individual.
2. Discharge of a firearm with the intent to cause bodily injury or the use of an instrument with the intent of causing serious bodily harm to an employee.
3. The detention of an employee against their will.

Implementing partners shall provide initial notification to the USAID Safety and Security Office (SSO). either orally or by email. of any serious incident - as soon as practical if it practical if it cannot be done immediately. The emails shall be sent to:
KabulAIDSSO *a* usaid.gov. This notification must provide as many details as are known at the time about of the incident.

Within 24 hours of the incident. the implementing partner shall submit a more formal written incident report. The prime partner shall provide the report to the SSO and will concurrently send a copy to the USAID Cognizant Contracting/Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR) and the Agreement Officer (AO).

The initial written report shall include the award number. the name of the company. location where the incident occurred (LatiLon or MGRS). time when the incident occurred. a brief description of the events of the incident. details about any known casualties and a point of contact for the company. The implementing partner shall provide a follow-up comprehensive written report of events surrounding the incident within 96 hours when greater details are known. Additionally. if a serious incident which involves an employee wounded in action (WIA) who later succumbs of the wound(s). the partner shall notify the SSO within 24 hours of the death of the individual.

A.27 GENDER INTERGRATION REQUIREMENTS (DECEMBER 2010)

USAID programs must address the needs and protect the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan. Therefore. USAID requires recipients to undertake efforts to prevent discrimination and violence against women and girls, provide economic and leadership opportunities. increase participation of women in the political process. improve security for women and girls. promote education. health and well-being. and other efforts designed to directly benefit women and girls.

The Recipient shall integrate assistance to women into **all** aspects of development, planning, programming and implementation, as a part of this assistance program. Such integration shall contribute to the three pillars of development outlined in the ten-year National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) 1) Security; 2) Government, Rule of Law, and Human Rights; and 3) Economic and Social Development. The Recipient shall establish the necessary implementation, management and reporting systems to separately track and report to USAID data on female beneficiaries and measurable impacts of activities intended to address the needs of women and girls. It is expected that the relevant indicators on female beneficiaries and impacts of activities on the needs of women and girls will vary by project. However, relevant indicators may include items such as:

1) The total number of women and girls supported through the agreement on a quarterly basis through Afghan Info;
2) Number of women accessing basic services, including education and health;
3) number of interventions leading to increased employment and economic opportunities for women, as well of number of beneficiaries;
4) number of interventions resulting in increased participation of women in government and civil society;
5) number of activities supporting legal rights and public access for women; and,
6) outcomes for women who have benefited from the agreement. The Recipient shall refer to USAID/Afghanistan's comprehensive Performance Management Plan (PMP) for complete list of gender indictors. To the extent possible, indicators applicable to the agreement will be disaggregated by gender.

ATTACHMENT B – PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Strengthening Afghanistan Agricultural Faculties (SAAF)

Strengthening Afghan Agricultural Faculties (SAAF)

In response to:

APS Number: 306-10-0021

Submitted by:

Purdue University

Point of Contact:

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IV. Activity Description

The overall goal of the Strengthening Afghan Agriculture Faculty (SAAF) Program is to strengthen the capacity of the agricultural faculties at the universities of Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar, and Nangarhar, so that these institutions can offer academic programs that effectively provide agricultural students with the skills and background needed to meet the manpower needs of Afghanistan's agricultural sector. The benefits of SAAF would be to increase productivity, regenerate agribusiness, improve agriculture infrastructure and strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) to more effectively deliver services over the long-term. The target disciplines include agribusiness and agricultural economics, agronomy, animal science, forestry, horticulture, plant pathology, and veterinary science. These activities will be achieved through two primary thrusts:

1) Capacity building for Afghan staff/faculty through advanced degree training, short-term training, technology transfer, and mentoring by faculty from SAAF staff with support from partner universities, and

2) Basic renovation, development and management of

The Consortium - The Strengthening Afghan Agricultural Faculties (SAAF) Consortium will be composed of Purdue University (lead institution) and eight partner universities, five U.S. institutions and three Indian institutions. Two U.S. partners, Kansas State University (KSU) and Washington State University (WSU) have substantial Afghanistan experience. The three other U. S. partner universities, North Carolina State University (NCSU), Tennessee State University (TSU) and University of Missouri (UM) bring new resources with fresh ideas and energy to building capacity for Afghan Agriculture faculties. Three Indian universities, the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), University of Horticultural Science (UHS) and the Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Science University (KVAFSU), partnered with Purdue for Afghan capacity building under the Advancing Afghan Agriculture Alliance (A4). Resumes and individual commitment letters from each key personnel are in Attachment A and letters of commitment from each institution are in Attachment B.

necessary infrastructure, modernization of the agricultural sciences curriculum, and development of farms, laboratories and computer facilities, with their integration into academic programs.

a) Strategies—Technical Approach:

Any development of agricultural faculties in Afghanistan must be coordinated through the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE). In November 2009, MOHE published the *National Higher Education Strategic Plan: 2010-2014* outlining an action plan for developing Afghanistan's system of higher education and providing human resources for the key role that agriculture and other disciplines have in the National Development Strategy. The higher education plan complements the MAIL strategy plan by proposing a strategy for the training and professional development for MAIL staff. Improving Afghan human capacity in agriculture is essential to achieving the goals of increasing agricultural productivity and invigorating agribusiness envisioned in the U.S. government agricultural strategy for Afghanistan.

Faculty or Staff – In Afghanistan, university teaching personnel refer to themselves as "staff" in English. In U.S. Universities, teaching personnel are commonly referred to as "faculty". In this document we will follow American usage and refer to university academic and teaching personnel as "faculty".

The SAAF Consortium will work with MOHE on key development elements for faculties of agriculture: faculty planning, recruitment and capacity building, curriculum modernization, and facility development. The Consortium will work with MOHE to develop an agricultural advisory board to help them better understand the human resource needs of the sector. The SAAF project will work with the Consortium to continue efforts initiated under the Advancing Afghan Agriculture Alliance (A4) project and integrate these efforts into MOHE's action plan. MOHE believes that this continued effort will provide a

development model to be used throughout their system. While working with the MOHE staff and agriculture faculties, the Consortium will emphasize linking faculties to the broader agricultural economy, developing academic programs to meet the manpower needs of Afghan ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and an emerging commercial agricultural sector. Also, the effort will connect the targeted faculties with MAIL, NGO's and the U.S. National Guard Agribusiness Development Team (ADT) program as a means of better identifying and understanding short-term and long-term needs. The Consortium will work with MOHE staff, deans and faculty to develop individual plans for the five faculties targeted under the SAAF program. The process will help these faculties develop demand-based curriculum, prioritize and plan faculty/department development, establish staffing plans, and develop facility and equipment plans. While these efforts will be conducted concurrently with initial faculty capacity building and facility development efforts, once completed they will provide a general guide to future development of the faculties of agriculture.

The structure of Afghanistan's system of agricultural education, research and extension differs substantially from that of the U.S. Policies related to all aspects of academia, including agricultural higher education, are regulated by MOHE. Changes often require cabinet approval. Agricultural research and extension are the responsibility of MAIL. The Consortium is aware of these structural issues and sensitive to the needs of Afghan leadership in institutional capacity building. SAAF staff will continue the practice established under the A4 of maintaining a close working relationship with the Ministry of Higher Education and MOHE administrators and keeping them informed about program activities, which would be consistent with MOHE policies and regulations. Purdue faculty have strong links to MAIL and will continue to encourage MAIL officials to collaborate with agricultural faculties. These relationships would

also ensure that policies related to broader development of higher education in agriculture are led by representatives of the Afghan government and those potential policies for MOHE/MAIL cooperation would be Afghan driven. Among issues to be discussed is the application of elements of the U.S. land-grant system to Afghanistan to encourage better cooperation between the universities' teaching and applied research activities and MAIL's extension and research programs.

Strategy 1: University Faculty Capacity Building

Expected Outcomes: ***Staff/faculty members in the target faculties of agriculture will have a more comprehensive level of understanding of their subject specialty and improved teaching abilities as evidenced by achievement levels of their students and their support of the faculty's preparation of students for careers and/or for continuing their education in an accredited graduate program. SAAF will continue the long-term process of developing the faculty/staff and facilities to establish academic agricultural programs that meet international education standards for vigor and quality.***

Faculty capacity building is the most critical need for Afghan education. This effort, initiated under the A4 project, will be continued and expanded under the SAAF to re-build agricultural education in the Afghan system of higher education. Faculty capacity building will continue with the M.S. degree programs in the U.S. and Indian universities. Under the SAAF, faculty capacity building would include: 1) expansion of both U.S.- and India-based Masters degree programs, 2) initiation of a U.S.- and India-based Ph.D. education programs for qualified faculty, 3) inclusion of MAIL staff in M.S. degree programs, 4) continuation and expansion of the visiting faculty program for mid-career faculty and MAIL staff, and 5) expansion of intensive in-country short courses and workshops on disciplinary, managerial, and other topics

related to establishing and operating academic programs that meet international standards for education, access and opportunity.

As young faculty return to Afghanistan, the SAAF will continue to invest in them, so that they can develop into effective professionals who are prepared to take over leadership for Afghan agricultural programs. It is critical that these returning faculty members are mentored and supported so they can learn to develop and deliver effective academic programs. .

Afghanistan has 17 agricultural faculties and 2 veterinary science faculties throughout the country, none of which function at a very high level. The SAAF target faculties, Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar and Nangarhar, have 72, 18, 28, 25 and 31 faculty members, respectively. Sixty-eight junior faculty members from 13 Afghan agriculture schools have been sent out for M.S. degree studies under the A4, all of whom will return with M.S. degrees by summer 2011. Kabul University, with the largest agriculture faculty, has over 1,200 students and is under pressure to accept more students. Enrollments in the other target universities are in the 600-700 student range with an overall ratio of 19 students per faculty member.

Strategy 2: Kabul University Faculty of Veterinary Science Development

Expected Outcomes: ***Documentable evidence that the Faculty of Veterinary Science staff improve the Faculty's academic program, initiating a curriculum review and beginning the process of modernizing courses while developing clinical and other applied skills to better prepare graduates of the five-year Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) program for a career as veterinarians. SAAF assistance to the Faculty of Veterinary Science will focus on improving basic and veterinary sciences education so that the best graduates would qualify for certificate and M.S. degree education opportunities in India or the United States***

The SAAF program will continue development of the Kabul University Faculty of Veterinary Science with the same level of effort made by A4. Kansas State University will continue to provide leadership to the veterinary science program. The current five-year undergraduate DVM program remains weak even after significant investment by USDA, the European Union (EU), Japanese International Cooperation Assistance (JICA) and the A4 project. A key problem has been the Faculty leadership's reluctance to accept the need for curriculum reform. The continued focus for SAAF will be working with faculty leadership to convince them of the need for an overall systematic review of the Faculty's academic programs as well as the need for DVM students to learn more clinical skills to better prepare them for practicing veterinary medicine. SAAF staff will work with senior faculty to change or improve courses through updating lecture materials, adding labs, or requiring applied activities. SAAF will maintain support for the animal clinic and continue to offer curriculum and course development assistance. SAAF capacity development opportunities for veterinary faculty will be limited to M.S. degrees at Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Science University (KVAFSU).

Strategy 3: Faculties of Agriculture Curriculum and Physical Facility Development

Expected Outcomes: ***SAAF will work with MOHE and faculty on needs assessment conducted in partnership with MAIL, MOHE, and NGOs to better determine the foci for curricular change. A common curriculum, for the first two years of university study, will be developed for all students in agriculture in Afghanistan. This new curriculum will prepare students for more advanced work in the third and fourth years and also provide instruction in computer skills, and leadership/management training. The third and fourth year curriculum will be upgraded and developed as a joint effort of Afghan faculty members in specialty areas and SAAF staff. New courses will be prepared and existing courses modernized to include***

upgrading presentation methods and adding opportunities for hands-on exercises across the curriculum. Two new pilot programs will be developed: a Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture Honors (Certificate) Program for highly skilled students, and an annual SAAF Higher Education Conference to showcase progress and share ideas. Longer-term outcomes include gaining recognition as an institution of agricultural higher education that meets international education standards as determined by a qualified assessment/evaluation team and graduating students qualified for employment in agriculture.

A comprehensive, systematic curriculum review program will be initiated by FSAAF utilizing the expertise of Consortium institutions to continue academic reform efforts initiated under the A4. This review will be conducted with Afghan faculty and SAAF staff members who will develop and implement a comprehensive curriculum review and development program. Working within MOHE policy and procedures, the curriculum reform will be undertaken to systematically modernize agricultural education and to empower faculty to provide leadership for long-term and on-going curriculum development. The curriculum review will consider physical facilities and develop a plan linking infrastructure (labs, farms, libraries, etc.) to curriculum and academic program development. SAAF staff will work with the MOHE, university administrators and faculty to implement this plan in support of efforts to build educational programs that provide meaningful academic opportunity, at international standards, to Afghan students.

Development of the curriculum will build on the A4 efforts undertaken, including the Curriculum Development workshops in 2008 and 2010. Despite the challenges encountered, A4 made significant progress initiating curriculum reform and introducing applied farm and lab work into the university's academic programs. A large number of motivated students have

elected to participate in these efforts even though they do not earn academic credit or recognition for participation. MOHE's support and commitment to change, combined with an increasing number of bright, educated Afghans returning with M.S. degrees, will empower faculties to more actively address curriculum development and other areas critical for establishing meaningful, relevant academic programs.

Additionally, SAAF will work with MOHE and USAID on planning for facility expansion, based on priorities established by MOHE. Purdue staff members have discussed building needs with faculty of agriculture, United Nations Office Project Services (UNOPS), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers staff. Any construction undertaken will be done through a different funding mechanism (the planned Vertical Structures Indefinite Quantity Contract, which will be implemented by USAID/Afghanistan's Office of Infrastructure, Engineering, and Energy). However, SAAF staff members will work closely with those charged with designing and carrying out the construction/renovation to ensure that their efforts are consistent with MOHE and MAIL priorities and meet the needs of the faculties of agriculture. Specifically, the Agreement awardee will work with the Faculties of Agriculture and MOHE to identify infrastructure reconstruction and rehabilitation priorities and to serve as a liaison with the contractor(s) selected to complete the reconstruction and rehabilitation tasks identified.

Strategy 4: Linking University Agriculture with MAIL Activities

Expected Outcomes: ***The initiation of joint training and programming efforts of the MOHE and MAIL staff and linking MAIL capacity building and program development to university program development. This will include providing M.S. degree study opportunities in India for MAIL staff (a minimum of 12). MAIL staff also will be included in short-term training in India and Afghanistan. The SAAF program also will work with MAIL to have university staff***

cooperate and collaborate on MAIL research farm development and extension program development.

Involvement of MAIL staff members in SAAF's long-term and short-term training program will build MAIL's capacity, build linkage between MAIL and faculty of agriculture staff, and encourage their cooperation and collaboration. This will be further supported through faculty of agriculture staff collaborating on MAIL research farms, diagnostic facility development, and extension training. These linkages also will engage University Development Specialists (UDS) and SAAF Consortium faculty in capacity building for MAIL staff and facility development. SAAF staff will work with MAIL and MOHE leadership to encourage and foster linkages between the agricultural faculties and MAIL research and extension programs.

Strategy 5: Integration of National Guard Agribusiness Development Teams (ADTs), relevant Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) programs and MOHE Capacity Building Activities.

Expected Outcomes: ***Increased impact of programming as evidenced by open communications among all parties that include information sharing, identification of common interests and activities in which a combined effort would result in effective program resource allocation over the life of U. S. National Guard deployments.***

ADTs and PRTs have become important institutions in the implementation of Afghan national development policy and programs. Direct links from Afghan university agricultural faculties to these ADTs and PRTs will provide insight and understanding of Afghan agricultural systems and practices which will, in turn, improve the ADTs/PRTs program. The relationship

also would connect university faculties of Agriculture to ADTs/PRTs as sources of technical and other assistance to support development of the faculties' academic programs.

b) Beneficiary Population – Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in Afghanistan. Most Afghans would benefit from a more productive and efficient agricultural sector. One of the key strategies for improving agriculture is education. Ultimately it is the Afghans themselves who will resolve their own agricultural problems, but they need research and management skills to find those solutions. Rural people are 76% of the total population of over 29 million. About 79% of the labor force of about 15 million is employed in agriculture. About a third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is from agriculture. Over 50% of Afghanistan's official exports are agricultural. While A4 benefited mostly northern Afghanistan, the increased degree and short-term training activities available to Kandahar University under SAAF would increase benefits in the south.

The direct beneficiaries of the SAAF project are the 98 young agricultural faculty members at Afghan universities that will study for graduate degrees (M.S. and Ph.D.), the approximately 1250 Afghan faculty and MAIL staff who participate in the short-course/workshop training slots from target universities, and the approximately 9000 students who will pass through courses at the five target universities during the life of the project. In addition, faculty members from agricultural programs at other Afghan universities will benefit by participating in degree training, workshops and short courses.

Indirect beneficiaries include students over the next generation at the five agricultural faculties and Kabul Veterinary Science facility who will benefit from faculty trained via SAAF, including approximately 400 MAIL staff, 600 ADT and PRT staff, numerous NGO staff

members, and the millions of farmers who will be helped by better trained university, MAIL, PRT, ADT, NGO, veterinarians and other personnel.

While the project will do everything possible to encourage greater gender equity, it is recognized that there are serious constraints to achieving this objective. Of the 57 students sent to India to pursue MS degrees under A4, only one was a woman. Of the 12 student sent to Purdue for MS degrees under A4, only three were women, and two of those received degrees in English, not in an agricultural discipline. At Kabul University, only 6% of the undergrads studying for BS degrees in agriculture are women (58 out of 258). In Nangarhar, only 2 of the 912 undergrads are women. At the Herat Faculty of Agriculture only 9% of the undergrads are women (68 out of 704). Of the 219 professors on the agriculture faculties of Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, and Herat universities, only 13 are women (6%). Part of the problem is that, due to cultural constraints in Afghanistan, agriculture is not a preferred career option for women. While the difficult nature of this constraint is recognized, the project will do everything possible to encourage greater gender equity, particularly in the allocation of training opportunities, and internships, and in staff recruitment.

c) Development Plan and Activity Description

Strategy 1 Implementation: University Faculty Capacity Building – Opportunities for Visiting Faculty Certificates, M.S. and Ph.D. studies in the U.S. and India will be offered to university faculty. M.S., Ph.D., and visiting faculty fellowships will be offered at the U.S. Consortium campuses as well as at the three Indian university partners. These efforts will build on A4 capacity development efforts and be extended to include mentoring and short-course training for recently returned junior staff and the inclusion of MAIL staff in all types of capacity

building efforts. The short-term training in Afghanistan will be conducted by faculty members from U.S. and Indian universities.

The SAAF also will explore short-term and degree training options with the University of Agriculture in Faisalabad, Pakistan. Dr. McNamara plans to visit that university in the spring of 2011 and will discuss its graduate programs and potential partnership interests with the chancellor. He will then follow-up with the appropriate administrators at MOHE and MAIL. Capacity development efforts in India will be expanded under the SAAF program. In addition to M.S. and Ph.D. scholarships, Indian partner institutions will host mid-career Afghan faculty for semester-long training, and groups of Afghan faculty for short-term workshops. Additionally, the three Indian partner universities will host an annual Afghan Agriculture Conference for Afghans studying in Indian universities and selected faculty and staff from Afghan universities and MAIL.

Selection procedures for M.S. and Ph.D. studies will be similar to those established for the USAID Afghan Merit Scholar (AMS) Program and the M.S. scholarships for study at the UAS and KVAFSU in Bangalore, India. The University of Horticultural Sciences in Bangalore is being added to the cooperating Indian institutions. Purdue, UAS and KVAFSU have developed successful M.S. programs for Afghan faculty. The programs begin with intensive English education and post baccalaureate courses in math, science, and other basic skills areas. As students demonstrate academic progress, they move into intensive undergraduate courses to fill gaps in their education (e.g., laboratory skills, statistical analysis) and on to M.S. programs in their respective professional areas. Because Afghan students have some gaps in their education and international experience which is not common to other international students, Purdue will work with Consortium institutions hosting Afghan students as they develop M.S. programs of

study. SAAF intends to send 14 Afghan faculty members to the U.S. for M.S. and six for Ph.D. studies. SAAF will send 64 university faculty and MAIL staff to India for M.S. degrees and 14 university faculty for Ph.D.s for at total of 78. Funds have been budgeted to Indian universities for 76 degrees. Additional funds will be allocated to Indian universities based on MAIL training needs, and the appropriate Indian university for their education.

Graduate education programs for Afghan university faculty and MAIL staff will be coordinated by Purdue University Faculty selected for Ph.D. studies under the SAAF program would require earned M.S. degrees at accredited institutions to be considered. Given this requirement of prior successful graduate study, those accepted for Ph.D. studies would not require special assistance with English or remedial courses.

SAAF will work with MOHE, MAIL and appropriate deans to identify study areas. The Minister of Agriculture has indicated the need for MAIL staff education in food science, post-harvest management, and irrigation management. Dr. McNamara will work with MAIL and the Indian partners to determine which Indian university is the appropriate institution for study.

Afghan faculty nominees for U.S.-based graduate studies will be selected through an open, transparent, competitive recruitment and selection process similar to the process used to select candidates for Afghan Merit Scholar Fellowships (Attachment E). Assistantships to U.S. universities will be linked to faculty members at the five institutions targeted by the SAAF, Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar, and Nangarhar. The summer/fall program at Purdue for all Afghan students studying in the U.S. will include intensive English, cross-cultural orientation, and an introduction to studying at an American university. After completing the summer and fall foundation and English training programs the students will report to the institution where they will pursue their degrees.

Purdue University will work with MOHE and the vice-chancellors and deans at UAS, UHS and KVAFSU to coordinate programs in India. Dr. McNamara worked with MOHE Ministers and Indian Vice-Chancellors to establish the M.S. programs in India. He also worked with USAID to establish the Afghan Merit Scholars program, and will continue to work with the appropriate MOHE, MAIL and university partners to coordinate graduate education programs.

Consistent with the wishes of the Ministry of Higher Education, the Deputy Minister will allocate M.S. scholarships to India to junior faculty from all 19 Afghan agricultural and veterinary science universities—not just the SAAF target universities. This will enable the Ministry to meet its responsibility of supporting agricultural faculties across the country (opening opportunities for Indian M.S. degree studies to junior staff at all universities still allows enough scholarships to send all eligible junior staff at the five primary institutions with a scholarship).

SAAF will begin M.S. and Ph.D. studies for MOHE faculty and MAIL staff as soon as possible after the SAAF agreement is signed. The preferred schedule for M.S. and Ph.D. studies would be to initiate the combined foundation courses/English courses in June for M.S. students to begin graduate studies in the spring (January) semester. All Afghans studying for M.S. degrees in the U.S. would complete their English/foundations course program at Purdue in December to begin a 2-year M.S. program at their host university in January. Afghan faculty and MAIL staff sent to India for M.S. studies would begin combined foundation courses/English in June and then enter a 2-year M.S. program in the fall.

The SAAF Agreement will not be signed in time to send Afghan faculty to the U.S. or India for M.S. studies on the above cycle for the first group. Universities do not admit students continuously. The U.S. institutions admit in August/September, January or June. Indian Universities typically only admit students once a year, usually in September or October. UAS

and UHS have indicated that they would admit the first group of Afghan students in January if necessary. KVAFSU indicated it cannot admit new students in January. If the SAAF agreement is signed by April 1, 2011, a modified schedule will be followed for the first group of students to go to the U.S. Announcements would be circulated in April and May seeking completed applications by June 30, 2011. Selection of M.S. candidates would be completed by August 31, 2011 (following a process similar to that described Attachment E). Assuming nominees successfully receive visas, they will travel to the U.S. to begin combined foundation courses/English courses education in January 2012 and continue through summer 2012. They would begin the 2 year M.S. program in the August (fall) 2012—completing in July 2014. The second group of M.S. students sent to the U.S. would be selected by November 2012 to begin their combined foundation courses/English courses study at Purdue in June 2013, moving into their 2-year M.S. program in January 2014—completing their M.S. degrees in December 2015.

If the SAAF Agreement is signed later than May 1, 2011 the U.S. M.S. study cycle will need to be pushed back so as to identify the first group by December 2011 to begin combined foundation courses/English courses studies at Purdue in June 2012, the same cycle as the described for the second group above do to the structure of academic calendars in the U.S.

If the SAAF Agreement is signed by April 1, 2011, university faculty and MAIL staff nominated for M.S. study in India will be named by their respective ministries and will submit applications by May 1, 2011. The Indian universities would work with the Indian Ministry of Agriculture (all foreigners applying for university studies at Indian agriculture universities must apply through the Ministry of Agriculture) to get permission to admit the students by October 2011. UHS and UAS students would then go to India for a three-month combined foundation courses/English courses program to be admitted to a 2-year M.S. program in January 2012.

Applicants for KVAFSU would not go to India for combined foundation courses/English courses studies until June 2012 as KVAFSU only admits students to begin M.S. studies in September/October. The second and following groups of students for Indian universities will be identified by November to have their applications sent to India in January of the year they will start their studies. They will begin combined foundation courses/English courses studies in June and enter 2-year M.S. programs in September/October.

Afghan faculty selected for Ph.D. studies in the U.S. and in India will be selected through an open-application, competitive process. The recruitment process will begin as soon as the SAAF Agreement is signed. The Ph.D. program will involve the host universities in the selection process. This process will be more complicated than the M.S., the first Ph.D. students at U.S. and Indian universities will begin studies in fall 2012. U.S. students Ph.D. programs will be 4 years long and Indian Ph.D. programs will be 3 years long. This schedule will be followed as long as the SAAF Agreement is signed by September 2011. If not, the training program would be initiated in the next semester, when the students can be admitted

The table below indicates the tentative timetable for M.S. and Ph.D. studies.

SAAF Graduate Training Schedule

U.S. Institutions

M.S. Degrees	Group 1 Date	Students	Group 2 Date	Students
Selection completion	Aug-11	7	Dec-12	7
English/Foundation Studies Start	Jan-12	7	Jun-13	7
M.S. Program Begun	Aug-12	7	Jan-14	7
Degree Completed	Jul-14	7	Dec-15	7

Ph.D. Degrees	Group 1-U.S.		Group 2 U.S.	
Selection completion	Dec-11	3	Dec-12	3
English/Foundation Studies Start	none needed		none needed	
Ph.D. Program Begun	Aug-12	3	Aug-13	3
Degree Completed	Jul-15	3	Jul-16	3

Indian Institutions

M.S. Degrees	Group 1 Date	Students	Group 2 (groups 3 and 4 follow same cycle) Date	Students
Selection completion	May-11	16	Nov-11	16
English/Foundation Studies Start	Oct-11	16	Jun-12	16
M.S. Program Begun	Jan-12	16	Sep-12	16
Degree Completed	Dec-13	16	Aug-14	16

Ph.D. Degrees	Group 1 India		Group 2 India	
Selection completion	Dec-11	6	Dec-13	6
English/Foundation Studies Start	none needed		none needed	
Ph.D. Program Begun	Aug-12	6	Aug-13	6
Degree Completed	Jul-14	6	Jul-15	6

Degrees completed: M.S.—14 at U.S. Institutions, 60 at Indian Institutions

Ph.D.—6 at U.S. Institutions, 14 at Indian Institutions

The SAAF program will award fellowships to mid-career faculty on a competitive basis that will enable the faculty to update disciplinary subject matters, modernize their courses/teaching materials, develop applied research to complement their teaching program, and develop administrative skills for academic management. Awardees must be fluent in verbal English, must have an earned M.S. degree, and must be active members of their faculty. The fellowships will be similar in structure to visiting faculty fellowships the A4 developed with USDA funds. A typical visiting faculty member would be assigned a mentor/advisor upon arrival at his host institution (in the U.S. or India). The visiting faculty member would sit in on undergraduate courses taught by the mentor and work toward adapting these courses to courses the visiting faculty member teaches in Afghanistan. The visiting faculty member also would participate in applied research and extension program activities to gain insight into linkages between teaching, extension and research in U.S and Indian institutions.

Faculty and staff from the U.S and Indian Consortium institutions (and other organizations as appropriate) will develop and deliver a variety of one- to three-week short courses/workshops on scientific, pedagogical, or administrative topics in Afghanistan. These courses/workshops or modules will include a series of lectures, labs, field work, etc. to teach Afghan staff specific disciplinary material and teaching skills. Priorities for the initial workshops in India will focus, at least in part, on: 1) development and integration of facilities (farm, lab) into academic programs; 2) the use of student internship in undergraduate educational programs; 3) linking universities to extension outreach efforts; 4) developing and utilizing farm field days to promote university linkages with the broader agricultural sector; and 5) program development for extension field agents. Topics for additional workshops would be developed by

SAAF staff, Afghan university staff and Indian university contacts to support further capacity building needs.

Priorities for the U.S. technical assistance workshops in Afghanistan will focus on: 1) strategies for modernizing agricultural education and linking the university to MAIL and the private sector; 2) assessing the need for new programs - food science, irrigation, agribusiness, etc; 3) utilizing advisory boards and survey information to build academic programs to meet national agriculture manpower needs; 4) design of curriculum - linking courses to meet educational objectives (workshops by discipline); 5) discipline specific courses on course content and course material, field and lab exercises, teaching methods, and tutorials on specific content. Additional topics will be developed by the UDSs working with the faculty members to identify needs.

The DCOP and UDSs will work with deans and department heads to identify participants to attend these workshops/modules. Faculty and staff from Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar and Nangarhar universities (the SAAF target institutions) will have priority access to the workshops. To the extent space is available, faculty from the other 12 agriculture faculties will be invited to participate. Modules will build on staff/faculty's foundation knowledge to broaden their understanding of the material and help them become more efficient and effective instructors. Examples of these workshops/modules would be ones in entomology, plant protection, soils, soil analysis, lab training and animal science lab training and other topics related to agriculture, agri-business and food production and processing. Topics will be identified by a committee of SAAF staff and deans and faculty.

The workshops offered in Afghanistan that focus on disciplinary content, extension, research or other topics appropriate for MAIL staff will be open to their participation. MAIL

staff will be invited to all seminars presented by SAAF Consortium member faculty at Afghan universities, and the Consortium faculty will be encouraged to include content relevant for MAIL research and extension program staff. Three technical needs areas for workshops have been identified by the Minister of Agriculture (food science, post-harvest management and irrigation management). Workshops on topics like these will be developed for both university and MAIL staff. The workshops will be held both in Afghanistan and at Indian partner campuses in Bangalore, India.

Note on sandwich programs. SAAF partners recognize the potential benefits from *sandwich program* (defined as a graduate program that allows students to do course work on campus at the degree granting institutions while allowing them to do their research in absentia) because it reduces the time students must be away from their home institution/country and allows for research that might be more relevant to their teaching. The Purdue graduate school has agreed to allow Afghan agricultural students to do research in absentia. Purdue agronomy faculty are currently working with colleagues at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) on a proposal that would enable Purdue Ph.D. students from Afghanistan to do their research at ICARDA. Purdue faculty also are discussing strategies to allow M.S. and Ph.D. students to do their thesis research in Afghanistan under the direction of an SAAF UDS or another appropriate person. *Sandwich program* options also have been discussed with SAAF partner institutions. All are receptive to developing these types of programs for graduate students. However, specific plans would need to be developed on a case by case basis to ensure that the research program is feasible and meets degree requirements.

Ensuring Retention. The salary structure of academic and technical staff remains one of the most serious constraints to the strengthening of the faculties of agriculture. The salaries paid

by the universities are so low that the vast majority with marketable skills seek employment elsewhere, including with other USAID-funded organizations. Experts working in international NGOs and UN agencies could make salaries that are five to ten times higher than those provided by local universities. Some professors make ends meet by working only part-time and holding full-time jobs elsewhere, showing up only to teach their classes. This, of course, undermines the personnel retention and the cohesiveness of the university faculties and programs.

While it is not possible for USAID to top off the salaries of professors in the agricultural universities, this retention problem can be mitigated by negotiating and enforcing contracts with participant candidates that require them to return to their home faculties for a specified period of time or risk being required to reimburse the government for the cost of their education. A second mitigating measure will be to ensure that returning participants are quickly integrated into the university faculties and have the equipment and support needed to ensure that their teaching and research experiences as professors are fulfilling. A third action, as discussed above, will be to require students studying abroad do their thesis and/or dissertation research on topics relevant to Afghanistan. Particularly for those studying in the U.S. and particularly the Ph.D. candidates, they will be strongly encouraged to return to Afghanistan for thesis and/or dissertation research. Bringing back students to do their research in-country will also give them an opportunity to interact with students and faculty at their home university, further strengthening their commitment to that institution. Students will also be required to return to Afghanistan for a period of time after receiving their MS degrees and before beginning Ph.D. programs funded by the project. The longer a student is away from Afghanistan, the lower the probability that he or she will return and contribute to the overall objectives of the project, i.e., strengthening the faculties of agriculture in Afghanistan so that they are able to turn out qualified agricultural

students. Even with the above measures, the program some degree of attrition among returning M.S. and Ph,D. candidates is to be expected.

English Language Training: Purdue would explore the utility of setting up an intensive English program based in Kabul for Afghans preparing for the M.S. program in the U.S. or India. However, an English program in the U.S. or India concurrent with foundation course studies may be a more cost effective and time efficient than a program with English training in Afghanistan. (It should be noted that regular English classes available to junior faculty funded with Food for Progress (PL480) funds.) Experience under the A4 raises questions about the effectiveness of a Kabul-based English language training strategy. USAID had the Afghan staff nominated for Afghan Merit Scholar Fellowships (AMS) participate in a five-month full-time, intensive English program at the American University of Afghanistan. The students' English language scores following the training were far short of the 77 required for admission to Purdue graduate programs. The AMSs were sent to the U.S. where they participated in intensive English training that allowed them to achieve the required TOEFL scores.

For this reason it may be more effective to have Afghan students enrolled in a three-month intensive English program while at the same time taking undergraduate foundations courses required for admission to graduate programs—both for students studying in India and the U.S. The A4 students learned English relatively quickly through the immersion program, while studying undergraduate course material and learning what is expected of students in Indian and U.S. educational programs. As the base level of English skill continues to improve among students selected for university faculty positions, the strategy of having a three-month intensive program prior to their graduate studies could prove the most cost efficient and effective approach.

Similarly, students going to India for M.S. studies could enroll in a three-month English language and foundation studies program at UAS (UAS had the staff to develop and deliver the programs—and will do it for all M.S. students studying in India. UAS has the English staff and experience for such training programs. It conducts such training for international students coming from non-English speaking countries. If need be, UAS could continue English classes for M.S. students into the fall semester.

Strategy 2 Implementation: Kabul University Faculty of Veterinary Science Development Teaching Program: The SAAF program will continue efforts at the current level in the Kabul University Faculty of Veterinary Science. In addition to Kansas State University support for the animal clinic, Purdue veterinary medicine faculty will conduct an annual workshop on some areas of curriculum development in an attempt to engage veterinary staff in improving the faculty. If the faculty is responsive, SAAF staff will work with Faculty of Veterinary Science leadership to try and secure additional resources to support the faculty's development. Under the SAAF, efforts in the faculty of Veterinary Science will include:

- Curriculum Modernization: KSU and Purdue Colleges of Veterinary Medicine will continue to offer assistance in curriculum development and course modernization through KSU's clinical staff person and an annual workshop conducted by Purdue veterinary faculty.
- Laboratories: Afghan faculty members have been reluctant to integrate lab exercises into their teaching programs, despite numerous training programs sponsored by USDA and the European community. If there is real evidence of a change in attitude and commitment, SAAF staff will support lab development in the Faculty of Veterinary Science.
- Veterinary Staff M.S. studies: Faculty of Veterinary Science junior staff will be eligible for M.S. studies at KVAFSU, the SAAF partner institution in Bangalore, India.

- Visiting Faculty: Faculty of Veterinary staff who meet the language, M.S. degree and engagement criteria will be eligible to compete for visiting faculty opportunities in India.
- Clinical Education: The Faculty of Veterinary Science has a small clinic on the edge of the city which has been the focus of A4 efforts. The faculty still has no qualified clinical staff for this clinic. Two months technical support (staffing by Kansas State University) will continue under SAAF.

Afghan faculties of veterinary science are not well linked to Afghanistan's animal health system. SAAF staff (under the leadership of KSU) will continue to work with university administration and faculty to try to integrate the faculty into the broader agricultural economy, including organizations active in Afghanistan's animal health sector and faculty of agricultural animal science programs.

Strategy 3 Implementation: Curriculum and Facility Development - Significant strides in course modernization and facility development have been made under the A4 project. A4 staff members have worked with individual faculty members to upgrade their academic background and modernize both the content and delivery of courses taught. A4 also oversaw renovation of academic buildings, re-establishment of university farms, establishment of student farms and the introduction of labs into the academic program. Learning opportunities for students increased dramatically with the farms, labs and workshops taught by visiting faculty from A4 member institutions.

With SAAF funding, the Consortium will continue to expand development of academic programs. This effort will utilize leadership from key Afghan administrators and faculty/staff involved in program development under A4 to work with the young Afghan faculty returning from India and the U.S. with M.S. degrees. SAAF staff and Consortium members will work

with MOHE to develop guidelines and procedures for curriculum development in the veterinary and agricultural faculties consistent with new MOHE guidelines. MOHE will provide full support to a curriculum development model for all faculties across all universities. MOHE would like to establish long-term institutional strategies (20-25 years) for agricultural faculties. While there will be a common core curriculum across all Afghan agricultural faculties, institutions differ widely in administrative and faculty capacity, departmental structure, facilities, student quality, disciplinary expertise and actual course offerings. Also, there is broad variation in what is taught and how it is taught. The SAAF team will work with each faculty (college) to develop curriculum appropriate for its educational needs.

Mid-career visiting faculty fellowships at U.S. and Indian universities will be offered to faculty members to spend a semester working with a peer/mentor on development of his/her instructional program. These efforts include course development, improving teaching skills, learning new teaching technologies, and understanding the importance of linking university educational programs to workforce needs in the broader agriculture sector.

A critical challenge for SAAF is the re-integration of junior faculty returning to Afghanistan with graduate degrees into their institutions. This integration will be achieved through support provided by long-term SAAF staff, research collaboration between returning Afghans and their academic advisors, and through short-term technical assistance by Consortium faculty to develop their academic programs and integrate them into the broader academic community. Long-term SAAF staff will work with Afghan faculty to identify priority areas for training to support faculty development and the overall improvement of their academic programs.

SAAF staff and Consortium members will work with deans and faculty to develop lab, student and applied research farms. Designated team leaders for academic areas will work with the SAAF staff and Afghan faculty to integrate lab and field work into the curriculum. The curriculum and facility development thrust will result in development of updated, academic programs that integrate traditional classroom instruction with applied lab and farm experiences to provide students with a modern education that meets international standards and prepares them for employment opportunities in Afghanistan's agricultural sector. SAAF will be a critical resource for Afghan faculty members as they go through this process and will be the primary support staff as well as the key link to faculty and other resources at SAAF Consortium institutions.

In broad summary, the curriculum and facility development strategy will be to:

1. Conduct a Needs Assessment to align the agriculture curriculum to the needs of agriculture in Afghanistan and to ensure graduates are qualified for employment opportunities.
2. Update the curriculum based on the outcome of the Needs Assessment analysis for each major program.
3. Adopt a common curriculum for the first two years for all students in agriculture at all universities in Afghanistan.
    a. Develop syllabi for all common courses;
    b. In partnership with Consortium members, develop the best instructional approaches to be used – lectures, PowerPoint presentations, laboratories, field exercises, instructional aides, equipment and facilities for each course.

4. Assess each major for content through a subject area committee with representation from each university in partnership with one Consortium faculty member.
    a. Create a common foundation course sequence for each major and supplement it with specialty elective courses that may be different at each university.
    b. Develop detailed syllabi for all courses and, in partnership with Consortium members, develop the best instructional approaches to be used – lectures, PowerPoint presentations, laboratories, field exercises, homework, evaluation methods, instructional aides, equipment and facilities for each course.
    c. After the first year, and each year following, conduct an in-depth assessment of each course as it is taught and in each major program. This should be carried out using an independent and transparent process involving Consortium members and Afghan faculty.
5. After the assessment, adjust the course and program to better focus on the outcomes and develop a final program.

The curriculum and facility development efforts will consider physical facilities and develop a plan linking infrastructure (e.g. labs, farms, libraries) to curriculum and academic program development. SAAF staff will work with university administrators and faculty to identify facility needs consistent with faculty capacity. The facilities need operating funds for student farms and labs as the MOHE does not provide faculties with such funds. SAAF efforts will focus on training Afghan staff to utilize and maintain facilities and integrate them into educational programs. As Afghan capacity improves and additional space becomes available, SAAF staff will work with appropriate university staff and donors to obtain funds to support further development of lab and farm facilities. The Japanese government has expressed interest

in supporting lab development as space and capacity warrant. The SAAF target universities have limited space and facilities. None of the institutions have enough classroom, faculty office, or laboratory space or farm land, however current facilities are not fully utilized and there is little space available to significantly increase lab, farm, or library facilities. As resources become available to increase space, especially in Herat and Nangarhar, the SAAF Chief of Party will work with deans to develop facility plans and secure funds to implement these plans.

A pilot Honors Program will be developed at Kabul University to expose promising Ag students to enhanced educational opportunities, leadership development and Afghan agricultural policy issues. About 15% of the faculty of agriculture students will be selected in their first year by an open and transparent process involving a written application and interview.

New teaching materials and techniques are being introduced to Afghan faculty on a continuing basis (field work, applied research, current academic materials, PowerPoint projection technology, labs, etc.) although many senior faculty members do not utilize the technologies and have tried to prevent young faculty from doing so. The materials and methods introduced by the current UDSs and A4 member faculty in Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar and Nangarhar (course content, teaching technologies, applied field work, labs, etc.) have significantly improved student learning opportunities. These activities will continue and expand under SAAF with increased UDS positions and a large number of junior staff recently returned/returning with M.S. degrees. As the number and capacity of Afghan faculty increases, the SAAF program will increase the purchase and integration of new teaching technologies and resources into academic programs.

Internships and Student Placement - SAAF will continue the internship program initiated under A4 and continue to seek additional employer cooperators. The use of internships to prepare

students for meaningful employment has been used for many years by universities and colleges in developed countries. Such opportunities provide students with experiences that closely resemble those they will have as employees. In 2010, A4 included the Kabul University Director of Student and Faculty Services in the operation of the internship program. The goal was to start the process of "institutionalizing the activity."

In the same manner, A4 also initiated a student job placement effort. An annual Career Day was hosted and potential employers were invited to the event. The goal was to increase the awareness of students about different jobs available to them showcase different career possibilities as well as provide a means through which employers could meet face-to-face with potential employment candidates. In January 2010, A4 received more potential openings for female agricultural graduates than there were female graduates to fill these positions. This effort will be continued and enhanced under the SAAF project. A database will be developed for students seeking employment along with the students' relevant information. When employers contact the university they will be linked with potential candidates. Again, efforts to institutionalize this activity will continue.

SAAF is aware of other agricultural education programs in Afghanistan, in particular the Vocational Agriculture High School Program being developed through the Ministry of Education with support from the Government of the Netherlands and Wageningen University and the DIFD-sponsored efforts under Mercy Corps. A list of ongoing USAID and donor programs affecting the agriculture sector is attached. The SAAF Chief of Party will contact with the leadership of these and other relevant programs and collaborate as appropriate.

Strategy 4 Implementation: Linking University Agriculture and MAIL Activities

MAIL is the primary implementing agency for Afghan government policy and programs for the agricultural sector. MAIL has critical capacity building needs for it to be able to provide technical training, research, and regulatory support for the agricultural sector. Their staff lack the technical and managerial skills required to develop and operate extension education programs, basic agriculture labs (soils, nutrition, plant diagnostics, food safety, etc), policy analysis, and regulatory functions. SAAF will work with MAIL to link it with university staff and programs, and identify opportunities for cooperation and collaboration. Example areas include:

- Lab development: SAAF will work with MAIL to establish teaching lab facilities at key universities, beginning with Kabul University, which will be linked to labs at MAIL in Kabul and the regional research stations. The university labs will be teaching labs for students to develop basic analytical and diagnostic skills. SAAF will work with MOHE and MAIL to develop a system that collects and utilizes materials from farmers so that MAIL can use labs as both training facilities and service centers to farmers.
- Extension Education: SAAF will work with MOHE and MAIL staff to develop and deliver short-courses for professional development of extension staff.
- Extension Teaching Modules: SAAF will work with MAIL and NGOs to identify and develop training modules for their staff's use in delivering basic programs (e.g. high tunnel vegetable production, grain cleaning/storage modules and post-harvest handling).
- M.S., Visiting Professional Exchange, and Short-Term Workshops: SAAF will work with MAIL to provide opportunities for at least 12 MAIL staff to go to India for M.S. degree studies and others for visiting professional exchanges, and short-term workshops. MAIL has identified food science, post-harvest management and irrigation management as key

areas staff technical education. All three institutions agreed to provide graduate study opportunity for MAIL staff in these areas—the specific institution would depend on academic needs of the students.

Purdue faculty recently met with MAIL administrators, USDA staff, and others, regarding strategies needed to build MAIL capacity and to link MAIL and university activities. Part of this effort will focus on working with agricultural faculties to help them integrate development of specific skills into undergraduate programs so that Afghan graduates have the skill-set needed for successful employment in MAIL. Other discussions were related to development of research and extension capacity in MAIL. Universities have no research or extension responsibilities (authority) in Afghanistan. The SAAF program will work with MAIL and MOHE leadership (MAIL administration, USDA, and NGO advisors) to develop and implement programs to support the above activities. SAAF funding will support a staff position to develop/support collaboration and cooperation with MOHE/MAIL. Program activities developed would be supported with MAIL funds available from USDA and other sources.

The involvement of MAIL staff in long- and short-term training activities will establish linkages with university staff as they will create professional bonds through their shared educational programs. SAAF will work with MOHE and MAIL to build on these bonds through involvement of university staff in efforts to support MAIL development.

Strategy 5 Implementation: Integration of ADTs, Relevant PRT programs and MOHE Capacity Building Activities - ADTs and PRTs have become key resources in Afghanistan's national agriculture development strategy, especially in less secure regions. Purdue University has been providing pre-deployment training for many ADTs as part of their pre-mobilization

training. This link has enabled the A4 to work with Khowst University through the Indiana ADT to support capacity building among its faculty of agriculture, student farm development, staff training, and staff/student employment. Linkages with ADTs will continue under SAAF to facilitate linkages between universities, MAIL and ADTs/PRTs for their mutual benefit. Efforts will focus on utilization of ADTs and PRTs resources to extend SAAF activities to faculties of agriculture, to develop facilities at agricultural faculties and provide capacity building support for universities and MAIL staff. These activities would include staff and faculty capacity building, student farm and lab development, and applied research.

Staffing – The SAAF staffing plan is designed to provide effective program leadership with core international staff to support institutional development at Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar and Nangarhar universities. The Faculties of Agriculture have only a few faculty members with the skills and motivation to help mentor and support junior faculty. To augment that limited capacity to facilitate reintegration, the SAAF staff will help integrate young Afghan faculty recently returned or returning with M.S. degrees back into their institutions. They will mentor and teach faculty technical skills, teaching methods and provide other support drawing on Afghan expertise, reinforced where needed by the SAAF team. Individuals are committed for four of the eight SAAF expatriate positions. Each of these staff has more than a year of experience working for the A4 in Afghanistan and has committed to work for the SAAF for at least one year. These four anticipate beginning work on SAAF April 1, 2011. Expatriate staff positions by title and location are presented in the table below with the names of people committed to the positions.

Ex-Pat Staff	Position	Location
TBD	University Development Specialist	Balkh
Efren Altoveros	University Development Specialist	Herat
Ned Kalb	Chief of Party	Kabul

TBD	Deputy Chief of Party	Kabul
Sophia Wilcox	University Development Specialist	Kabul
TBD	University Development Specialist	Kabul
TBD	University Development Specialist	Kabul
Dennis Eaton	University Development Specialist	Nangarhar

Purdue will be able to effectively launch SAAF with this core staff on April 1, 2011 assuming that Purdue and USAID have a signed agreement. Immediately upon obtaining a signed contact Purdue will seek applications for the 4 long-term expatriate positions to be filled. We have solicited interest for long-term positions from our U.S. and Indian consortium partners. As soon as we receive notification of an award we will notify our partners to seek resumes from interested individuals. Also, we will place job announcements inviting applicants in a variety of job boards. Joint Development Associates (JDA), the A4 partner at Balkh University, has expressed interest in continuing as a partner providing a UDS at Balkh University. Purdue anticipates being fully staffed within 4 months of receiving the signed USAID agreement for SAAF.

- **Chief of Party (COP) – *One FTE for the five years of the project or 60 person months***

The Chief of Party will have overall responsibility for oversight and management of the USAID-funded SAAF program to achieve project objectives. The COP will be responsible for maintaining effective coordination and consultation with USAID and other stakeholders. He/She will supervise the work of SAAF team members including long-term expat staff, Afghan staff, and consultants. He/She will oversee the development of annual workplans and budgets consistent with the expected outputs and results, monitor and report on operations, and provide leadership and support to the members of the multidisciplinary team. The COP will be the face of the project for the Afghan Universities, USAID, the donor community, sub-grantees, stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The COP will work with the Purdue-based Project Coordinator (PC) to plan and coordinate long- and short-term training programs in India and Afghanistan as well as short-term technical assistance to be provided in Afghanistan. These activities include development of staffing plans, identifying long- and short-term training needs, developing a system for recruiting and selecting staff for international training, overseeing coordination for in-country training and Technical assistance.

The Afghan counterpart for the COP will be the Dean of Agriculture at Kabul University—the person he/she interacts with on a daily basis. The COP also will have quarterly meetings with the deans from the regional universities to maintain oversight and involve them in project management and development. The COP will work with this group of deans to develop academic programs at each of their institutions. In the process, the COP will help them develop their management and planning skills. The COP also will work with the deans to help them integrate academic programs into the broader agricultural sector and to understand the importance of developing educational programs linked to the manpower needs of the country's agriculture sector.

The COP will interact on a regular basis with Higher Education Deputy Minister Babury on issues related to broader institutional capacity building, recruiting, selecting and management of international capacity building (M.S., Ph.D., workshops and visiting faculty). The COP also will work with MOHE leadership on cross-cutting issues related to curriculum development, facility needs, and faculty structure and development.

- **Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP)**

One FTE for the life of the project or 60 person months (PM) - The DCOP will provide strategic leadership and oversight of the UDSs working at SAAF target universities; coordinate internships and job placements with NGOs, MAIL and employers ; oversee the student farms;

and serve as a UDS with technical responsibilities for an academic department at Kabul University (discussed below). The DCOP will be the acting COP (ACOP) when the COP is out of the country; fulfilling the role and responsibilities of the COP as directed by him. The DCOP also will support the COP with other administrative responsibilities as jointly determined and agreed to by the COP, DCOP and Purdue Program Coordinator.

- **University Development Specialists (UDSs)**

Six FTEs for the life of the project or 360 person months -will be the primary program support staff for the SAAF project. Three UDSs will be based at Kabul University. These UDSs will be recruited to have specific disciplinary and administrative skills related to one of the six academic departments in the Faculty of Agriculture at Kabul University. It is envisioned that in Kabul there will be one UDS with expertise in agricultural economics, animal science, forestry/natural resources, and horticulture or agronomy. Depending on the disciplinary background and experience of the UDSs, they will be assigned responsibility for one or two of the six academic departments at Kabul University. For example, one UDS might have the expertise to work with both horticulture and plant protection, or with both agronomy and horticulture.

The other three UDSs, who will be based at Balkh, Herat, and Nangarhar Universities, will have academic training in an agriculture discipline taught there (agricultural economics, agricultural education, agronomy, animal science, forestry/natural resources, horticulture, or plant protection). The current security situation in Kandahar does not allow for placement of a UDS. When the security situation improves and it is safe to send someone to Kandahar, SAAF will work with Mercy Corps to provide direct support to Kandahar University. Each will have programmatic responsibility for supporting the departments in their faculty (regional faculties are much smaller than Kabul University with fewer departments and staff). The UDSs at the

regional universities will work with faculty and their university on program development. They also will work with Kabul University UDSs to transfer programmatic activities developed in Kabul to regional institutions. The regional UDSs will have responsibility for student farm oversight, internship program development, and job placement from their institutions. The scale and scope of these activities will be different than in Kabul as those institutions have fewer faculty and students, less land, and fewer potential partners for internship/job placement opportunities.

General responsibilities for the UDSs are academic program and staff development. Specific activities include: coordinating/facilitating Afghan faculty efforts for curriculum development, course development, improving teaching methods/materials, integration of lab and applied activity into academic programs, and linkages. They will mentor junior faculty with support in the development of their academic programs—courses/course materials, field work, labs, etc. The UDSs also will provide oversight for facilities developed and managed by SAAF (or developed under the A4 or with funds from donors other than USAID).

A critical UDS responsibility will be mentoring junior Afghan faculty who have just returned as they develop their academic programs. While the junior Afghans have earned M.S. degrees and have a solid foundation in their respective disciplines, they have not had the opportunity to gain teaching experience or other skills specifically linked to developing and managing an undergraduate program. Unfortunately, few senior faculty at the Afghan universities have the disciplinary background, interest or motivation to mentor junior faculty. Mentoring junior faculty to help them develop courses/course material and their professional academic programs will be a key responsibility of SAAF, and will provide the foundation for long-term leadership and development of agricultural education in Afghanistan.

SAAF Afghan Academic Support Staff - ***16 FTEs for the life of the project or 960 person months*** - Afghan universities have very limited operating budgets and have few non-faculty employees. Those few non-faculty staff that are employed have limited education and are often hired based on a kinship link to senior personnel. Few speak English. Experience under the A4 suggests that they are not dependable resources to support SAAF program development efforts, or to provide primary support responsibility for UDSs programmatic efforts. Consequently, SAAF will hire Afghan academic support staff to work under the UDSs to support program development and management efforts as was done under the A4. Recent university graduates will be hired into 6-month internship positions as a means of having a probationary employment period. Those who show potential will be hired into long-term SAAF support staff positions. Those who do not will not be offered staff positions.

The A4 support staff provided excellent, reliable program and management support to the UDSs for student farm management, internship coordination, lab program support, purchasing, meetings and logistical support. Many were hired away from the A4 by NGOs or MAIL as they developed their management and language skills. This created a healthy "churning" of A4 support staff and moved the most productive A4 staff into better paying private sector or MAIL positions. This program support staff development/management approach will continue under SAAF.

The SAAF support staff will be Purdue University employees. The Afghan universities do not have the funds or authority to hire them. They will not teach but they will supervise and support extra- and co-curricular program development and delivery under the UDSs direction. Their responsibilities will also include program record keeping, report preparation assistance,

logistical support for internship programs, field trips, conferences, short courses, workshops and seminars. Because of the on-the-job training received, working with UDSs gives them career development opportunities.

These project employees will not be eligible for post-graduate M.S. or Ph.D. education with SAAF funds. The Deputy Minister of Higher Education and the deans are in full support of Purdue hiring 16 recent Afghan B.S. graduates as academic support staff for the faculties. As with universities, the MOHE does not have the resources to fund these critical support programs. Two support staff will be assigned at each regional university (Balkh, Herat and Nangarhar) and 10 support staff at Kabul University. Job descriptions will be developed for each position by the COP and DCOP in consultation with UDSs and deans at the respective universities. While these staff will be engaged to support university academic program development, they will be hired by Purdue and be administratively responsible to the SAAF administrative team as specified in each employee's contract. The COP will have full hiring authority. Procedures will be established to create an open, transparent hiring process with the internship phase as a probationary period.

SAAF Afghan Administrative Support Staff – Five FTEs for the life of the project or 300 PM The Afghan administrative support staff will handle the finance, payroll, accounting and logistics functions of the project in Afghanistan. They are: Finance Manager, one FTE or 60 person-months; Personnel Manager, one FTE or 60 person-months, Logistics Coordinator, one FTE or 60 person-months and two office support staff, two FTEs or 120 person months.

SAAF U.S. Administrative Staff - The Purdue-based staff will include: SAAF Project Coordinator (0.5 FTE or 30 PM), Kevin McNamara; one Program Manager (one FTE or 60 PM);

one clerical person (one FTE or 60 PM) and one business office staff person (one FTE or 60 PM).

Purdue University will provide four PM per year and KSU will provide two PM per year of technical assistance in veterinary science. All other U.S. Consortium members will provide a total of two PM per year in Afghanistan providing technical assistance in their respective academic areas.

d. Expected Impact - The SAAF project will build on the A4 monitoring and evaluation system as described in the Project Management Plan (PMP). It should be noted that the expected impacts are a subset of those listed in the Annual Program Statement Solicitation No. 306-10-0021 (p. 11 & 12). After careful analysis, the SAAF consortium dropped or scaled back the following desired impacts as unrealistic: 1) dropped the goal of lifting the Kabul University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine to international standards; the attitudes of senior faculty needs to change before that can happen, 2) scaled back the number of Ph.D. degrees to 14 total because so few Afghan faculty are qualified for Ph.D. study; not all of the new M.S. degree recipients are ready for doctoral work, and 3) increased the number of M.S. degrees to 64 total because it will have the greatest impact.

The expected impact of SAAF includes:

- Agricultural faculties at five Afghan universities will have successful partnerships with the Colleges of Agriculture at American and Indian universities and institutions of Higher Education.

- Kabul University will be graduating agricultural students who meet international standards for their degrees, and graduates from the other universities will meet the expectations of potential employers within Afghanistan.
- All of the agricultural courses at the five participating Afghan universities will have a syllabus to document course content, labs and applied activity to meet international standards for curriculum and course design;
- Faculty Capacity building to include:
    - 14 M. S. degrees for agriculture faculty at U.S. Consortium institutions;
    - 64 M.S. degrees for agriculture faculty and MAIL staff (minimum of 12 for MAIL staff) from Indian partner institutions;
    - 6 Ph.D. degrees at U.S. Consortium institutions;
    - 14 Ph.D. degrees for Indian partner institutions;
    - 17 semester long faculty exchange to U.S. Consortium institutions;
    - 24 semester long faculty (extension) exchanges to Indian partner institutions;
    - 112 junior staff will integrated back into their academic departments;
    - Afghan faculty and MAIL staff who participate in the 1250 short-term training slots. Consortium institutions will deliver 30 shot-course/workshops over the 5-year period. This is to improve subject matter competency and teaching methodology. Faculty

International Standards - By "international standards for the degrees" we mean that the best 10% of Afghan agricultural graduates could be accepted by agricultural universities elsewhere in the world and be successful in graduate work without remedial preparation. All universities will graduate students who meet employer expectations for entry level positions in their field.

and MAIL staff will participate in these training activities (individuals may participate in more than one training session).

- Faculty members at all five SAAF institutions will be taught how to use laboratory facilities and integrate them into teaching programs. All target universities currently have very basic teaching laboratory facilities, although they are not being fully utilized. Each faculty member will have an opportunity to be mentored by a UDS with support provided in the following areas:
  - In their academic departments assisting young faculty members to establish themselves as creditable teaching colleagues.
  - In their subject area by providing assistance in developing course syllabi, adapting appropriate teaching methodology, incorporating laboratory and/or practical farm experience to supplement lectures, and in developing appropriate evaluation techniques.
  - In securing needed textbooks, computer software, laboratory supplies or resources to conduct farm-based demonstrations.
  - In training laboratory or teaching assistants that may be available to the faculty member.
  - In the design of various efforts to become involved in scientific investigation activities and in the writing of technical reports or development of academic presentations.
- SAAF will continue work initiated through the A4 project providing:

- Help to create an awareness of the value and function of resident library resource material and the effective use of the internet to seek needed information.
- Assistance to teachers to secure computer-based software that will help develop students' problem solving and analytical capabilities, and
- Update and/or purchase computers for faculties.

To better evaluate the progress of students, the Consortium proposes the following information gathering activities:

1. Contracting with a reputable third party to conduct surveys and conduct focus group discussions to assess: the strengths and weaknesses of Afghan agricultural university capacity building activities to date; and to identify skills and knowledge-base of agricultural faculty graduates that employers need.
2. Develop, administer and analyze results from aptitude tests developed and administered to randomly selected samples of students as they complete the first semester of their second year and their fourth year at all target A4 institutions. These activities will be repeated each year.

e. Leverage Funds/Resources – Purdue and partner institutions contributed significant resources to the A4 in tuition and fee waivers, faculty time, books, laboratory equipment and supplies, teaching materials, etc. These type contributions will continue in various ways under SAAF. Additionally, Purdue faculty have had discussions with Indian, German and Japanese officials about their involvement in SAAF through M.S. and Ph.D. scholarships and through donations for equipment for lab and farm facilities. Purdue also is continuing its efforts to engage the support of U.S. agribusiness firms in Afghan university capacity building efforts.

Monsanto has indicated interest in supporting Purdue's efforts. We will continue to work with Monsanto and other firms to seek their support/involvement in our university capacity building efforts.

f. Afghan First – The U.S. Mission's program in Afghanistan must be consistent with the President's Afghanistan-Pakistan strategy to support Afghan leadership, Afghan capacity-building at all levels, and Afghan sustainability—collectively known as "Afghan First." It is Mission policy to strengthen the role and utilization of Afghan firms and NGOs in the implementation of Mission activities. Purdue University and partner institutions are committed to developing Afghan capacity. Thus, SAAF will utilize, to the extent possible, Afghan organizations during implementation, and will seek to expand the capacity of those Afghan organizations employed. To the extent possible, SAAF will source materials and supplies in Afghanistan. Materials and supplies that are not manufactured in Afghanistan will be sourced from Afghan commercial suppliers when possible.

V. Management and Operational Approach and Capability

Purdue University is the lead institution in the SAAF Consortium and will be responsible for both program implementation and the expenditure of funds. Purdue had several years experience working with agricultural faculties in Afghanistan, as well as many years of experience with a variety of projects/programs in many countries throughout the world. Effective communications will be established with Consortium Members and Purdue management will aggressively seek ideas and suggestions from all of the Consortium members. This section describes the role of each subgrantee, Consortium internal governance, the terms and conditions of awards to subgrantees, and the approach to developing a Project Management Plan (PMP), plus it summarizes past performance.

Role of Each Subgrantee – Each subgrantee will have leadership of a specific subject matter area. But the subgrantee may also be involved in other subject matter areas committed to one of the Consortium members. The roles of the SAAF Consortium members can be summarized as:

- Purdue University (Purdue) – administrative leadership and technical leadership in plant protection, agricultural economics, horticulture, post-harvest management and agribusiness.
- Washington State University (WSU) – technical leadership in agronomy and soils.
- Kansas State University (KSU) – technical leadership in veterinary science.
- North Carolina State University (NCSU) – technical leadership in forestry and natural resource management.
- Tennessee State University (TSU) – technical leadership in smallholder farm management.
- University of Missouri (UM) – technical leadership in animal science and agribusiness.
- University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) – providing degree and non-degree training for Afghan faculty in areas of agricultural science other than animal science, horticulture and veterinary medicine.
- Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University (KVAFSU) - providing degree and non-degree training for faculty at Afghan universities in animal science and veterinary medicine.
- University of Horticultural Sciences (UHS) – providing degree and non-degree training for faculty at Afghan universities in horticulture.

In each area of technical leadership, the subgrantee will work with UDSs and Afghan staff to identify specific activities that would help achieve the overall SAAF goals, expected results and the technical approach. In each area of leadership, the subgrantee would identify individuals to provide short-term technical assistance from their institution, from other Consortium institutions or from elsewhere.

Subgrantees will also be encouraged to provide long-term technical assistance. Purdue experience in capacity building projects is that long-term technical assistants with strong ties to the implementing institution are more effective than those hired specifically for the task. If a subgrantee provides a long-term technical assistant, the salary and benefits for that individual would be part of the subgrantee budget. Long-term technical assistants without a strong institutional link to a SAAF Consortium university will be hired by Purdue.

Consortium Governance - SAAF Consortium governance will rely on a Consortium council composed of one representative of each member organization, with the program coordinator and the COP as ex-officio participants. The council will elect a president. The SAAF team at Purdue will serve at the council staff. The Consortium council will meet once per year face-to-face, and have monthly conference calls to ensure transparency in budget planning, develop and review annual workplans, provide updates and raise any issues that need attention, and review annual reports prior to submission. Because the legal and contractual responsibility for the project rests with the lead institution, Purdue would have the final decision-making authority, but all strategic decisions would be made with the Consortium Council's input. In this context strategic decisions include: hiring of key personnel (e.g. COP, DCOP), adding new Consortium members, degree training outside the current Consortium institutions, and resource allocation to activities not in the original proposal.

Terms and Conditions of Awards to Subgrantees – The terms and conditions of Purdue contracts with Consortium members (and with other subgrantees that might be added later) are a mirror of the terms and conditions of the USAID contract with Purdue. The sub-grantees are on a cost reimbursement basis. Institutions may have allowances and proceedures that are more restrictive than those allowed by Purdue, but they may not exceed the Purdue rules. For example, Purdue generally pays hardship and danger pay as allowed by USAID for its employees; a subcontractor could have a general rule that restricts hardship and danger pay, but it could not pay more than Purdue (and USAID) allow. For air travel, USAID allows business class tickets in certain instances. Purdue does not allow business class travel on external funding and subcontractors would be expected to be consistent with the Purdue rules. A subcontract template with more detail on the terms and conditions can be found in (Attachment F).

Performance Management Plan Development - The Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the SAAF project will be designed to plan, monitor, evaluate, and report on the activities and outcomes of the program for both the SAAF Consortium and USAID. The SAAF PMP will continue the work started through the Advancing Afghan Agriculture Alliance (A4) project. The PMP document will present a concise description of the following information:

- Identification of program objectives and indicators including those that are also indicators of the recently developed PMP of the U.S. Government Mission in Afghanistan;
- A description of the means of measuring and analyzing progress on indicators and targets, and;
- A summary of indicator results at the end of the specified data collection periods and with projections until the end of project.

At the beginning of the SAAF project period, a thorough analysis of the data collected during the A4 project will be carried out. This information will be augmented with data collected by a third party consultant to identify strengths and weaknesses of the A4 effort and identify "capacity building" efforts that were especially effective and should be continued during the SAAF project period. Data that can be used as measurable and meaningful "bench-marks" will be identified and accompanying data collection methodology will be outlined.

Data reflecting project efforts and activities will be collected at each site and recorded using a computerized database. The information will be transferred to the SAAF administrative office in Kabul on a regular basis. This will enable analysis of the data using different dependent variables as needed for reporting purposes. Afghan nationals will be employed and trained in data collection and use of the database software. They will also receive orientation on the importance of the development of the data base along with its accuracy to the project and to USAID.

Past performance - Purdue University leads a Consortium with long and in-depth experience in agricultural education. The six U.S land-grant universities and three Indian Universities were founded on the land-grant model. Three institutions (Purdue University, Kansas State University and Washington State University) have extensive experience in Afghanistan. The other three (North Carolina State University, Tennessee State University, and University of Missouri) do not have experience in Afghanistan but have significant international development program experience. Collectively, these institutions bring resources of nine institutions with specific strengths that complement each other to provide a strong foundation for supporting capacity development for Afghan agriculture faculties.

Examples of Purdue University activities in the last three years similar to those proposed: (http://www.ag.purdue.edu/ipia/Pages/default.aspx)

- Advancing Afghan Agriculture Alliance (A4) - The purpose of this USAID-funded project is to develop agriculture and veterinary programs at Afghan universities and create partnerships among the country's Ministry of Agriculture, local economic development organizations and universities. Partners in A4 include: UCDavis, KSU, International Foundation for Hope (IF Hope), Joint Development Associates (JDA) and Mercy Corps.
- Associated with A4 is a program funded through USDA (PL480 funds) to provide graduate degree training in agriculture in India, campus building renovation and development of university farms. Twenty three Afghan staff/faculty members have received M.S. degrees through this program and are back in classrooms in Afghanistan. Another twenty nine students are studying in India. Purdue does not receive funds directly, but has played a key role in identifying students and coordinating with UAS and KVAFSU. A4 subcontracted with three U.S. universities (e.g. UCDavis, Cornell, KSU) and three international NGOs (i.e. Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Joint Development Associates (JDA) and IF Hope).
- Afghan Merit Scholar (AMS) Program – Twelve Afghan students (three of whom are women) received M.S. degrees at Purdue. AMS is managed through World Learning with USAID funding and Purdue resources. Six graduated in 2010 and six others will graduated with M.S. degrees in 2011.
- Purdue completed the fifth group of visiting Afghan staff/faculty under the USDA Faculty Exchange program. In total, 11 mid-career Afghan staff/faculty have spent a semester at Purdue. Working with a Purdue faculty mentor, they identified key activities to improve

teaching and scientific skills. They participated in courses, updated their knowledge and learned new teaching methods.

- Since 2008 Purdue has provided pre-deployment training to the National Guard ADT teams bound for Afghanistan. Purdue has provided agriculture training to over 175 soldiers from Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee and Texas. When those troops are deployed, Purdue facilitates linkages with the Afghan agriculture faculties and provide research support.
- Purdue has fifty years of experience in managing international projects with subcontractors. The Purdue Improved Cowpea Storage (PICS) project has had 11 subcontractor organizations in ten countries ranging from international agricultural research organizations to small local NGOs and farmer organizations, contract amounts from $20,000 to local NGO in Tchad to $3.3 million International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Examples from KSU – Through the work of Dr. David Hodgson, KSU College of Veterinary Medicine has been a key partner in A4. In addition, KSU researchers are involved in toxicological studies in Southern Africa; pharmacologic work in Jordan; stem cell and parasite research in India (http://www.vet.ksu.edu/international/IA/collaboration.htm).

Examples from Washington State University include:

- Afghanistan eQuality Alliances (http://www.ip.wsu.edu/ird/projects/current/Afghan-eQuality-Alliance.shtml) is a USAID-funded effort which focuses on use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for education and for increasing human resources to provide ICT services.
- The Research in Alternative Livelihoods Fund (RALF) http://www.icarda.cgiar.org/RALFweb/RALF.htm) promoted economically viable alternatives

to poppy production and restore food security to Afghanistan. RALF was funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

Examples from Tennessee State University (TSU) – In the last three years the focus of work has been on institutional capacity building and developing faculty skills by training /retraining their faculty/ staff in agriculture and related areas in Cambodia and India. In Cambodia, TSU, in partnership with Fisk University, worked with the National Institute of Management (NIM), now National University of Management, Phnom Penh, under a project funded by UNCF/USAID. For additional information on international ag programs at TSU see: http://agfacs.tnstate.edu/uno/InternationalPrograms.html.

Examples from the University of Missouri (MU) - MU is currently managing $20M of USDA cooperative agreements that stem from funds originating in USAID. MU recently concluded a major role with the USAID Southern Sudan Agricultural Revitalization Project giving it experience with working on development assistance activities in post conflict areas. MU led USAID programs for graduate training of agricultural scientists in Kenya and Tunisia. For additional information see: http://cafnr.missouri.edu/iap/.

Examples from North Carolina State University – NCSU has broad international experience with major Research and Development (R&D) international programs including Sustainable Tourism, Production Forestry (Soils, Silviculture and Genetics), Carbon Management (REDD+), Social and Community Forestry, Wood Products and Paper Manufacturing. NCSU faculty are long-time participants in the USAID Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), with current roles in Peanut, Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (SANREM), and the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) CRSPs. For more information on NCSU international programs see: http://www.ncsu.edu/academics/international-programs/index.php.

Attachment B 1: Related Programs

USG Programs

Agriculture Research and Extension

MAIL's Agricultural Knowledge Information System (AKIS) is actively boosting extension staffing, programs and learning facilities and equipment in 50 Districts across Afghanistan. In addition, the $100 million USAID Strengthening Afghan Research and Extension System program is in the program design phase, which will include MAIL's priority for substantial investment in extension in 14 Districts of three provinces which represent major agroclimatic regions.

USDA Change Management Program

The USG, through the USDA, is providing direct assistance to strengthen MAIL's capacity to effectively deliver assistance to farmers at national, provincial, and district levels. This effort is spearheaded by USG agricultural experts partnered with Ministry personnel at national and provincial levels to develop technical and program management expertise. USDA is also developing plans for four joint (MAIL-USDA) multi-year programs to advance institutional capacity and agricultural development in the areas of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary surveillance and protection, extension, irrigation and watershed management and crop assessment. In addition, USDA Foreign Agriculture Service's Office of Capacity Building and Development OCBD carried out a two week visit by a training team in October 2010. That training team will come forward in December with a menu of USDA technical training modules for agriculture and natural resources MAIL extension agents and staff.

USAID Vertical Infrastructure

USAID/ Afghanistan's Office of Infrastructure, Engineering, and Energy (OIEE) is in the procurement stage of a Vertical Structures Indefinite Quantity Contract, which will be implemented by USAID/ Work under this IQC and its task orders will include three main components: (1) Repair, renovation and construction of vertical structures; (2) Provision of equipment and commodities to support the operations, as well as construction-related equipment and materials; and (3) Vertical structure-related technical assistance and activities, including policy, planning, studies, training, surveys, design, operations and maintenance, etc. This activity could be used by SAAF for construction or infrastructure rehabilitation activities.

Agricultural Development Teams

Several ADTs have been involved in agricultural education, particularly at the local level. For example, the 3-19th Indiana National Guard ADT in Khost, with CERP funding, is developing agriculture best-practices training modules, and linking MAIL's district agricultural extension agents with six high schools in Khost that include agriculture instruction in their curriculum, to train and mentor Afghan high school teachers in the use of these agriculture best-practices in their classrooms.

U.S. Embassy - SILK-Afghanistan Program

U.S. Embassy Kabul's support of NATO's "SILK-Afghanistan" program will provide high-speed internet access for more than 9,000 students and their teaching staff in seven provincial Afghan universities (provinces: Baghlan, Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand, Kunduz, Paktia and Parvan) and will enhance the existing bandwidth provided by the NATO project for 28,000 students and lecturers at five major Afghan universities in Balkh, Herat, Kabul (Educational and Polytechnic) and Nangarhar during a period of three years for a daily cost of7.7 $-cents/student.

Named after the Great Silk Road trading route linking Asia and Europe, the NATO Virtual Silk Highway (SILK) project was initiated in 2002 under the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme that NATO's Public Diplomacy Division is managing. During eight years it has provided free, high-speed Internet access via satellite to the academic communities in the Caucasus and Central Asian countries. The Kabul University in Afghanistan was included in 2006.

Other Donor and Private Sector Programs

Government of India -- Agricultural Scholarship Program

At the 2010 London Conference, the Government of India committed to providing roughly 300 scholarships for Afghans interested in studying for MS and Ph.D. degrees at Indian agricultural universities. This is a multi-year effort and, as Afghans complete their degrees, additional scholarships will be made available, with the aimed of maintaining a steady stream of 300 Afghan students at Indian universities at any given time. This training is being offered in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL).

USAID has proposed a collaborative effort to the Government of India, under which SAAF and the Indian Embassy would work, in concert with GIRoA, to maximize the impact of both SAAF and the Indian Agriculture Scholarship Program. Specifically, USAID resources could be used to help target the Indian Scholarship Funds and ensure that the Indian scholarships are part of an integrated effort to strengthen the faculties of agriculture in Afghanistan. The USAID funds could also be used cover some of the costs for degree candidates that the Indian Scholarship Program does not cover (e.g., English language training, transportation and other logistical support costs). At the same time, the ability to tap into the Indian Scholarship program would free up USAID resources to address other training priorities. The USAID implementing partners could assist GIRoA in the identification of candidates, the clarification of training needs, candidate mentoring, and pre-studies preparation.

SAAF would also fund the shorter-term training of Afghans in India (e.g., training courses of up to one year), a need which falls outside the scope of the India Scholarship Program. SAAF would also seek short-term technical assistance from Indian agriculture universities and research institutions. These connections will be facilitated by the fact that we will soon have 53 newly-trained faculty members with experience and contacts in India.

Government of the Netherlands -- Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

The Netherlands is a lead donor in the field of agricultural education, training and extension and is providing expertise, donor coordination, and financial contributions to implement a multiannual National Program for Agricultural Education. The focus of the Dutch assistance is on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), rather than on university training. One aspect of this program is the establishment of a National Agriculture Education Centre (NAEC) at Badam Bagh farm in Kabul, an agricultural vocational institute for students in grades 13-14. NAEC offers two-year courses (grades 13-14) training graduates to become agricultural teachers, extension workers, and for the higher positions in agribusiness. The Netherlands Wageningen University is preparing a national agricultural education plan for agricultural middle schools and high schools. The Dutch are also supporting the establishment of a Practical Training Centre for Horticulture in Kabul, and the establishment of an agricultural school and practical training farm in Uruzgan.

Government of Spain

The Government of Spain, through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), has committed to establish a National Agriculture and Rural Development Training Centre (NARDTC) in Kabul to enhance the level of rural livelihood in Kabul as a reference for other future agricultural and rural training centers throughout Afghanistan. NARDTC is intended to promote capacity building through the training of government officials and rural farmers as agricultural and rural development extension workers, with informal training course of 2-4 months. It will have a capacity of 350 people per course (1050/year) and the training thematic areas will be agriculture, livestock, rural engineering, rural economics, natural resources and water and sanitation.

Canada – Kandahar Regional Agricultural and Rural Development Institute

The Government of Canada is providing $4.7 million to fund the establishment of the Kandahar Regional Agriculture & Rural Development Institute (KRARDI) at Tarnak Farms. The project will establish the institute, develop teaching materials in Pashto and train staff. It will also develop a Master Plan for Tarnak Farms and recommend projects to re-establish the location as a hub for agricultural development for Kandahar province. KRARDI will enroll 1000 students (with housing for 500 students) and train them in agricultural extension, plant production, animal husbandry, agricultural economics, marketing and rural development. The students will then go into the private sector or continue their education, either at Kandahar University or teacher training schools. The facility established through KRARDI will also be used for informal education and training by MAIL for its extension workers and for farmers. KRARDI is one of the agricultural institutions managed by the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Department of the Ministry of Education.

People in Need (PIN)

Since 2006, PIN has been one of the main partners to the Ministry of Education – Deputy Ministry for Technical and Vocational Education and Training in the overall rehabilitation of the

agricultural high school network. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Mercy Corps, PIN has been working on material and staff-capacity-related rehabilitation of the Baghlan and Helmand Agricultural high Schools (AHS). Mercy Corps and PIN reconstructed the Baghlan AHS from funds released respectively by European Community to Mercy Corps and by the Czech Ministry of Education to PIN, and both are jointly in the process of reconstructing the Helmand AHS with DFID funds. With DFID funding, Mercy Corps, PIN and Purdue University's Department for Youth Agricultural Education are currently partnering to overhaul the AHS curriculum and teachers' guides and training. With USAID funding, PIN has been establishing a school farm at Baghlan AHS and networking the school to other provincial entities active in agricultural development. In 2008, the Czech Republic Development Cooperation (CRDC) released funding to PIN for a project to begin rehabilitating the AHS network nation-wide.

Howard Buffet Foundation/Borlaug Institute

The Howard Buffett Foundation has made a commitment of over $1 million to construct a new agriculture faculty building at Nangarhar University, channeling the funds through the Borlaug Institute, which has also received a DOD contract to work with several universities in Afghanistan. The Borlaug Institute currently has a multidisciplinary team in Heart that is engaged with the agriculture faculty and extension services there, and plans to expand to Mazar-e-Sharif and Lashkarga in Hellman Province, as well as with Nangarhar. The Borlaug Institute is coordinating with A4 on the Nangarhar activity and has expressed interest in collaborating with the proposed USAID agriculture faculty program.

ATTACHMENT C – STANDARD PROVISIONS

(Note: Throughout this Award, the following terms may be used interchangeably: (a) "Grant Officer" and "Agreement Officer;" (b) "Grantee," "Recipient," and "Awardee;" (c) "Grant," "Cooperative Agreement," "Agreement," and "Award;" (d) "Cognizant Technical Officer," "Project Officer," and "Activity Manager;" (e) "Sub award," "Sub grant," and "Sub agreement;" and (f) "Sub recipient," "Sub grantee," and "Sub awardee". All references to dollars ($) means U.S. dollars or the equivalent thereof in another currency. References to "USAID," without an indication of the specific position or individual within USAID, shall mean "Agreement Officer" unless otherwise indicated or delegated to another USAID position or individual by the Agreement Officer.)

The following Standard Provisions apply to this Award. The full texts of these Standard Provisions are set forth below as part of Attachment C of this Award.

a. Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients

1. Applicability of 22 CFR Part 226 (MAY 2005)
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Complete details of the above standard provisions may be obtained at the following link.

http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/300/303maa.pdf

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients

A Mandatory Reference for ADS Chapter 303

Revision Date: 02/22/2010
Responsible Office: M/OAA/P
File Name: 303maa_022210

Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients

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I. MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL RECIPIENTS

1. APPLICABILITY OF 22 CFR PART 226 (May 2005)

a. All provisions of 22 CFR Part 226 and all Standard Provisions attached to this agreement are applicable to the recipient and to subrecipients which meet the definition of "Recipient" in Part 226, unless a section specifically excludes a subrecipient from coverage. The recipient shall assure that subrecipients have copies of all the attached standard provisions.

b. For any subawards made with Non-US subrecipients the Recipient shall include the applicable "Standard Provisions for Non-US Nongovernmental Grantees." Recipients are required to ensure compliance with monitoring procedures in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

[END OF PROVISION]

2. INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES (MAY 1986)

Unless otherwise approved by the USAID Agreement Officer, funds will only be expended for assistance to countries eligible for assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or under acts appropriating funds for foreign assistance.

[END OF PROVISION]

3. NONDISCRIMINATION (MAY 1986)

(This provision is applicable when work under the grant is performed in the U.S. or when employees are recruited in the U.S.)

No U.S. citizen or legal resident shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded by this award on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, handicap, or sex.

[END OF PROVISION]

4. NONLIABILITY (NOVEMBER 1985)

USAID does not assume liability for any third party claims for damages arising out of this award.

[END OF PROVISION]

5. AMENDMENT (NOVEMBER 1985)

The award may be amended by formal modifications to the basic award document or by means of an exchange of letters between the Agreement Officer and an appropriate official of the recipient.

[END OF PROVISION]

6. NOTICES (NOVEMBER 1985)

Any notice given by USAID or the recipient shall be sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person, mailed, or cabled as follows:

To the USAID Agreement Officer, at the address specified in the award.

To recipient, at recipient's address shown in the award or to such other address designated within the award

Notices shall be effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

[END OF PROVISION]

7. SUBAGREEMENTS (June 1999)

Subrecipients, subawardees, and contractors have no relationship with USAID under the terms of this agreement. All required USAID approvals must be directed through the recipient to USAID.

[END OF PROVISION]

8. OMB APPROVAL UNDER THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT (December 2003)

Information collection requirements imposed by this grant are covered by OMB approval number 0412-0510; the current expiration date is 04/30/2005. The Standard Provisions containing the requirement and an estimate of the public reporting burden (including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information) are

Standard Provision	Burden Estimate
Air Travel and Transportation	1 (hour)
Ocean Shipment of Goods	.5
Patent Rights	.5
Publications	.5
Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - (Predetermined and Provisional)	1
Voluntary Population Planning	.5
Protection of the Individual as a Research Subject	1

22 CFR 226	Burden Estimate
22 CFR 226.40-.49 Procurement of Goods and Services	1
22 CFR 226.30 - .36 Property Standards	1.5

Comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, may be sent to the Office of Procurement, Policy Division (M/OP/P) U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523-7801 and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0412-0510), Washington, D.C 20503.

[END OF PROVISION]

9. USAID ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES (April 1998)

(This provision is not applicable to goods or services which the recipient provides with private funds as part of a cost-sharing requirement, or with Program Income generated under the award.)

a. Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services: USAID's policy on ineligible and

restricted goods and services is contained in ADS Chapter 312.

(1) Ineligible Goods and Services. Under no circumstances shall the recipient procure any of the following under this award:

(i) Military equipment,
(ii) Surveillance equipment,
(iii) Commodities and services for support of police or other law enforcement activities,
(iv) Abortion equipment and services,
(v) Luxury goods and gambling equipment, or
(vi) Weather modification equipment.

(2) Ineligible Suppliers. Funds provided under this award shall not be used to procure any goods or services furnished by any firms or individuals whose name appears on the "Lists of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs." USAID will provide the recipient with a copy of these lists upon request.

(3) Restricted Goods. The recipient shall not procure any of the following goods and services without the prior approval of the Agreement Officer:

(i) Agricultural commodities,
(ii) Motor vehicles,
(iii) Pharmaceuticals,
(iv) Pesticides,
(v) Used equipment,
(vi) U.S. Government-owned excess property, or
(vii) Fertilizer.

Prior approval will be deemed to have been met when:

(i) The item is of U.S. source/origin;

(ii) The item has been identified and incorporated in the program description or schedule of the award (initial or revisions), or amendments to the award; and

(iii) The costs related to the item are incorporated in the approved budget of the award.

Where the item has not been incorporated into the award as described above, a separate written authorization from the Agreement Officer must be provided before the item is procured.

b. Source and Nationality: The eligibility rules for goods and services based on source and nationality are divided into two categories. One applies when the total procurement element during the life of the award is over $250,000, and the other applies when the total procurement element during the life of the award is not over $250,000, or the award is funded under the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) regardless of the amount. The total procurement element includes procurement of all goods (e.g., equipment, materials, supplies) and services. Guidance on the eligibility of specific goods or services may be obtained from the Agreement Officer. USAID policies and definitions on source, origin and nationality are contained in 22 CFR Part 228, Rules on Source, Origin and Nationality for Commodities and Services Financed by the Agency for International Development, which is incorporated into this Award in its entirety.

(1) For DFA funded awards or when the total procurement element during the life of this award is valued at $250,000 or less, the following rules apply:

(i) The authorized source for procurement of all goods and services to be reimbursed under the award is USAID Geographic Code 935, "Special Free World," and such goods and services must meet the source, origin and nationality requirements set forth in 22 CFR Part 228 in accordance with the following order of preference:

(A) The United States (USAID Geographic Code 000),
(B) The Cooperating Country,
(C) USAID Geographic Code 941, and
(D) USAID Geographic Code 935.

(ii) Application of order of preference: When the recipient procures goods and services from other than U.S. sources, under the order of preference in paragraph (b)(1)(i) above, the recipient shall document its files to justify each such instance. The documentation shall set forth the circumstances surrounding the procurement and shall be based on one or more of the following reasons, which will be set forth in the grantee's documentation:

(A) The procurement was of an emergency nature, which would not allow for the delay attendant to soliciting U.S. sources,

(B) The price differential for procurement from U.S. sources exceeded by 50% or more the delivered price from the non-U.S. source,

(C) Compelling local political considerations precluded consideration of U.S. sources,

(D) The goods or services were not available from U.S. sources,

or

(E) Procurement of locally available goods and services, as opposed to procurement of U.S. goods and services, would best promote the objectives of the Foreign Assistance program under the award.

(2) When the total procurement element exceeds $250,000 (unless funded by DFA), the following applies: Except as may be specifically approved or directed in advance by the Agreement Officer, all goods and services financed with U.S. dollars, which will be reimbursed under this award must meet the source, origin and nationality requirements set forth in 22 CFR Part 228 for the authorized geographic code specified in the schedule of this award. If none is specified, the authorized source is Code 000, the United States.

c. Printed or Audio-Visual Teaching Materials: If the effective use of printed or audio-visual teaching materials depends upon their being in the local language and if such materials are intended for technical assistance projects or activities financed by USAID in whole or in part and if other funds including U.S.-owned or U.S.-controlled local currencies are not readily available to finance the procurement of such materials, local language versions may be procured from the following sources, in order of preference:

(1) The United States (USAID Geographic Code 000),

(2) The Cooperating Country,

(3) "Selected Free World" countries (USAID Geographic Code 941), and

(4) "Special Free World" countries (USAID Geographic Code 899).

d. If USAID determines that the recipient has procured any of these goods or services under this award contrary to the requirements of this provision, and has received payment for such purposes, the Agreement Officer may require the recipient to refund the entire amount of the purchase.

This provision must be included in all subagreements which include procurement of goods or services which total over $5,000.

[END OF PROVISION]

10. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (January 2004)

a. The recipient agrees to notify the Agreement Officer immediately upon learning that it or any of its principals:

(1) Are presently excluded or disqualified from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(2) Have been convicted within the preceding 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, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice; commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects your present responsibility;

(3) Are 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); and

(4) Have had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default within the preceding three years.

b. The recipient agrees that, unless authorized by the Agreement Officer, it will not knowingly enter into any subagreements or contracts under this grant with a person or entity that is included on the Excluded Parties List System (http://epls.arnet.gov). The recipient further agrees to include the following provision in any subagreements or contracts entered into under this award:

DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY, AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION (DECEMBER 2003)

The recipient/contractor certifies that neither it nor its principals is presently excluded or disqualified from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

c. The policies and procedures applicable to debarment, suspension, and ineligibility under USAID-financed transactions are set forth in 22 CFR Part 208.

[END OF PROVISION]

11. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (January 2004)

a. The recipient agrees that it will publish a drug-free workplace statement and provide a copy to each employee who will be engaged in the performance of any Federal award. The statement must

(1) Tell the employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in its workplace;

(2) Specify the actions the recipient will take against employees for violating that prohibition; and

(3) Let each employee know that, as a condition of employment under any award, he or she

(i) Must abide by the terms of the statement, and
(ii) Must notify you in writing if he or she is convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace, and must do so no more than five calendar days after the conviction.

b. The recipient agrees that it will establish an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about

(i) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(ii) Your policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(iii) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs; and

(iv) The penalties that you may impose upon them for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.

c. Without the Agreement Officer's expressed written approval, the policy statement and program must be in place as soon as possible, no later than the 30 days after the effective date of this award or the completion date of this award, whichever occurs first.

d. The recipient agrees to immediately notify the Agreement Officer if an employee is convicted of a drug violation in the workplace. The notification must be in writing, identify the employee's position title, the number of each award on which the employee worked. The notification must be sent to the Agreement Officer within ten calendar days after the recipient learns of the conviction.

e. Within 30 calendar days of learning about an employee's conviction, the recipient must either

(1) Take appropriate personnel action against the employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 794), as amended, or

(2) Require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for these purposes by a Federal, State or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

f. The policies and procedures applicable to violations of these requirements are set forth in 22 CFR Part 210.

[END OF PROVISION]

*12. 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.

[END OF PROVISION]

13. IMPLEMENTATION OF E.O. 13224 -- EXECUTIVE ORDER ON TERRORIST FINANCING (March 2002)

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 contracts/subawards issued under this agreement.

[END OF PROVISION]

14. MARKING UNDER USAID-FUNDED ASSISTANCE INSTRUMENTS (December 2005)

(a) Definitions

Commodities mean any material, article, supply, goods or equipment, excluding recipient offices, vehicles, and non-deliverable items for recipient's internal use, in administration of the USAID funded grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or subagreement.

Principal Officer means the most senior officer in a USAID Operating Unit in the field, e.g., USAID Mission Director or USAID Representative. For global programs managed from Washington but executed across many countries, such as disaster relief and assistance to internally displaced persons, humanitarian emergencies or immediate post conflict and political crisis response, the cognizant Principal Officer may be an Office Director, for example, the Directors of USAID/W/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Transition Initiatives. For non-presence countries, the cognizant Principal Officer is the Senior USAID officer in a regional USAID Operating Unit responsible for the non-presence country, or in the absence of such a responsible operating unit, the Principal U.S Diplomatic Officer in the non-presence country exercising delegated authority from USAID.

Programs mean an organized set of activities and allocation of resources directed toward a common purpose, objective, or goal undertaken or proposed by an organization to carry out the responsibilities assigned to it.

Projects include all the marginal costs of inputs (including the proposed investment) technically required to produce a discrete marketable output or a desired result (for example, services from a fully functional water/sewage treatment facility).

Public communications are documents and messages intended for distribution to audiences external to the recipient's organization. They include, but are not limited to,

correspondence, publications, studies, reports, audio visual productions, and other informational products; applications, forms, press and promotional materials used in connection with USAID funded programs, projects or activities, including signage and plaques; Web sites/Internet activities; and events such as training courses, conferences, seminars, press conferences and so forth.

Subrecipient means any person or government (including cooperating country government) department, agency, establishment, or for profit or nonprofit organization that receives a USAID subaward, as defined in 22 C.F.R. 226.2.

Technical Assistance means the provision of funds, goods, services, or other foreign assistance, such as loan guarantees or food for work, to developing countries and other USAID recipients, and through such recipients to subrecipients, in direct support of a development objective – as opposed to the internal management of the foreign assistance program.

USAID Identity (Identity) means the official marking for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), comprised of the USAID logo or seal and new brandmark, with the tagline that clearly communicates that our assistance is "from the American people." The USAID Identity is available on the USAID website at **www.usaid.gov/branding** and USAID provides it without royalty, license, or other fee to recipients of USAID-funded grants, or cooperative agreements, or other assistance awards

(b) Marking of Program Deliverables

(1) All recipients must mark appropriately all overseas programs, projects, activities, public communications, and commodities partially or fully funded by a USAID grant or cooperative agreement or other assistance award or subaward with the USAID Identity, of a size and prominence equivalent to or greater than the recipient's, other donor's, or any other third party's identity or logo.

(2) The Recipient will mark all program, project, or activity sites funded by USAID, including visible infrastructure projects (for example, roads, bridges, buildings) or other programs, projects, or activities that are physical in nature (for example, agriculture, forestry, water management) with the USAID Identity. The Recipient should erect temporary signs or plaques early in the construction or implementation phase. When construction or implementation is complete, the Recipient must install a permanent, durable sign, plaque or other marking.

(3) The Recipient will mark technical assistance, studies, reports, papers, publications, audio-visual productions, public service announcements, Web sites/Internet activities and other promotional, informational, media, or communications products funded by USAID with the USAID Identity.

(4) The Recipient will appropriately mark events financed by USAID, such as training courses, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, fairs, workshops, press conferences and other public activities, with the USAID Identity. Unless directly prohibited and as appropriate to the surroundings, recipients should display additional materials, such as signs and banners, with the USAID Identity. In circumstances in which the USAID Identity cannot be displayed visually, the recipient is encouraged otherwise to acknowledge USAID and the American people's support.

(5) The Recipient will mark all commodities financed by USAID, including commodities or equipment provided under humanitarian assistance or disaster relief programs, and all other equipment, supplies, and other materials funded by USAID, and their export packaging with the USAID Identity.

(6) The Agreement Officer may require the USAID Identity to be larger and more prominent if it is the majority donor, or to require that a cooperating country government's identity be larger and more prominent if circumstances warrant, and as appropriate depending on the audience, program goals, and materials produced.

(7) The Agreement Officer may require marking with the USAID Identity in the event that the recipient does not choose to mark with its own identity or logo.

(8) The Agreement Officer may require a pre-production review of USAID-funded public communications and program materials for compliance with the approved Marking Plan.

(9) Subrecipients. To ensure that the marking requirements "flow down" to subrecipients of subawards, recipients of USAID funded grants and cooperative agreements or other assistance awards will include the USAID-approved marking provision in any USAID funded subaward, as follows:

"As a condition of receipt of this subaward, marking with the USAID Identity of a size and prominence equivalent to or greater than the recipient's, subrecipient's, other donor's or third party's is required. In the event the recipient chooses not to require marking with its own identity or logo by the subrecipient, USAID may, at its discretion, require marking by the subrecipient with the USAID Identity."

(10) Any 'public communications', as defined in 22 C.F.R. 226.2, funded by USAID, in which the content has not been approved by USAID, must contain the following disclaimer:

"This study/report/audio/visual/other information/media product (specify) is made

possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of [insert recipient name] and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government."

(11) The recipient will provide the Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) or other USAID personnel designated in the grant or cooperative agreement with two copies of all program and communications materials produced under the award. In addition, the recipient will submit one electronic or one hard copy of all final documents to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse.

(c) Implementation of marking requirements

(1) When the grant or cooperative agreement contains an approved Marking Plan, the recipient will implement the requirements of this provision following the approved Marking Plan.

(2) When the grant or cooperative agreement does not contain an approved Marking Plan, the recipient will propose and submit a plan for implementing the requirements of this provision within [***Agreement Officer fill-in***] days after the effective date of this provision. The plan will include:

(i) A description of the program deliverables specified in paragraph (b) of this provision that the recipient will produce as a part of the grant or cooperative agreement and which will visibly bear the USAID Identity.

(ii) The type of marking and what materials the applicant uses to mark the program deliverables with the USAID Identity,

(iii) When in the performance period the applicant will mark the program deliverables, and where the applicant will place the marking,

(3) The recipient may request program deliverables not be marked with the USAID Identity by identifying the program deliverables and providing a rationale for not marking these program deliverables. Program deliverables may be exempted from USAID marking requirements when:

(i) USAID marking requirements would compromise the intrinsic independence or neutrality of a program or materials where independence or neutrality is an inherent aspect of the program and materials;

(ii) USAID marking requirements would diminish the credibility of audits, reports, analyses, studies, or policy recommendations whose data or findings must be seen as independent;

(iii) USAID marking requirements would undercut host-country government "ownership" of constitutions, laws, regulations, policies, studies, assessments, reports, publications, surveys or audits, public service announcements, or other communications better positioned as "by" or "from" a cooperating country ministry or government official;

(iv) USAID marking requirements would impair the functionality of an item;

(v) USAID marking requirements would incur substantial costs or be impractical;

(vi) USAID marking requirements would offend local cultural or social norms, or be considered inappropriate;

(vii) USAID marking requirements would conflict with international law.

(4) The proposed plan for implementing the requirements of this provision, including any proposed exemptions, will be negotiated within the time specified by the Agreement Officer after receipt of the proposed plan. Failure to negotiate an approved plan with the time specified by the Agreement Officer may be considered as noncompliance with the requirements is provision.

(d) Waivers

(1) The recipient may request a waiver of the Marking Plan or of the marking requirements of this provision, in whole or in part, for each program, project, activity, public communication or commodity, or, in exceptional circumstances, for a region or country, when USAID required marking would pose compelling political, safety, or security concerns, or when marking would have an adverse impact in the cooperating country. The recipient will submit the request through the Cognizant Technical Officer. The Principal Officer is responsible for approvals or disapprovals of waiver requests.

(2) The request will describe the compelling political, safety, security concerns, or adverse impact that require a waiver, detail the circumstances and rationale for the waiver, detail the specific requirements to be waived, the specific portion of the Marking Plan to be waived, or specific marking to be waived, and include a description of how

program materials will be marked (if at all) if the USAID Identity is removed. The request should also provide a rationale for any use of recipient's own identity/logo or that of a third party on materials that will be subject to the waiver.

(3) Approved waivers are not limited in duration but are subject to Principal Officer review at any time, due to changed circumstances.

(4) Approved waivers "flow down" to recipients of subawards unless specified otherwise. The waiver may also include the removal of USAID markings already affixed, if circumstances warrant.

(5) Determinations regarding waiver requests are subject to appeal to the Principal Officer's cognizant Assistant Administrator. The recipient may appeal by submitting a written request to reconsider the Principal Officer's waiver determination to the cognizant Assistant Administrator.

(e) Non-retroactivity. The requirements of this provision do not apply to any materials, events, or commodities produced prior to January 2, 2006. The requirements of this provision do not apply to program, project, or activity sites funded by USAID, including visible infrastructure projects (for example, roads, bridges, buildings) or other programs, projects, or activities that are physical in nature (for example, agriculture, forestry, water management) where the construction and implementation of these are complete prior to January 2, 2006 and the period of the grant does not extend past January 2, 2006.

[END OF PROVISION]

15. REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMPLOYEES (AUGUST 1992)

(The following applies to the recipient's employees working in the cooperating country under the agreement who are not citizens of the cooperating country.)

a. The recipient's employees shall maintain private status and may not rely on local U.S. Government offices or facilities for support while under this grant.

b. The sale of personal property or automobiles by recipient employees and their dependents in the foreign country to which they are assigned shall be subject to the same limitations and prohibitions which apply to direct-hire USAID personnel employed by the Mission, including the rules contained in 22 CFR Part 136, except as this may conflict with host government regulations.

c. Other than work to be performed under this award for which an employee is assigned by the recipient, no employee of the recipient shall engage directly or

indirectly, either in the individual's own name or in the name or through an agency of another person, in any business, profession, or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned, nor shall the individual make loans or investments to or in any business, profession or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned.

d. The recipient's employees, while in a foreign country, are expected to show respect for its conventions, customs, and institutions, to abide by its applicable laws and regulations, and not to interfere in its internal political affairs.

e. In the event the conduct of any recipient employee is not in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, the recipient's chief of party shall consult with the USAID Mission Director and the employee involved and shall recommend to the recipient a course of action with regard to such employee.

f. The parties recognize the rights of the U.S. Ambassador to direct the removal from a country of any U.S. citizen or the discharge from this grant award of any third country national when, in the discretion of the Ambassador, the interests of the United States so require.

g. If it is determined, either under (e) or (f) above, that the services of such employee should be terminated, the recipient shall use its best efforts to cause the return of such employee to the United States, or point of origin, as appropriate.

[END OF PROVISION]

16. CONVERSION OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS TO LOCAL CURRENCY (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision applies when activities are undertaken outside the United States.)

Upon arrival in the Cooperating Country, and from time to time as appropriate, the recipient's chief of party shall consult with the Mission Director who shall provide, in writing, the procedure the recipient and its employees shall follow in the conversion of United States dollars to local currency. This may include, but is not limited to, the conversion of currency through the cognizant United States Disbursing Officer or Mission Controller, as appropriate.

[END OF PROVISION]

17. USE OF POUCH FACILITIES (AUGUST 1992)

(This provision applies when activities are undertaken outside the United States.)

a. Use of diplomatic pouch is controlled by the Department of State. The Department of State has authorized the use of pouch facilities for USAID recipients and their employees as a general policy, as detailed in items (1) through (6) below. However, the final decision regarding use of pouch facilities rest with the Embassy or USAID Mission. In consideration of the use of pouch facilities, the recipient and its employees agree to indemnify and hold harmless, the Department of State and USAID for loss or damage occurring in pouch transmission:

(1) Recipients and their employees are authorized use of the pouch for transmission and receipt of up to a maximum of .9 kgs per shipment of correspondence and documents needed in the administration of assistance programs.

(2) U.S. citizen employees are authorized use of the pouch for personal mail up to a maximum of .45 kgs per shipment (but see (a)(3) below).

(3) Merchandise, parcels, magazines, or newspapers are not considered to be personal mail for purposes of this standard provision and are not authorized to be sent or received by pouch.

(4) Official and personal mail pursuant to a.1. and 2. above sent by pouch should be addressed as follows:

Name of individual or organization (followed by
letter symbol "G")
City Name of post (USAID/_____)
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523-0001

(5) Mail sent via the diplomatic pouch may not be in violation of U.S. Postal laws and may not contain material ineligible for pouch transmission.

(6) Recipient personnel are NOT authorized use of military postal facilities (APO/FPO). This is an Adjutant General's decision based on existing laws and regulations governing military postal facilities and is being enforced worldwide.

b. The recipient shall be responsible for advising its employees of this authorization, these guidelines, and limitations on use of pouch facilities.

c. Specific additional guidance on grantee use of pouch facilities in accordance with

this standard provision is available from the Post Communication Center at the Embassy or USAID Mission.

[END OF PROVISION]

18. INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION (JUNE 1999)

(This provision is applicable when costs for international travel or transportation will be paid for with USAID funds. This provision is not applicable if the recipient is providing for travel with private funds as part of a cost-sharing requirement, or with Program Income generated under the award.)

a. PRIOR BUDGET APPROVAL

In accordance with OMB Cost Principles, direct charges for foreign travel costs are allowable only when each foreign trip has received prior budget approval. Such approval will be deemed to have been met when:

(1) The trip is identified. Identification is accomplished by providing the following information: the number of trips, the number of individuals per trip, and the destination country(s).

(2) The information noted at (a)(1) above is incorporated in: the proposal, the program description or schedule of the award, the implementation plan (initial or revisions), or amendments to the award; and

(3) The costs related to the travel are incorporated in the approved budget of the award.

The Agreement Officer may approve travel which has not been incorporated in writing as required by paragraph (a)(2). In such case, a copy of the Agreement Officer's approval must be included in the agreement file.

b. NOTIFICATION

(1) As long as prior budget approval has been met in accordance with paragraph (a) above, a separate Notification will not be necessary unless:

(i) The primary purpose of the trip is to work with USAID Mission personnel, or

(ii) The recipient expects significant administrative or substantive programmatic support from the Mission.

Neither the USAID Mission nor the Embassy will require Country Clearance of employees or contractors of USAID Recipients.

(2) Where notification is required in accordance with paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) above, the recipient will observe the following standards:

(i) Send a written notice to the cognizant USAID Technical Office in the Mission. If the recipient's primary point of contact is a Technical Officer in USAID/W, the recipient may send the notice to that person. It will be the responsibility of the USAID/W Technical Officer to forward the notice to the field.

(ii) The notice should be sent as far in advance as possible, but at least 14 calendar days in advance of the proposed travel. This notice may be sent by fax or e-mail. The recipient should retain proof that notification was made.

(iii) The notification shall contain the following information: the award number, the cognizant Technical Officer, the traveler's name (if known), date of arrival, and the purpose of the trip.

(iv) The USAID Mission will respond only if travel has been denied. It will be the responsibility of the Technical Officer in the Mission to contact the recipient within 5 working days of having received the notice if the travel is denied. If the recipient has not received a response within the time frame, the recipient will be considered to have met these standards for notification, and may travel.

(v) If a subrecipient is required to issue a Notification, as per this section, the subrecipient may contact the USAID Technical Officer directly, or the prime may contact USAID on the subrecipient's behalf.

c. SECURITY ISSUES

Recipients are encouraged to obtain the latest Department of State Travel Advisory Notices before travelling. These Notices are available to the general public and may be obtained directly from the State Department, or via Internet.

Where security is a concern in a specific region, recipients may choose to notify the US Embassy of their presence when they have entered the country. This may be especially important for long-term posting.

d. USE OF U.S.-OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY

Travel to certain countries shall, at USAID's option, be funded from U.S.-owned local currency. When USAID intends to exercise this option, USAID will either issue a U.S. Government S.F. 1169, Transportation Request (GTR) which the grantee may exchange for tickets, or issue the tickets directly. Use of such U.S.-owned currencies will constitute a dollar charge to this grant.

e. THE FLY AMERICA ACT

The Fly America Act (49 U.S.C. 40118) requires that all air travel and shipments under this award must be made on U.S. flag air carriers to the extent service by such carriers is available. The Administrator of General Services Administration (GSA) is authorized to issue regulations for purposes of implementation. Those regulations may be found at 41 CFR part 301, and are hereby incorporated by reference into this award.

f. COST PRINCIPLES

The recipient will be reimbursed for travel and the reasonable cost of subsistence, post differentials and other allowances paid to employees in international travel status in accordance with the recipient's applicable cost principles and established policies and practices which are uniformly applied to federally financed and other activities of the grantee.

If the recipient does not have written established policies regarding travel costs, the standard for determining the reasonableness of reimbursement for overseas allowance will be the Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas), published by the U.S. Department of State, as from time to time amended. The most current subsistence, post differentials, and other allowances may be obtained from the Agreement Officer.

g. SUBAWARDS.
This provision will be included in all subawards and contracts which require international air travel and transportation under this award.

[END OF PROVISION]

19. OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (JUNE 1999)

(This provision is applicable for awards and subawards for $100,000 or more and when goods purchased with funds provided under this award are transported to cooperating countries on ocean vessels whether or not award funds are used for the transportation.)

a. At least 50% of the gross tonnage of all goods purchased under this agreement and transported to the cooperating countries shall be made on privately owned U.S. flag commercial ocean vessels, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels.

b. At least 50% of the gross freight revenue generated by shipments of goods purchased under this agreement and transported to the cooperating countries on dry cargo liners shall be paid to or for the benefit of privately owned U.S. flag commercial ocean vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels.

c. When U.S. flag vessels are not available, or their use would result in a significant delay, the grantee may request a determination of non-availability from the USAID Transportation Division, Office of Procurement, Washington, D.C. 20523, giving the basis for the request which will relieve the grantee of the requirement to use U.S. flag vessels for the amount of tonnage included in the determination. Shipments made on non-free world ocean vessels are not reimbursable under this grant.

d. The recipient shall send a copy of each ocean bill of lading, stating all of the carrier's charges including the basis for calculation such as weight or cubic measurement, covering a shipment under this agreement to:

U.S. Department of Transportation,
Maritime Administration, Division of National Cargo,
400 7th Street, S.W.,
Washington, DC 20590, and

U.S. Agency for International Development,
Office of Procurement, Transportation Division
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20523-7900

e. Shipments by voluntary nonprofit relief agencies (i.e., PVOs) shall be governed by this standard provision and by USAID Regulation 2, "Overseas Shipments of Supplies by Voluntary Nonprofit Relief Agencies" (22 CFR Part 202).

f. Shipments financed under this grant must meet applicable eligibility requirements set out in 22 CFR 228.21.

[END OF PROVISION]

20. LOCAL PROCUREMENT (April 1998)

(This provision applies when activities are undertaken outside the United States.)

a. Financing local procurement involves the use of appropriated funds to finance the procurement of goods and services supplied by local businesses, dealers or producers, with payment normally being in the currency of the cooperating country.

b. Locally financed procurements must be covered by source and nationality waivers as set forth in 22 CFR 228, Subpart F, except as provided for in mandatory standard provision, "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services," or when one of the following exceptions applies:

(1) Locally available commodities of U.S. origin, which are otherwise eligible for financing, if the value of the transaction is estimated not to exceed $100,000 exclusive of transportation costs.

(2) Commodities of geographic code 935 origin if the value of the transaction does not exceed the local currency equivalent of $5,000.

(3) Professional Services Contracts estimated not to exceed $250,000.

(4) Construction Services Contracts estimated not to exceed $5,000,000.

(5) Commodities and services available only in the local economy (no specific per transaction value applies to this category). This category includes the following items:

(i) Utilities including fuel for heating and cooking, waste disposal and trash collection;

(ii) Communications - telephone, telex, fax, postal and courier services;

(iii) Rental costs for housing and office space;

(iv) Petroleum, oils and lubricants for operating vehicles and equipment;

(v) Newspapers, periodicals and books published in the cooperating country;

(vi) Other commodities and services and related expenses that, by their nature or as a practical matter, can only be acquired, performed, or incurred in the cooperating country, e.g., vehicle maintenance,

hotel accommodations, etc.

c. The coverage on ineligible and restricted goods and services in the mandatory standard provision entitled, "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services," also apply to local procurement.

d. This provision will be included in all subagreements where local procurement of goods or services is a supported element.

[END OF PROVISION]

21. VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS (MAY 2006)

Requirements for Voluntary Sterilization Programs

(1) None of the funds made available under this award shall be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any individual to practice sterilization.

Prohibition on Abortion-Related Activities:

(1) No funds made available under this award will be used to finance, support, or be attributed to the following activities: (i) procurement or distribution of equipment intended to be used for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning; (ii) special fees or incentives to any person to coerce or motivate them to have abortions; (iii) payments to persons to perform abortions or to solicit persons to undergo abortions; (iv) information, education, training, or communication programs that seek to promote abortion as a method of family planning; and (v) lobbying for or against abortion. The term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options.

(2) No funds made available under this award will be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning. Epidemiologic or descriptive research to assess the incidence, extent or consequences of abortions is not precluded.

[END OF PROVISION]

[END OF MANDATORY PROVISIONS]

Required As Applicable

Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Recipients

The following standard provisions are required to be used when applicable. Applicability statements are contained in the parenthetical statement preceding the standard provision. When a standard provision is determined to be applicable in accordance with the applicability statement, the use of such standard provision is mandatory unless a deviation has been approved in accordance with ADS 303.3.4.

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II. REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR U.S. NONGOVERNMENTAL RECIPIENTS

**An asterisk indicates that the adjacent information is new or substantively revised.*

1. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PREDETERMINED (April 1998)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable to educational or nonprofit institutions whose indirect cost rates under this award are on a predetermined basis.*

NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PREDETERMINED (April 1998)

a. The allowable indirect costs shall be determined by applying the predetermined indirect cost rates to the bases specified in the schedule of this award.

b. Within the earlier of 30 days after receipt of the A-133 audit report or nine months after the end of the audit period, the recipient shall submit to the cognizant agency for audit the required OMB Circular A-133 audit report, proposed predetermined indirect cost rates, and supporting cost data. If USAID is the cognizant agency or no cognizant agency has been designated, the recipient shall submit four copies of the audit report, the proposed predetermined indirect cost rates, and supporting cost data to the Overhead, Special Costs, and Closeout Branch, Office of Procurement, USAID, Washington DC 20523-7802. The proposed rates shall be based on the recipient's actual cost experience during that fiscal year. Negotiations of predetermined indirect cost rates shall begin soon after receipt of the recipient's proposal.

c. Allowability of costs and acceptability of cost allocation methods shall be determined in accordance with the applicable cost principles.

d. The results of each negotiation shall be set forth in an indirect cost rate agreement signed by both parties. Such agreement is automatically incorporated into this award and shall specify (1) the agreed upon predetermined rates, (2) the bases to which the rates apply, (3) the fiscal year for which the rates apply, and (4) the specific items treated as direct costs. The indirect cost rate agreement shall not change any monetary ceiling, award obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in this award.

e. Pending establishment of predetermined indirect costs rates for any fiscal year, the recipient shall be reimbursed either at the rates fixed for the previous fiscal year or at billing rates acceptable to the USAID Agreement Officer, subject to appropriate adjustment when the final rates for the fiscal year or other period are established.

[END OF PROVISION]

2. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PROVISIONAL (Nonprofit) (April 1998)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable to any nonprofit organizations whose indirect cost rates under this award are on a provisional basis.*

NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PROVISIONAL (Nonprofit) (April 1998)

a. Provisional indirect cost rates shall be established for each of the recipient's accounting periods during the term of this award. Pending establishment of revised provisional or final rates, allowable indirect costs shall be reimbursed at the rates, on the bases, and for the periods shown in the schedule of the award.

b. Within the earlier of 30 days after receipt of the A-133 audit report or nine months after the end of the audit period, the recipient shall submit to the cognizant agency for audit the required OMB Circular A-133 audit report, proposed final indirect cost rates, and supporting cost data. If USAID is the cognizant agency or no cognizant agency has been designated, the recipient shall submit four copies of the audit report, along with the proposed final indirect cost rates and supporting cost data, to the Overhead, Special Costs, and Closeout Branch, Office or Procurement, USAID, Washington, DC 20523-7802. The proposed rates shall be based on the recipient's actual cost experience during that fiscal year. Negotiations of final indirect cost rates shall begin soon after receipt of the recipient's proposal.

c. Allowability of costs and acceptability of cost allocation methods shall be determined in accordance with the applicable cost principles.

d. The results of each negotiation shall be set forth in a written indirect cost rate agreement signed by both parties. Such agreement is automatically incorporated into this award and shall specify (1) the agreed upon final rates, (2) the bases to which the rates apply, (3) the fiscal year for which the rates apply, and (4) the items treated as direct costs. The agreement shall not change any monetary ceiling, award obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in this award.

e. Pending establishment of final indirect cost rate(s) for any fiscal year, the recipient shall be reimbursed either at negotiated provisional rates or at billing rates acceptable to the Agreement Officer, subject to appropriate adjustment when the final rates for the fiscal year are established. To prevent substantial overpayment or underpayment, the provisional or billing rates may be prospectively or retroactively revised by mutual agreement.

f. Failure by the parties to agree on final rates is a 22 CFR 226.90 dispute.

[END OF PROVISION]

3. NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE - PROVISIONAL (Profit) (April 1998)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision applies to for-profit organizations whose indirect cost rates under this award are on a provisional basis.*

NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE - PROVISIONAL (Profit) (April 1998)

a. Provisional indirect cost rates shall be established for the recipient's accounting periods during the term of this award. Pending establishment of revised provisional or final rates, allowable indirect costs shall be reimbursed at the rates, on the bases, and for the periods shown in the schedule of this award. Indirect cost rates and the appropriate bases shall be established in accordance with FAR Subpart 42.7.

b. Within six months after the close of the recipient's fiscal year, the recipient shall submit to the cognizant agency for audit the proposed final indirect cost rates and supporting cost data. If USAID is the cognizant agency or no cognizant agency has been designated, the recipient shall submit three copies of the proposed final indirect cost rates and supporting cost data, to the Overhead, Special Costs, and Closeout Branch, Office or Procurement, USAID, Washington, DC 20523-7802. The proposed rates shall be based on the recipient's actual cost experience during that fiscal year. Negotiations of final indirect cost rates shall begin soon after receipt of the recipient's proposal.

c. Allowability of costs and acceptability of cost allocation methods shall be determined in accordance with the applicable cost principles.

d. The results of each negotiation shall be set forth in an indirect cost rate agreement signed by both parties. Such agreement is automatically incorporated into this award and shall specify (1) the agreed upon final rates, (2) the bases to which the rates apply, (3) the fiscal year for which the rates apply, and (4) the items treated as direct costs. The agreement shall not change any monetary ceiling, award obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in this award.

e. Pending establishment of final indirect cost rates for any fiscal year, the recipient shall be reimbursed either at negotiated provisional rates or at billing rates acceptable to the Agreement Officer, subject to appropriate adjustment when the final rates for the fiscal year are established. To prevent substantial overpayment or underpayment, the provisional or billing rates may be prospectively or retroactively revised by mutual agreement.

f. Failure by the parties to agree on final rates is a 22 CFR 226.90 dispute.

[END OF PROVISION]

4. PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA RELEASES (MARCH 2006)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable when publications are financed under the award.*

PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA RELEASES (MARCH 2006)

a. The recipient shall provide the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer one copy of all published works developed under the award with lists of other written work produced under the award. In addition, the recipient shall submit final documents in electronic format unless no electronic version exists at the following address:

Online (preferred)
http://www.dec.org/submit.cfm

Mailing address:
Document Acquisitions
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC)
8403 Colesville Road Suite 210
Silver Spring, MD 20910-6368

Contract Information
Telephone (301) 562-0641
Fax (301) 588-7787
E-mail: **docsubmit@dec.cdie.org**

Electronic documents must consist of only one electronic file that comprises the complete and final equivalent of a hard copy. They may be submitted online (preferred); on 3.5" diskettes, a Zip disk, CD-R, or by e-mail. Electronic documents should be in PDF (Portable Document Format). Submission in other formats is acceptable but discouraged.

Each document submitted should contain essential bibliographic elements, such as 1) descriptive title; 2) author(s) name; 3) award number; 4) sponsoring USAID office; 5) strategic objective; and 6) date of publication;:

b. In the event award funds are used to underwrite the cost of publishing, in lieu of the publisher assuming this cost as is the normal practice, any profits or royalties up to the amount of such cost shall be credited to the award unless the schedule of the award has identified the profits or royalties as program income.

c. Except as otherwise provided in the terms and conditions of the award, the author or the recipient is free to copyright any books, publications, or other copyrightable materials developed in the course of or under this award, but USAID reserves a royalty-free nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for

Government purposes.

5. PARTICIPANT TRAINING (April 1998)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable when any participant training is financed under the award.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING (April 1998)

a. Definition: A participant is any non-U.S. individual being trained under this award outside of that individual's home country.

b. Application of ADS Chapter 253: Participant training under this award shall comply with the policies established in ADS Chapter 253, Participant Training, except to the extent that specific exceptions to ADS 253 have been provided in this award with the concurrence of the Office of International Training.

c. Orientation: In addition to the mandatory requirements in ADS 253, recipients are strongly encouraged to provide, in collaboration with the Mission training officer, predeparture orientation and orientation in Washington at the Washington International Center. The latter orientation program also provides the opportunity to arrange for home hospitality in Washington and elsewhere in the United States through liaison with the National Council for International Visitors (NCIV). If the Washington orientation is determined not to be feasible, home hospitality can be arranged in most U.S. cities if a request for such is directed to the Agreement Officer, who will transmit the request to NCIV through EGAT/ED/PT.

[END OF PROVISION]

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

APPLICABLITY: *This provision is applicable to all awards involving any aspect of voluntary population planning activities.*

VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES – SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY 2009)

a. Voluntary Participation and Family Planning Methods:

(1) The recipient agrees to take any steps necessary to ensure that funds made available under this award will not be used to coerce any individual to practice methods of family planning inconsistent with such individual's moral, philosophical, or religious beliefs. Further, the recipient agrees to

conduct its activities in a manner which safeguards the rights, health, and welfare of all individuals who take part in the program.

(2) Activities which provide family planning services or information to individuals, financed in whole or in part under this agreement, shall provide a broad range of family planning methods and services available in the country in which the activity is conducted or shall provide information to such individuals regarding where such methods and services may be obtained.

b. Requirements for Voluntary Family Planning Projects

(1) A Family planning project must comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

(2) A project is a discrete activity through which a governmental, nongovernmental, or public international organization provides family planning services to people and for which funds obligated under this award, or goods or services financed with such funds, are provided under this award, except funds solely for the participation of personnel in short-term, widely attended training conferences or programs.

(3) Service providers and referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas or other numerical targets of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning. Quantitative estimates or indicators of the number of births, acceptors, and acceptors of a particular method that are used for the purpose of budgeting, planning, or reporting with respect to the project are not quotas or targets under this paragraph, unless service providers or referral agents in the project are required to achieve the estimates or indicators.

(4) The project shall not include the payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities or financial rewards to (i) any individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor or (ii) any personnel performing functions under the project for achieving a numerical quota or target of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of contraception. This restriction applies to salaries or payments paid or made to personnel performing functions under the project if the amount of the salary or payment increases or decreases based on a predetermined number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or number of acceptors of a particular method of contraception that the personnel affect or achieve.

(5) No person shall be denied any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or health care,

based on the person's decision not to accept family planning services offered by the project.

(6) The project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information about the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method. This requirement may be satisfied by providing information in accordance with the medical practices and standards and health conditions in the country where the project is conducted through counseling, brochures, posters, or package inserts.

(7) The project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits.

(8) With respect to projects for which USAID provides, or finances the contribution of, contraceptive commodities or technical services and for which there is no subaward or contract under this award, the organization implementing a project for which such assistance is provided shall agree that the project will comply with the requirements of this paragraph while using such commodities or receiving such services.

(9)

i) The recipient shall notify USAID when it learns about an alleged violation in a project of the requirements of subparagraphs (3), (4), (5) or (7) of this paragraph;

ii) The recipient shall investigate and take appropriate corrective action, if necessary, when it learns about an alleged violation in a project of subparagraph (6) of this paragraph and shall notify USAID about violations in a project affecting a number of people over a period of time that indicate there is a systemic problem in the project.

iii) The recipient shall provide USAID such additional information about violations as USAID may request.

c. Additional Requirements for Voluntary Sterilization Programs

(1) None of the funds made available under this award shall be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any individual to practice sterilization.

(2) The recipient shall ensure that any surgical sterilization procedures supported in whole or in part by funds from this award are performed only

after the individual has voluntarily appeared at the treatment facility and has given informed consent to the sterilization procedure. Informed consent means the voluntary, knowing assent from the individual after being advised of the surgical procedures to be followed, the attendant discomforts and risks, the benefits to be expected, the availability of alternative methods of family planning, the purpose of the operation and its irreversibility, and the option to withdraw consent anytime prior to the operation. An individual's consent is considered voluntary if it is based upon the exercise of free choice and is not obtained by any special inducement or any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other forms of coercion or misrepresentation.

(3) Further, the recipient shall document the patient's informed consent by (i) a written consent document in a language the patient understands and speaks, which explains the basic elements of informed consent, as set out above, and which is signed by the individual and by the attending physician or by the authorized assistant of the attending physician; or, (ii) when a patient is unable to read adequately a written certification by the attending physician or by the authorized assistant of the attending physician that the basic elements of informed consent above were orally presented to the patient, and that the patient thereafter consented to the performance of the operation, the receipt of this oral explanation shall be acknowledged by the patient's mark on the certification and by the signature or mark of a witness who shall speak the same language as the patient.

(4) The recipient must retain copies of informed consent forms and certification documents for each voluntary sterilization procedure for a period of three years after performance of the sterilization procedure.

d. Prohibition on Abortion-Related Activities:

(1) No funds made available under this award will be used to finance, support, or be attributed to the following activities: (i) procurement or distribution of equipment intended to be used for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning; (ii) special fees or incentives to any person to coerce or motivate them to have abortions; (iii) payments to persons to perform abortions or to solicit persons to undergo abortions; (iv) information, education, training, or communication programs that seek to promote abortion as a method of family planning; and, (v) lobbying for or against abortion. The term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options.

(2) No funds made available under this award will be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or

the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning. Epidemiologic or descriptive research to assess the incidence, extent, or consequences of abortions is not precluded.

*e. The recipient shall insert this provision in all subsequent subagreements and contracts involving family planning or population activities that will be supported in whole or in part from funds under this award. The term subagreement means subgrants and subcooperative agreements.

[END OF PROVISION]

7. PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AS A RESEARCH SUBJECT (April 1998)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable when human subjects are involved in research financed by the award.*

PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AS A RESEARCH SUBJECT (April 1998)

a. Safeguarding the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in research supported by USAID is the responsibility of the organization to which support is awarded. USAID has adopted the Common Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects, Part 225 of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations (the "Policy"). Additional interpretation, procedures, and implementation guidance of the Policy are found in USAID General Notice entitled "Procedures for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research Supported by USAID," issued April 19, 1995, as from time to time amended. USAID's Cognizant Human Subjects Officer (CHSO) in USAID/W has oversight, guidance, and interpretation responsibility for the Policy.

b. Recipient organizations must comply with USAID policy when humans are the subject of research, as defined in 22 CFR 225.102(d), funded by the grant and recipients must provide "assurance", as required by 22 CFR 225.103, that they follow and abide by the procedures in the Policy. See also Section 5 of the April 19, 1995, USAID General Notice which sets forth activities to which the Policy is applicable. The existence of a bona fide, applicable assurance approved by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) such as the "multiple project assurance" (MPA) will satisfy this requirement. Alternatively, organizations can provide an acceptable written assurance to USAID as described in 22 CFR 225.103. Such assurances must be determined by the CHSO to be acceptable prior to any applicable research being initiated or conducted under the award. In some limited instances outside the U.S., alternative systems for the protection of human subjects may be used provided they are deemed "at least equivalent" to

those outlined in Part 225 (See 22 CFR 225.101[h]). Criteria and procedures for making this determination are described in the General Notice cited in the preceding paragraph.

c. Since the welfare of the research subject is a matter of concern to USAID as well as to the organization, USAID staff consultants and advisory groups may independently review and inspect research and research processes and procedures involving human subjects, and based on such findings, the CHSO may prohibit research which presents unacceptable hazards or otherwise fails to comply with USAID procedures. Informed consent documents must include the stipulation that the subject's records may be subject to such review.

[END OF PROVISION]

8. CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS (MARCH 2004)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable when laboratory animals are involved in research performed in the U.S. and financed by the award.*

CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS (MARCH 2004)

a. Before undertaking performance of any grant involving the use of laboratory animals, the recipient shall register with the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in accordance with Section 6, Public Law 89-544, Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, August 24, 1966, as amended by Public Law 91-579, Animal Welfare Act of 1970, December 24, 1970. The recipient shall furnish evidence of such registration to the Agreement Officer.

b. The recipient shall acquire animals used in research under this award only from dealers licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture, or from exempted sources in accordance with the Public Laws enumerated in (a) above.

c. In the care of any live animals used or intended for use in the performance of this grant, the recipient shall adhere to the principles enunciated in the Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals prepared by the Institute of Laboratory Animals Resources, National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, and in the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) regulations and standards issued under the Public Laws enumerated in a. above. In case of conflict between standards, the higher standard shall be used. The recipient's reports on portions of the award in which animals were used shall contain a certificate stating that the animals were cared for in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals prepared by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, NAS-NRC, and/or in the regulations and standards as promulgated by the Agricultural Research

Service, USDA, pursuant to the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 24 August 1966, as amended (P.L. 89-544 and P.L. 91-579). NOTE: The recipient may request registration of the recipient's facility and a current listing of licensed dealers from the Regional Office of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), USDA, for the region in which the recipient's research facility is located. The location of the appropriate APHIS Regional Office as well as information concerning this program may be obtained by contacting the Senior Staff Office, Animal Care Staff, USDA/APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 84, Riverdale, MD 20737-1234 and at **http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ac/**.

[END OF PROVISION]

9. TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1985)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable to property titled in the name of the cooperating country or such public or private agency as the cooperating country government may designate.*

TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1985)

a. Except as modified by the schedule of this grant, title to all equipment, materials and supplies, the cost of which is reimbursable to the recipient by USAID or by the cooperating country, shall at all times be in the name of the cooperating country or such public or private agency as the cooperating country may designate, unless title to specified types or classes of equipment is reserved to USAID under provisions set forth in the schedule of this award. All such property shall be under the custody and control of recipient until the owner of title directs otherwise or completion of work under this award or its termination, at which time custody and control shall be turned over to the owner of title or disposed of in accordance with its instructions. All performance guarantees and warranties obtained from suppliers shall be taken in the name of the title owner.

b. The recipient shall maintain and administer in accordance with sound business practice a program for the maintenance, repair, protection, and preservation of Government property so as to assure its full availability and usefulness for the performance of this grant. The recipient shall take all reasonable steps to comply with all appropriate directions or instructions which the Agreement Officer may prescribe as reasonably necessary for the protection of the Government property.

c. The recipient shall prepare and establish a program, to be approved by the appropriate USAID Mission, for the receipt, use, maintenance, protection,

custody and care of equipment, materials and supplies for which it has custodial responsibility, including the establishment of reasonable controls to enforce such program. The recipient shall be guided by the following requirements:

(1) Property Control: The property control system shall include but not be limited to the following:

(i) Identification of each item of cooperating country property acquired or furnished under the award by a serially controlled identification number and by description of item. Each item must be clearly marked "Property of (insert name of cooperating country)."

(ii) The price of each item of property acquired or furnished under this award.

(iii) The location of each item of property acquired or furnished under this award.

(iv) A record of any usable components which are permanently removed from items of cooperating country property as a result of modification or otherwise.

(v) A record of disposition of each item acquired or furnished under the award.

(vi) Date of order and receipt of any item acquired or furnished under the award.

(vii) The official property control records shall be kept in such condition that at any stage of completion of the work under this award, the status of property acquired or furnished under this award may be readily ascertained. A report of current status of all items of property acquired or furnished under the award shall be submitted yearly concurrently with the annual report.

(2) Maintenance Program: The recipient's maintenance program shall be consistent with sound business practice, the terms of the award, and provide for:

(i) disclosure of need for and the performance of preventive maintenance,

(ii) disclosure and reporting of need for capital type rehabilitation, and

(iii) recording of work accomplished under the program:

(A) Preventive maintenance - Preventive maintenance is maintenance generally performed on a regularly scheduled basis to prevent the occurrence of defects and to detect and correct minor defects before they result in serious consequences.

(B) Records of maintenance - The recipient's maintenance program shall provide for records sufficient to disclose the maintenance actions performed and deficiencies discovered as a result of inspections.

(C) A report of status of maintenance of cooperating country property shall be submitted annually concurrently with the annual report.

d. Risk of Loss:

(1) The recipient shall not be liable for any loss of or damage to the cooperating country property, or for expenses incidental to such loss or damage except that the recipient shall be responsible for any such loss or damage (including expenses incidental thereto):

(i) Which results from willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of the recipient's directors or officers, or on the part of any of its managers, superintendents, or other equivalent representatives, who have supervision or direction of all or substantially all of the recipient's business, or all or substantially all of the recipient's operation at any one plant, laboratory, or separate location in which this award is being performed;

(ii) Which results from a failure on the part of the recipient, due to the willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of its directors, officers, or other representatives mentioned in (i) above:

(A) To maintain and administer, in accordance with sound business practice, the program for maintenance, repair, protection, and preservation of cooperating country property as required by (i) above, or

(B) To take all reasonable steps to comply with any appropriate written directions of the Agreement Officer under (b) above;

(iii) For which the recipient is otherwise responsible under the express terms designated in the schedule of this award;

(vi) Which results from a risk expressly required to be insured under

some other provision of this award, but only to the extent of the insurance so required to be procured and maintained, or to the extent of insurance actually procured and maintained, whichever is greater; or

(v) Which results from a risk which is in fact covered by insurance or for which the grantee is otherwise reimbursed, but only to the extent of such insurance or reimbursement;

(vi) Provided, that, if more than one of the above exceptions shall be applicable in any case, the recipient's liability under any one exception shall not be limited by any other exception.

(2) The recipient shall not be reimbursed for, and shall not include as an item of overhead, the cost of insurance, or any provision for a reserve, covering the risk of loss of or damage to the cooperating country property, except to the extent that USAID may have required the recipient to carry such insurance under any other provision of this award.

(3) Upon the happening of loss or destruction of or damage to the cooperating country property, the recipient shall notify the Agreement Officer thereof, shall take all reasonable steps to protect the cooperating country property from further damage, separate the damaged and undamaged cooperating country property, put all the cooperating country property in the best possible order, and furnish to the Agreement Officer a statement of:

(i) The lost, destroyed, or damaged cooperating country property;

(ii) The time and origin of the loss, destruction, or damage;

(iii) All known interests in commingled property of which the cooperating country property is a part; and

(iv) The insurance, if any, covering any part of or interest in such commingled property.

(4) The recipient shall make repairs and renovations of the damaged cooperating country property or take such other action as the Agreement Officer directs.

(5) In the event the recipient is indemnified, reimbursed, or otherwise compensated for any loss or destruction of or damage to the cooperating country property, it shall use the proceeds to repair, renovate or replace the cooperating country property involved, or shall credit such proceeds against the cost of the work covered by the award, or shall otherwise reimburse USAID, as directed by the Agreement Officer. The recipient

shall do nothing to prejudice USAID's right to recover against third parties for any such loss, destruction, or damage, and upon the request of the Agreement Officer, shall, at the Governments expense, furnish to USAID all reasonable assistance and cooperation (including assistance in the prosecution of suits and the execution of instruments or assignments in favor of the Government) in obtaining recovery.

e. Access: USAID, and any persons designated by it, shall at all reasonable times have access to the premises wherein any cooperating country property is located, for the purpose of inspecting the cooperating country property.

f. Final Accounting and Disposition of Cooperating Country Property: Within 90 days after completion of this award, or at such other date as may be fixed by the Agreement Officer, the recipient shall submit to the Agreement Officer an inventory schedule covering all items of equipment, materials and supplies under the recipient's custody, title to which is in the cooperating country or public or private agency designated by the cooperating country, which have not been consumed in the performance of this award. The recipient shall also indicate what disposition has been made of such property.

g. Communications: All communications issued pursuant to this provision shall be in writing.

[END OF PROVISION]

10. PUBLIC NOTICES (MARCH 2004)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable when the cognizant Activity Manager or SO Team determines that the award is of public interest and requests that the provision be included in the award.*

PUBLIC NOTICES (MARCH 2004)

It is USAID's policy to inform the public as fully as possible of its programs and activities. The recipient is encouraged to give public notice of the receipt of this award and, from time to time, to announce progress and accomplishments. Press releases or other public notices should include a statement substantially as follows:

"The U.S. Agency for International Development administers the U.S. foreign assistance program providing economic and humanitarian assistance in more than 120 countries worldwide."

The recipient may call on USAID's Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs for advice regarding public notices. The recipient is requested to provide copies of notices or

announcements to the cognizant technical officer and to USAID's Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs as far in advance of release as possible.

[END OF PROVISION]

11. (RESERVED)

12. COST SHARING (MATCHING) (July 2002)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision, along with 22 CFR 226, is applicable when the recipient has agreed or is required to cost share or provide a matching share.*

COST SHARING (MATCHING) (July 2002)

a. If at the end of any funding period, the recipient has expended an amount of non-Federal funds less than the agreed upon amount or percentage of total expenditures, the Agreement Officer may apply the difference to reduce the amount of USAID incremental funding in the following funding period. If the award has expired or has been terminated, the Agreement Officer may require the recipient to refund the difference to USAID.

b. The source, origin and nationality requirements and the restricted goods provision established in the Standard Provision entitled "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services" do not apply to cost sharing (matching) expenditures.

[END OF PROVISION]

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

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable where performance of the award will take place in "Covered" Countries, as described in ADS 206 (see 206.5.3)*

PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS (JUNE 1999)

a. USAID reserves the right to terminate assistance to, 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.

b. (1) For any loan over $1000 made under this agreement, the recipient shall insert a clause in the loan agreement stating that the loan is subject to immediate cancellation, acceleration, recall or refund by the recipient if the borrower or a key individual of a borrower 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.

(2) Upon notice by USAID of a determination under section (1) and at USAID's option, the recipient agrees to immediately cancel, accelerate or recall the loan, including refund in full of the outstanding balance. USAID reserves the right to have the loan refund returned to USAID.

c. (1) The recipient agrees not to disburse, or sign documents committing the recipient to disburse, funds to a subrecipient designated by USAID ("Designated Subrecipient") until advised by USAID that: (i) any United States Government review of the Designated Subrecipient and its key individuals has been completed; (ii) any related certifications have been obtained; and (iii) the assistance to the Designated Subrecipient has been approved. Designation means that the subrecipient has been unilaterally selected by USAID as the subrecipient. USAID approval of a subrecipient, selected by another party, or joint selection by USAID and another party is not designation.

(2) The recipient shall insert the following clause, or its substance, in its agreement with the Designated Subrecipient:

"The recipient reserves the right to terminate this [Agreement/Contract] or take other appropriate measures if the [Subrecipient] or a key individual of the [Subrecipient] is found to have been convicted of a narcotic offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140."

[END OF PROVISION]

14. INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)

APPLICABILITY: *The following clause is required for grants and cooperative agreements when the program includes gray-area activities or investment-related activities where specific activities are not identified at the time of obligation but could be for investment-related activities, as described in ADS 225 (see 225.3.1.8)*

INVESTMENT PROMOTION (NOVEMBER 2003)

a. Except as specifically set forth in this award or otherwise authorized by USAID in writing, no funds or other support provided hereunder may be used for any

activity that involves investment promotion in a foreign country.

b. In the event the recipient is requested or wishes to provide assistance in the above area or requires clarification from USAID as to whether the activity would be consistent with the limitation set forth above, the recipient must notify the Agreement Officer and provide a detailed description of the proposed activity. The recipient must not proceed with the activity until advised by USAID that it may do so.

c. The recipient must ensure that its employees and sub-recipients and contractors providing investment promotion services hereunder are made aware of the restrictions set forth in this clause and must include this clause in all contracts and other sub-agreements entered into hereunder.

[END OF PROVISION]

15. REPORTING OF FOREIGN TAXES (March 2006)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision is applicable to all USAID agreements that obligate or subobligate FY 2003 or later funds except for agreements funded with Operating Expense, Pub. L. 480 funds, or trust funds, or agreements where there will be no commodity transactions in a foreign country over the amount of $500.*

REPORTING OF FOREIGN TAXES (March 2006)

a. The recipient must annually submit a report by April 16 of the next year.

b. Contents of Report. The report must contain:

(i) Contractor/recipient name.

(ii) Contact name with phone, fax and email.

(iii) Agreement number(s).

(iv) Amount of foreign taxes assessed by a foreign government [each foreign government must be listed separately] on commodity purchase transactions valued at $500 or more financed with U.S. foreign assistance funds under this agreement during the prior U.S. fiscal year.

(v) Only foreign taxes assessed by the foreign government in the country receiving U.S. assistance is to be reported. Foreign taxes by a third party foreign government are not to be reported. For example, if an assistance program for Lesotho involves the purchase of commodities in South Africa

using foreign assistance funds, any taxes imposed by South Africa would not be reported in the report for Lesotho (or South Africa).

(vi) Any reimbursements received by the Recipient during the period in (iv) regardless of when the foreign tax was assessed and any reimbursements on the taxes reported in (iv) received through March 31.

(vii) Report is required even if the recipient did not pay any taxes during the report period.

(viii) Cumulative reports may be provided if the recipient is implementing more than one program in a foreign country.

c. Definitions. For purposes of this clause:

(i) "Agreement" includes USAID direct and country contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and interagency agreements.

(ii) "Commodity" means any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment.

(iii) "Foreign government" includes any foreign governmental entity.

(iv) "Foreign taxes" means value-added taxes and custom duties assessed by a foreign government on a commodity. It does not include foreign sales taxes.

d. Where. Submit the reports to: [insert address and point of contact at the Embassy, Mission or FM/CMP as appropriate. see b. below] [optional with a copy to]

e. Subagreements. The recipient must include this reporting requirement in all applicable subcontracts, subgrants and other subagreements.

f. For further information see **http://www.state.gov/m/rm/c10443.htm**.

[END OF PROVISION]

16. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (January 2002)

APPLICABILITY: *Include this provision in agreements funded from the following accounts:*

- *Development Assistance, including assistance for sub-Saharan Africa,*
- *Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund, and*

- *Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program Account.*

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (January 2002)

Funds in this 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 or as approved by the Agreement Officer.

These provisions also must be included in the Standard Provisions of any new grant or cooperative agreement to a public international organization or a U.S. or non-U.S. non-governmental organization financed with FY04 HIV/AIDS funds or modification to an existing grant or cooperative agreement that adds FY04 HIV/AIDS.

[END OF PROVISION]

17. ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE (JULY 2004)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision must be included in any Request for Application (RFA) or Annual Program Statement (APS) that could lead to a grant or cooperative agreement for activities related to human trafficking funded from any year program resources.*

ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE (JULY 2004)

The U.S. Government is opposed to prostitution and related activities, which are inherently harmful and dehumanizing, and contribute to the phenomenon of trafficking in persons. None of the funds made available under this agreement may be used to promote, support or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed to preclude assistance designed to ameliorate the suffering of, or health risks to, victims while they are being trafficked or after they are out of the situation that resulted from such victims being trafficked. Foreign organizations, whether prime or subrecipients, that receive U.S. Government funds to fight trafficking in persons cannot promote, support or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution when they are engaged in overseas activities. The preceding sentence shall not apply to organizations that provide services to individuals solely after they are no longer engaged in activities that resulted from such victims being trafficked.

[END OF PROVISION]

18. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION - ASSISTANCE (JULY 2004)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision must be included in any grant or cooperative agreement that uses funds made available for activities related to human trafficking funded from any year program resources.*

PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO PROMOTE, SUPPORT, OR ADVOCATE FOR THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION - ASSISTANCE (JULY 2004)

a. The U.S. Government is opposed to prostitution and related activities, which are inherently harmful and dehumanizing, and contribute to the phenomenon of trafficking in persons. None of the funds made available under this agreement may be used to promote, support, or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed to preclude assistance designed to ameliorate the suffering of, or health risks to, victims while they are being trafficked or after they are out of the situation that resulted from such victims being trafficked.

b. [This subsection (b) only applies to foreign non-governmental organizations and PIOs receiving U.S. Government funds to carry out programs that target victims of severe forms of trafficking as either prime awardees or subawardees.]

(1) For programs that target victims of severe forms of trafficking, as a condition of entering into this agreement or subagreement, the recipient/subrecipient agrees that in its activities outside of the United States and its possessions it does not promote, support, or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution. The preceding sentence shall not apply to organizations that provide services to individuals solely after they are no longer engaged in activities that resulted from such victims being trafficked.

(2) The following definitions apply for purposes of this clause:

FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION – The term "foreign non-governmental organization" means an entity that is not organized under the laws of any State of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

SEVERE FORMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS. – The term "severe forms of trafficking in persons" means—

(A) Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or

(B) 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.

(C) The recipient shall insert this provision in all sub-agreements under this award.

(D) This provision includes express terms and conditions of the agreement and any violation of it shall be grounds for unilateral termination, in whole or in part, of the agreement by USAID prior to the end of its term.

[END OF STANDARD PROVISION]

19. ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE (JUNE 2005)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision must be included in any agreement financing HIV/AIDS activities.*

ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE (JUNE 2005)

An organization that is otherwise eligible to receive funds under this agreement to prevent, treat, or monitor HIV/AIDS shall not be required to endorse or utilize a multisectoral approach to combating HIV/AIDS, or to endorse, utilize, or participate in a prevention method or treatment program to which the organization has a religious or moral objection.

[END OF PROVISION]

20. CONDOMS (JUNE 2005)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision must be included in any agreement financing HIV/AIDS activities.*

CONDOMS (JUNE 2005)

Information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded under this agreement shall be medically accurate and shall include the public

health benefits and failure rates of such use and shall be consistent with USAID's fact sheet entitled, "USAID: HIV/STI Prevention and Condoms. This fact sheet may be accessed at:
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/TechAreas/prevention/condomfactsheet.html

[END OF PROVISION]

21. PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING (JUNE 2005)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision must be included in any agreement financing HIV/AIDS activities.*

PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OR ADVOCACY OF THE LEGALIZATION OR PRACTICE OF PROSTITUTION OR SEX TRAFFICKING (JUNE 2005)

a. The U.S. Government is opposed to prostitution and related activities, which are inherently harmful and dehumanizing, and contribute to the phenomenon of trafficking in persons. None of the funds made available under this agreement may be used to promote or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution or sex trafficking. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed to preclude the provision to individuals of palliative care, treatment, or post-exposure pharmaceutical prophylaxis, and necessary pharmaceuticals and commodities, including test kits, condoms, and, when proven effective, microbicides.

b. Except as noted in the second sentence of this paragraph, as a condition of entering into this agreement or any subagreement, a non-governmental organization or public international organization recipient/subrecipient must have a policy explicitly opposing prostitution and sex trafficking. The following organizations are exempt from this paragraph: the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the World Health Organization; the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative; and any United Nations agency.

c. The following definition applies for purposes of this provision:

Sex trafficking means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. 22 U.S.C. 7102(9).

d. The recipient shall insert this provision, which is a standard provision, in all subagreements.

e. This provision includes express terms and conditions 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.

[END OF PROVISION]

22. USAID Disability Policy - Assistance (December 2004)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision must be included in Request for Applications (RFAs), and in awards.*

USAID DISABILITY POLICY - ASSISTANCE (DECEMBER 2004)

a. 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 U.S. government 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://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ631.pdf**

b. 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 this grant or cooperative agreement. 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.

[END OF PROVISION]

23. STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (September 2004)

APPLICABILITY: *This provision must be included in Request for Applications (RFAs) and in awards involving construction.*

STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED IN USAID ASSISTANCE AWARDS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION (September 2004)

a. One of the objectives of the USAID Disability Policy is to engage other U.S. government agencies, host country counterparts, governments, implementing organizations and other donors in fostering a climate of nondiscrimination against people with disabilities. As part of this policy USAID has established standards for any new or renovation construction project funded by USAID to allow access by people with disabilities (PWDs). The full text of the policy paper can be found at the following website: **http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ631.pdf**.

b. USAID requires the recipient to comply with standards of accessibility for people with disabilities in all structures, buildings or facilities resulting from new or renovation construction or alterations of an existing structure.

c. The recipient will comply with the host country or regional standards for accessibility in construction when such standards result in at least substantially equivalent accessibility and usability as the standard provided in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 and the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines of July 2004. Where there are no host country or regional standards for universal access or where the host country or regional standards fail to meet the ADA/ABA threshold, the standard prescribed in the ADA and the ABA will be used.

d. New Construction. All new construction will comply with the above standards for accessibility.

e. Alterations. Changes to an existing structure that affect, the usability of the structure will comply with the above standards for accessibility unless the recipient obtains the Agreement Officer's advance approval that compliance is technically infeasible or constitutes an undue burden or both. Compliance is technically infeasible where structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces, or features that are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements of the standard. Compliance is an undue burden where it entails either a significant difficulty or expense or both.

f. Exceptions. The following construction related activities are excepted from the

requirements of paragraphs (a) through (d) above:

(1) Normal maintenance, re-roofing, painting or wall papering, or changes to mechanical or electrical systems are not alterations and the above standards do not apply unless they affect the accessibility of the building or facility; and

(2) Emergency construction (which may entail the provision of plastic sheeting or tents, minor repair and upgrading of existing structures, rebuilding of part of existing structures, or provision of temporary structures) intended to be temporary in nature. A portion of emergency construction assistance may be provided to people with disabilities as part of the process of identifying disaster- and crisis-affected people as "most vulnerable."

[END OF PROVISION]

[END OF STANDARD PROVISIONS]

ATTACHMENT D1: SELECTION PROCESS FOR AFGHAN MERIT SCHOLARS

For graduate fellowships in agricultural economics and agriculture sciences at Purdue University

Afghan Merit Scholar Fellowships are intended for recently graduated university students who want a career as a university instructor. Each successful scholar must be selected for a position as a staff member on the Faculty of Agriculture at Kabul, Herat, Balkh, Kandahar or Nangarhar University.

I. Nomination*
1. Announcement made through university and national/local media channels;
i. Targeted at recent graduates (last three years) with degrees in economics or agriculture
ii. Targeted at Kabul – 4, and two each from Balkh, Kandahar, Nangarhar, and Herat. Total of 12 scholarships of which 6 will be in agricultural economics and 6 in agronomy, botany and plant pathology, forestry and natural resources, or other agriculture fields
iii. Description of program, process and deadlines
iv. Qualifications and Required Documentation
    1. Application form
    2. Records
    3. Letters of recommendation
    4. Other
    5. Commitment to return as faculty member to identified Institution

2. Purdue will provide graduate school acceptance to candidates who meet academic qualifications and have a TOELF score of 550 after completion of post baccalaureate studies;

3. Financial Support:
i. Purdue will provide graduate study tuition waiver
ii. USAID will provide post baccalaureate study tuition, travel, monthly stipend, technology and other fees, books/supplies and health insurance;

4. Applications must be received by the Afghan Scholars Program at (location/address) no later than 5 pm on May 31st.

*Nomination and Selection Process Scholarship nominees will be identified by the scholarship committees in the faculties of agriculture at Kabul, Heart, Balkh, Kandahar, and Nangarhar Universities. Individuals nominated must have graduated from an Afghan university in the past three years, must have degrees in relevant academic areas, must have finished their degrees ranked in the top five academically in their respective classes, and must agree that they will join the faculty as staff members upon completion of their ms degree study. Each faculty must nominate a minimum of 6 individuals for each available scholarship at their institution (one in agricultural economics and one in either agronomy, botany and plant protection, forestry and natural resources, other agricultural science). If any faculty does not nominate 8 individuals for each prospective position, the selection committee will consider nominees from other institutions for the scholarships - that is the institution may not receive two scholarships.

Final selection of participants for the Afghan Scholars Program will be made by the Afghan Scholars Program Selection Committee. Nomination by a university faculty scholarship committee does not mean an individual will receive a scholarship. The twelve scholarship recipients will be selected from a minimum of 76 nominees. If the faculty scholarship committees are unable to nominate 12 individuals that the Afghan Scholars Program Selection Committee deems qualified fewer than 12 scholarships will be awarded.

It is the intention of the Afghan Scholars Program to achieve geographic diversity in the awarding of scholarships (a minimum of two scholarships for each institution). However, scholarship awards will be made by the Afghan Scholars Program Selection Committee based on nominees competitiveness.

The Afghan Scholar Fellowship selection committee will include one representative of Ministry of Higher Education, two deans of agriculture faculties named by the Minister of Higher Education, three USAID representatives, and two Purdue University representatives.

Decisions of the Afghan Scholars Program Selection Committee are final.

II. 1st Round Selection

1. All applications received by the deadline will be reviewed for completeness and meeting objective criteria. All those who do not meet these criteria or are incomplete will not be reviewed further.

i. Undergraduate degree earned at an Afghan institution within the past three years
ii. Degree in economics or agriculture

2. Accepted applications will be reviewed and ranked by the Afghan Scholars Program Selection Committee which will look at:

i. Class rank
ii. Letters of recommendation
iii. Essay – focused on goals and commitment to teaching
iv. Work experience

3. A second ranking which will look at geographic diversity will be done amongst those deemed to be eligible for next round

III. 2nd Round Selection

1. The Afghan Scholars Program Selection Committee will determine final provisional candidates based on:

i. Application information
ii. Interview

ii. English Language proficiency (candidates must score sufficiently high to predict their ability to meet Purdue EL requirements by the end of a 5-month academic preparation program)

IV. Final selection will only be confirmed at successful completion of Academic Success Program (ASP) and acceptance into Purdue as post baccalaureate students for January 2007 with the intention of fall 2007 MS degree enrollment.

Principles Governing Process:

1. Selection will be transparent and impartial
   i. Each round will have established criteria
   ii. Results will be documented
   iii. Applicants will be informed of decisions at each round

2. Candidates must commit to serve on faculty of university from originating university

3. Cooperating universities must offer position to graduates at successful completion of program

4. Gender diversity will be considered in the process

Timeline Activity Dates

Timeline	Activity	Dates
Week 1	Announcement	April 22
Week 6	Application Deadline	May 31
Week 7	First Round Review	June
Week 8		
Thru	English language Testing Thru	
Week 11	Interviews	July 8
Week 12	Evaluations	July 9
Week 13	Selection of Finalist	July 15
Week 14	Notification	July 17
Week 17	ASP begins	August 7

USAID Afghan Scholars Program Service Commitment Agreement for Scholarship Recipients

Ministry of Higher Education staff members who take educational leave with Ministry support (either direct payment from the individual's institution or scholarship/fellowship or other donor support directed through the Ministry or one of its institutions) must remain in full-time service to the Ministry or appropriate university for at least two years for each year (or portion of a year) of educational leave/support following his/her return to Afghanistan.

If this service obligation is not fulfilled, the staff member or his/her new employer must reimburse the Ministry or appropriate university for the full cost of the scholarship as well as any other compensation or support provided by the Ministry or one of its institutions.

Date: _____

Staff Member: _____

Dean: _____

Chancellor: _____

ATTACHMENT D2: Branding and Marking Requirements

BRANDING and MARKING

Project Title:	Strengthening Afghan Agricultural Faculties
Agreement No.:	306-10-0021
Period of Activity:	5 years
Implementing organization:	Purdue University
Date:	March 29 2011

The project name under this award will be the Strengthening Afghan Agricultural Faculties (SAAF). The predecessor project, Advancing Afghan Agricultural Faculties (A4), which was implemented by Purdue University, gained strong name recognition as the USAID capacity building project for agriculture. The Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Ministry of Agricultural, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), university chancellors, faculty/staff, international and domestic NGOS, donor organizations, and other recognize the A4 as a successful USAID capacity building project for agriculture.

BRANDING IMPLEMENTATION:

Upon receipt of the SAAF award, Purdue University will put out a press release announcing the award as a continuation of the USAID-funded Purdue capacity development efforts in Afghanistan. The press release will be sent to land-grant international development offices, Purdue Afghan program contacts in the USG (USDA, USSD, USMIL), the Indiana congressional delegation, cooperating U.S. and Indian universities, donor representatives in Afghanistan, NGOs, and other development organizations operating in Afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, the SAAF Chief of Party will meet with the Deputy Minister of Higher Education as well as university chancellors to explain of the SAAF/USAID funding and discuss plans to launch aspects of the project. The COP also will meet MAIL Minister Rahimi to explain the project and meet with COPs of Mercy Corps, Catholic Relief Services, the Global Partnership for Afghanistan, People in Need, and other NGOs. SAAF funding also will be announced in the project's newsletter, and various partners/interested party email distribution lists.

Purdue will announce SAAF opportunities, milestones, and achievements throughout the life of the project via a variety of outlets. A monthly project newsletter will be a key venue for announcing program activities. Under the A4 project, such a newsletter has been very effective in highlighting A4 activities and increasing project visibility. This same venue will be used to announce program activities, and link SAAF to the broader agriculture and development community in Afghanistan. As appropriate, SAAF will use radio and television announcements, email distribution lists, public meeting announcements, and other outlets. Purdue also will distribute SAAF project/program information to land-grant and development organizations through email distribution lists and post them on the Purdue web page at www.Purdue.edu/Afghanistan. Examples of activities to be announced include:

- New/continued funding activities
- Featuring beneficiaries as spokespeople
- Securing endorsements from ministry or local organizations
- Graduate Education Opportunities and Recruitment/Selection procedures
- Activities (such as, farm field days, job fairs, seminars, short-courses)
- Highlighting success stories and accomplishments (such as farm developments, lab facility renovations, MS and PhD completions)
- Partnerships/collaborations AAUFS initiated MOHE/MAIL linkages/collaborations

Marking—Strengthening Afghan Agricultural Faculties (SAAF)

SAAF marking will be done with awareness and concern for safety and security. Current security situations in Nangarhar and Kandahar, for instance, raise dangers for individuals associated with U.S. government funded projects. SAAF staff will consult with the Deputy Minister of Higher Education and deans of agriculture faculties about safety and security issues as they relate to branding and marking. If, as in Kandahar and Nangarhar, proposed branding and marking would put anyone a risk, SAAF will revise its plan in coordination with the AOTR to meet safety needs.

Purdue University intends to co-mark deliverables and public communications under this project as outlined below:

1. Marking of sub-awards: As a condition of the recipient of the sub-award, marking materials with the USAID logo will be required. The USAID logo should be at least as large as the recipient's own logo. We also envision that SAAF will receive support from other donors and program implementers. For instance, we are discussing Indian government involvement in capacity building efforts through scholarships to India for junior faculty. If the Indian government provides this support, we would consult with the SAAF AOTR, MOHE, and the Indian government about appropriate recognition.

2. Disclaimer language for publication. All studies, reports, publications, web sites, and all informational and promotional products will contain the following provision: "This study/report is made possible by the support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the sole responsibility of the (institution) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

3. Marking of project deliverables and public communication. Purdue University will display the USAID logo prominently on all communication products and describe the project as USAID's in all public communication materials. All press releases, fact sheets, letters and other written communications will carry this branding, and other documents, such as reports, success stories and brochures, will identify USAID's role.

SAAF will develop a new logo for SAAF program to be approved by USAID for use alongside the USAID brand and the Project logo.

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The SAAF marking will include USAID, Purdue, and partner institution logos in compliance with ADS Chapter 320, Branding and Marking. The sign at the Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture will be repainted to reflect continuation of the A4 with SAAF funding from USAID. Signs will be erected at regional universities as safety and security allow. The security situation in Nangarhar and Kandahar does not warrant the use of signs indicating U.S. support, as people associated with the effort fear they would be targeted by Taliban or others. When the COP and University Development Specialists meet with chancellors and agriculture deans at Balkh and Herat to explain continuation of the A4 as SAAF, they will discuss the use of signage and the need to assure compliance with USAID's regulations.

Materials and equipment purchased for Afghan universities, MAIL, or other appropriate agencies with SAAF funds will be marked appropriately to indicate that materials and/or equipment are gifts of USAID and the American people.

In the event of changed circumstances for implementation of this Marking Plan, Purdue University, through its AOTR, will submit to USAID a request to modify this plan and/or other related documents, such as the Branding Strategy.