**AWARD/CONTRACT**

**1. THIS CONTRACT IS A RATED ORDER \( \text{RATING} \)**

**2. CONTRACT (Proc. Inst. Indent.) NO.**

72030618C00011

**3. EFFECTIVE DATE**

See Block 20c

**4. REQUISITION / PURCHASE REQUEST / PROJECT NO.**

REQ-306-17-000153

**5. ISSUED BY**

AFGHANISTAN

**6. ADMINISTERED BY (if other than Item 5)**

CODE

**7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR**

Dai Global, LLC

7600 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 200

Bethesda, MD 20814 USA

**8. DELIVERY**

- [ ] FOB ORIGIN
- [x] OTHER (See below)

**9. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT PAYMENT**

**10. SUBMIT INVOICES TO THE CODE! FACILITY CODE**

**11. SHIP TO/ MARK FOR CODE**

AFGHANISTAN

**12. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY CODE**

AFGHANISTAN

**13. AUTHORITY FOR USING OTHER THAN FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION:**

- [ ] 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(1)
- [ ] 41 U.S.C. 253(c)( )

**14. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA**

See Section G.7

**15A. ITEM NO.**

**15B. SUPPLIES/SERVICES**

Cost Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF) completion type contract for the services, reports, and deliverables specified herein.

**15C. QUANTITY**

**15D. UNIT**

**15E. UNIT PRICE**

**15F. AMOUNT**

$34,714,295

**16. TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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<td>REPRESENTATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS AND OTHER STATEMENTS OF OFFERORS</td>
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</table>

**17. CONTRACTOR'S NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT**

(Contractor is required to sign this document and return one copy to issuing office.) Contractor agrees to furnish and deliver all items or perform all the services set forth or otherwise identified above and on any continuation sheets for the consideration stated herein. The rights and obligations of the parties to this contract shall be subject to and governed by the following documents: (a) this award/contract, (b) the solicitation, if any, and (c) such provisions, representations, certifications, and specifications, as are attached or incorporated by reference herein. (Attachments are listed herein.)

**18. SEASED-BID AWARD**

(Contractor is not required to sign this document.)

Your bid on Solicitation Number is hereby accepted as to the terms listed above and on any continuation sheets. This award consists of the following documents: (a) the Government's solicitation and your bid, and (b) this award/contract. No further contractual document is necessary. (Block 18 should be checked only when awarding a sealed-bid contract.)

**19A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or Print)**

[Redacted]

**19B. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER**

Tracy J. Miller

**19C. DATE SIGNED**

June 4, 2018

**20A. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER**

Tracy J. Miller

**20B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Dulles, VA 20189-6180

**20C. DATE SIGNED**

June 4, 2018

**STANDARD FORM 25 (REV. 5/2011)**

Prescribed by GSA - FAR (48 CFR 53.214(a))
### ACRONYMS

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<td>AAIP</td>
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<td>AAPD</td>
<td>Acquisition and Assistance Policy Directive</td>
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<td>ACE II</td>
<td>Agricultural Credit Enhancement II</td>
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<td>Alternate Contracting Officer’s Representative</td>
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<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMELP</td>
<td>Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan</td>
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<td>AIDAR</td>
<td>USAID Acquisition Regulation</td>
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<td>ADS</td>
<td>Automated Directives System</td>
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<td>ANSF</td>
<td>Afghanistan National Security Forces</td>
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<td>APPF</td>
<td>Afghanistan Public Protection Force</td>
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<td>Afghanistan Value Chains – Livestock</td>
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</tr>
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<td>BDS</td>
<td>business development services</td>
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<td>BEO</td>
<td>Bureau Environmental Officer</td>
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<td>Branding Implementation Plan</td>
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<td>CARD-F</td>
<td>Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development-Facility</td>
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<td>CCN</td>
<td>Cooperative Country Nationals</td>
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<td>CF</td>
<td>Coalition Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFR</td>
<td>Code of Federal Regulation</td>
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<td>CIB</td>
<td>Contract Information Bulletin</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLA</td>
<td>collaborating, learning, and adapting</td>
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<td>CLIN</td>
<td>Contract Line Item Number</td>
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<td>CPARS</td>
<td>Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System</td>
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<td>CPFF</td>
<td>Cost Plus Fixed Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Contracting Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>COR</td>
<td>Contracting Officer’s Representative</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>Contractor Salary Threshold</td>
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<td>DAIL</td>
<td>District Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock</td>
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<td>DAO</td>
<td>District Agriculture Office</td>
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<td>DBA</td>
<td>Defense Base Act</td>
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<td>Deputy Chief of Party</td>
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<td>Development Experience Clearinghouse</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>U.K. Department for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>Development Objective (USAID)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>Development Outreach and Communication</td>
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<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<td>DOS</td>
<td>Department of State</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
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<td>EIT</td>
<td>Electronic and Information Technology</td>
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<td>EMMP</td>
<td>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</td>
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<td>FOIA</td>
<td>Freedom of Information Act</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>SAM</td>
<td>System for Award Management</td>
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<td>SB</td>
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<td>SIR</td>
<td>Serious Incident Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPOT</td>
<td>Synchronized Pre-Deployment and Operational Tracker</td>
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<td>STEP</td>
<td>Smart Traveler Enrollment Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>STTA</td>
<td>Short-term technical assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td>TIFF</td>
<td>Tagged Image File Format</td>
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<td>Training and Results and Information Network</td>
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<td>U.S.</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>USG</td>
<td>United States Government</td>
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<td>WIA</td>
<td>Wounded in Action</td>
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<td>WIE</td>
<td>Women in the Economy</td>
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</table>
PART I – THE SCHEDULE

SECTION B: SUPPLIES OR SERVICES AND COSTS

B.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this contract is to procure the services of a Contractor for the implementation of the Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock activity.

B.2 CONTRACT TYPE

This is a performance-based completion-type Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee (CPFF) contract with a three-year base period and a two-year option period. For the consideration set forth below, the Contractor will provide the performance objectives or outputs described in Section C and F, in accordance with performance standards specified in Section F.

B.3 ESTIMATED COST, FIXED FEE, AND OBLIGATED AMOUNT

(a) THREE-YEAR BASE PERIOD:

The estimated cost for the performance of the work required for the three-year base period, exclusive of fixed fee is [Redacted]. The Fixed Fee is [Redacted] and the total estimated cost plus fixed fee is [Redacted].

(b) TWO-YEAR OPTION PERIOD:

The total estimated cost for the performance of the work required for the two-year option period, exclusive of fixed fee is [Redacted]. The fixed fee is [Redacted] and the total estimated cost plus fixed fee is [Redacted].

(c) Within the estimated cost plus all possible fee (if any) specified in paragraph (a) above, the amount currently obligated and available for reimbursement of allowable and allocable costs incurred by the Contractor (and payment of fee, if any) for performance hereunder is [Redacted]. The Contractor must not exceed the aforesaid obligated amount unless authorized by the Contracting Officer pursuant to the clause entitled “Limitation of Funds” (FAR 52.232-22) as indicated in Section I of this contract.

(d) Funds obligated hereunder are anticipated to be sufficient through February 1, 2019.

B.4 CONTRACT BUDGET

The budget for this contract is as follows:
Contract No. 72030618C00011
Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Item Description</th>
<th>Three-Year Base Period ($)</th>
<th>Two-Year Option Period ($)</th>
<th>Total 5 Years ($)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Year 3</td>
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<td>Direct Labor/Personnel/Salaries</td>
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<td>Fringe Benefits</td>
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<td>Travel, Transportation, and Per Diem</td>
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<td>Subcontracts</td>
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<td>Other Direct Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Estimated Cost (TEC)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Fee</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>TEC plus Fixed Fee</td>
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B.5 INDIRECT COSTS

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

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
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B.6 CEILING ON INDIRECT COSTS

Reimbursement for indirect costs will be at the lower of the negotiated final pre-determined rates or the following ceiling rates:

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Base</th>
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The government will not be obligated to pay any additional amount on account of indirect costs above the ceiling rates established in the contract. This advance understanding will not change any monetary ceiling, cost limitation, or obligation established in the contract.

B.7 COST REIMBURSABLE

Allowable costs will be limited to reasonable, allocable and necessary costs determined in accordance with FAR 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment (JUNE 2013), FAR 52.216-8, Fixed Fee (JUNE 2011), if applicable, and AIDAR 752.7003, Documentation for Payment.

B.8 PAYMENT OF FIXED FEE (CPFF)

Pursuant to FAR 16.306 (d) “Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee Contracts”, payment of fixed fee will be determined according to the following Fixed Fee Schedule and based on completion, acceptance, and approval of these deliverables, as specified in the Contractor’s Performance Work Statement Performance Work Statement and Technical Approach for the Base Period and for the Option Period and Section E of this contract.
## Fixed Fee Schedule

### Three-year Base Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS/DELIVERABLES</th>
<th>DUE DATE</th>
<th>% of Fee</th>
<th>Fee $</th>
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<tr>
<td>RESULTS-Based Fee Schedule</td>
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<tr>
<td>DELIVERABLE-Based Fee Schedule</td>
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<table>
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<th>Quarter 3</th>
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Contract No. 72030618C00011
Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock
Contract No. 72030618C00011
Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock

Two-year Option Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS/DELIVERABLES</th>
<th>DUE DATE</th>
<th>% of Fee</th>
<th>Fee $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESULTS-Based Fee Schedule</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Upon successful achievement of the deliverable, the Contractor must provide evidence of its achievement to the COR and the Contracting Officer. Upon acceptance and approval by USAID, the Contractor must submit an invoice for the amount of the fee associated with the deliverable.

Pursuant to FAR 52.216-8, Fixed Fee, after payment of 85 percent of the fixed fee, further payment of the fee will be withheld until a reserve is set aside.

[END OF SECTION B]
SECTION C: PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT

Afghanistan Value Chains – Livestock (AVC-Livestock)

The AVC-Livestock PWS operationalizes the contractor’s Technical Approach by describing the activities (interventions) the project must perform to achieve its purpose and sub-purposes. AVC-Livestock will work with anchor firms in the poultry, small ruminants, dairy products, and other livestock value chains. To provide concrete examples, the PWS cites potential anchor firms that the project could work with, but in fact, no decisions have yet been made as to which anchor firms would be selected to negotiate Deal Notes and work in partnership with AVC-Livestock; the firms cited may or may not participate in the project during implementation. Because most activities undertaken by the project will depend on the specific growth constraints identified by individual anchor firms (as articulated in Deal Notes) the activities presented in the PWS represent the range of activities the project will conduct. They do not represent the set of activities to be undertaken in each situation and specified in each and every Deal Note. Nonetheless, every activity will contribute to positive and measurable impacts on the livestock sector as a whole. Activities will be co-designed with anchor firms to jointly identify, and respond to, critical constraints and ensure that local market actors are driving all project activities. Wherever possible, however, project activities will focus on value chain leverage points (input suppliers, traders linked to large wholesalers, processors, and farmer associations) to best optimize scale-up potential and system-wide impact.

Exhibit 1 presents the AVC-Livestock causal model, articulating the causal linkages between interventions, and the objectives and goals of Afghanistan Value Chains – Livestock in what the contractor considers a clear and rational way; the Delivery Schedule (Exhibit 2) at the end of the PWS articulates how interventions and results will be achieved in a timely yet realistic fashion. The PWS uses a causal model rather than a results framework, because they serve different purposes, and the purpose here is to present relationships between different interventions and activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts with respect to productivity, job creation, and incomes. The AMELP uses a results framework, instead, to show the relationship between indicators, sub-purposes, intermediate results (IRs), and development objective (DO). To facilitate review, the PWS group’s activities under the sub-purpose to which they primarily contribute. However, in many cases, a given activity will contribute to more than one sub-purpose or crosscutting objective.

Sub-Purpose 1: Productivity of Key Livestock Value Chains Increased

AVC-Livestock will identify input supply firms and link them to anchor firms that are willing to co-invest to introduce and sell new livestock technologies that enhance productivity. Productivity of the livestock value chain as a whole depends critically on feed and genetics. Activities to relieve constraints on the growth of anchor firms, as noted, may focus on input suppliers or traders, wholesalers, or farmer associations if anchor firms are willing to invest upstream in the value chain to secure a larger, more consistent, and higher-quality supply for processing and/or downstream to better access end markets. With respect to the standard Feed the Future (FTF) indicators incorporated in the AMELP, at least 100 input and service suppliers will receive AVC-Livestock marketing and promotional support, who will in turn introduce to farmers improved inputs and practices in livestock nutrition, breeding, and veterinary care (see Sub-Purpose 3), with an estimated 4,000 of these adopting improved practices or technologies. The outcomes of this work will include productivity gains in poultry (7 percent reduction in time to market); 10 percent increase in the live weight of small
ruminants (except for Kuchi herds that depend on grazing); and at least a 7 percent increase in dairy production, all contributing to an estimated 30 percent increase in productivity of the livestock value chain.

### Exhibit 1: Causal Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Purpose 1: Productivity of Key Livestock Value Chains Increased</strong></td>
<td>100 input suppliers receive AVC-Livestock marketing and promotional support.</td>
<td>Outcome 1 Productivity increased in poultry (7%); small ruminants (10%); dairy (7%)</td>
<td>30% increase in overall livestock chain productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1: Improve livestock feed and forage availability through the private sector, especially woman- and youth-owned businesses.</td>
<td>Improved inputs and production techniques for livestock breeding, nutrition are introduced to 35,000 farmers.</td>
<td>Outcome 2 8% decrease in livestock mortality</td>
<td>15% increase in incomes for 25,000 households as a result of AVC-Livestock activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2: Improve breeding and genetics of livestock by promoting private artificial insemination, day-old chick sales, and breeding services.</td>
<td>120 input and service suppliers receive support on best practices in animal nutrition, veterinary pharmaceutical application, artificial insemination, and breeding services.</td>
<td>Outcome 3 4,000 apply new technologies or practices</td>
<td>4,000 jobs created by firms operating in AVC-Livestock assisted value chains (35% for women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.3: Increase availability of other production-enhancing technologies.</td>
<td>120 B2B meetings held per year under AVC-Livestock, including 20 formal events over the life of the project that will be instrumental in driving sales growth of livestock products.</td>
<td>Outcome 4 $65 million in incremental sales by agribusinesses</td>
<td>35% women and 20% youth participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Purpose 2: Commercial Viability of Agribusinesses Increased</strong></td>
<td>80 agribusinesses receive consultation on management and productivity improvement, better positioning them to apply for and obtain credit.</td>
<td>Outcome 5 $30 million in new private sector investment</td>
<td>15% increase in incomes for 25,000 households as a result of AVC-Livestock activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1: Catalyze improved vertical and horizontal business relationships among key firms and stakeholders.</td>
<td>65 anchor firms invest in their business through AVC-Livestock co-creation and deal notes.</td>
<td>Outcome 6 $18 million in new loans to agribusinesses</td>
<td>4,000 jobs created by firms operating in AVC-Livestock assisted value chains (35% for women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.2: Work with anchor firms to examine operations, develop bankable business plans, and increase sales.</td>
<td>50 agribusinesses participate in national and international trade fairs, creating new market linkages for sales of Afghan Livestock products.</td>
<td>Outcome 7 250 firms increase profits</td>
<td>35% women and 20% youth participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.3: Facilitate access to finance by preparing agricultural firms for financing and linking them to promising sources.</td>
<td>20 anchor firms receive training in urban and rural markets.</td>
<td>Outcome 8 25% increase in farmers who report receiving extension</td>
<td>4,000 jobs created by firms operating in AVC-Livestock assisted value chains (35% for women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.4: Capitalize on consumer preferences and lower distribution costs to replace imports in domestic markets.</td>
<td>20 agribusinesses are HACCP trained and certified over the life of AVC-Livestock, driving significant sales increases.</td>
<td>Outcome 9 10 agricultural policies analyzed, drafted, or revised</td>
<td>35% women and 20% youth participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.5: Facilitate quality improvements and export market linkages for targeted livestock products.</td>
<td>200 small butcher shops apply improved food safety and handling techniques.</td>
<td>Outcome 10</td>
<td>35% women and 20% youth participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Purpose 3: Public and Private Agriculture Service Delivery Strengthened</strong></td>
<td>25 agricultural policies/regulations/procedures developed, analyzed, approved, or implemented as a result of AVC-Livestock assistance.</td>
<td>Outcome 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1: Facilitate a shift in farm-level extension and veterinary care to the private sector.</td>
<td>20 agribusinesses are HACCP trained and certified over the life of AVC-Livestock, driving significant sales increases.</td>
<td>Outcome 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2: Facilitate public/private dialogue on livestock policies and laws through MAIL-led stakeholder roundtables.</td>
<td>200 small butcher shops apply improved food safety and handling techniques.</td>
<td>Outcome 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.3: Support the policy and regulatory analysis and development process, especially in the dairy and poultry sectors.</td>
<td>30 cooperatives are registered through AVC-Livestock interventions.</td>
<td>Outcome 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.4: Reinforce the role of the public sector in livestock disease surveillance and protection of public health through development of standards, inspection protocols, and training of a cadre of inspectors.</td>
<td>125 cooperatives are registered through AVC-Livestock interventions.</td>
<td>Outcome 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.5: Improve food safety and service delivery in private butcher shops through training and certification in food safety.</td>
<td>400 input suppliers receive AVC-Livestock marketing and promotional support.</td>
<td>Outcome 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activity 1.1: Improve livestock feed and forage availability

The project will enhance awareness of the productivity benefits of adopting improved feed and fodder mixes and promote their sale though private sector suppliers. Improving livestock feed and forage quality, quantity, and timing of availability are the fastest and most cost-effective route to short-term livestock productivity gains. Because women play an outsized role in feed and fodder processes within small ruminant, poultry, and dairy, RIFA co-investments can be used to create extension services and feed supply enterprises that currently do not exist due to cultural barriers, supporting development of a cadre of women extension workers in key areas. The project will co-invest with the feed industry to develop a variety of business models to deliver improved feed and fodder, building on the work RAPD-North has done promoting the use of feed blocks, urea treatment, silage, Sainfoin, and red clover for winter livestock feed. The contractor should work with local private sector feed mills (possibilities include Kandahar Watan Feed Mill, Tal Pasarlay Feed Mill in Nangarhar, and Mazar Feed Mill) to develop, manufacture, and sell customized feed and fodder mixes that use local feedstock.
(cotton seed, waste raisins, food-processing industry waste) and are specifically designed to increase small ruminant, poultry, and dairy productivity. The contractor will encourage processing firms (like Safid Par-E-Maihan Poultry Slaughterhouse in Kabul) to co-invest back up the poultry value chain in local feed mills to replace the expensive Pakistani feed imports their producers currently use, reduce production costs, increase productivity, and improve the supply of poultry available for processing. The project will supply RIFA funding support and training to businesses employing youth to sell small-scale, mechanized, on-farm fodder chopping services. The contractor will improve feeding that will lead to significant productivity increases in poultry (7 percent reduction in time to market), small ruminants (10 percent increase in live animal weights), and dairy (7 percent increase in milk production).

Activity 1.2: Improve breeding and genetics of livestock. The project will work with private livestock supply companies (such as Zarghoon Badloon Agricultural Research and Extension Company) to bring in and sell affordable, sexed, and statistically documented semen for cattle. A significant cause of the low productivity of livestock in Afghanistan is the inherently low genetic potential of the local breeds. The project will assist livestock supply companies to invest downstream in their supply chain by training private sector providers in heat synchronization and insemination techniques, co-investing in the needed equipment and supplies, and coaching them to provide services directly to farmers on a fee-for-service basis. AVC-Livestock will also work with firms (like Ghazanfar Breeder and Hatchery) to increase sales of day-old chicks. The project will work with local lead farmers who own improved bulls with desired traits, assist them to market breeding services to surrounding farmers, and develop a culling strategy for undesirable traits. By using lead farmers to fix genetics into the general herd phenotypes with the best characteristics to cope with the stresses of the environment and hold the desirable qualities, yields will be increased.

Activity 1.3: Increase availability of other production-enhancing technologies. The project will continuously seek to identify other technologies that can increase productivity and find partners willing to co-invest to bring them to market. For instance, there is unmet demand for small- to medium-scale poultry houses that permit extending light and regulating temperature to increase productivity. If there is interest, the project could partner with an anchor firm (such as Habib Hassam Poultry Production in Nangarhar) seeking to grow and stabilize its supply of broilers; co-invest with them to obtain a stock of the technology, market it to farmers and associations, and assist them in negotiating supply/purchase agreements for the resulting increased production. In order to buy down the risk of this type of investment, the anchor firm might receive both project technical support and RIFA funds, with their cost share detailed in the Deal Note. The Deal Note should be specific in addressing the employment of women in production-enhancing technologies, ensuring that training opportunities are set aside for female employees and that their participation moves beyond traditional inputs.

Sub-Purpose 2: Commercial Viability of Agribusinesses Increased

The project will provide technical and business development support to anchor livestock agribusinesses to develop and improve business relationships; examine their operations and develop bankable, growth-oriented business plans; facilitate access to financing; improve domestic and international market penetration; and grow sales. The project will reach a minimum of 80 agribusinesses with consultation on potential management and productivity improvements that can better position them to apply for and obtain credit. Of these, 65 will invest in their businesses with a combination of self, AVC-Livestock, and leveraged
financing, leading to at least $30 million in new private sector investment and $65 million in incremental sales. To improve domestic and international awareness and demand, the contractor will facilitate participation of 50 agribusinesses in national and international trade fairs, enabling creation of new market linkages for sales of Afghan livestock products.

**Activity 2.1: Catalyze improved vertical and horizontal business relationships.** Within the first six months of start-up, the project will use focus groups to identify key leverage points in the livestock market system in each region and bring successful and potential entrepreneurs in each region together to discuss the barriers and opportunities to private sector investment in value chain innovations. These B2B meetings will be focused on generating formal and informal partnerships between firms that can increase efficiencies, reduce costs, and improve penetration of local, regional, and export markets. The project will actively facilitate new and improved vertical business relationships between firms, a key factor in achieving systemic change in market systems. The project will engage some of the woman-owned businesses that currently receive support from USAID’s Promote: WIE project, which DAI implements, ensuring that their voice and experience are part of the focus groups and other consultation processes.

On an ongoing basis and targeted manner, Portfolio Managers will facilitate deepening B2B relationships among livestock input suppliers, service providers, livestock organizations such as dairy cooperatives, agribusinesses, banks, and other key value chain stakeholders; 120 B2B meetings held per year under AVC-Livestock, including 20 formal events over the life of the project that will be instrumental in driving sales growth of livestock products.

In addition to the B2B meetings, the project should facilitate work groups that will be established around livestock commodity or thematic areas. These will include the private sector; MAIL/District Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (DAILs); the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF); and farmers/herders to forge relationships, build trust, and develop horizontal collaboration that can benefit the entire livestock market system in a given region. The project will serve as a facilitator, working with MAIL/DAIL extension/health services personnel, local and national donor projects, and the private sector. For example, the project would convene poultry sector private sector players, MAIL, public and private extension providers, and donors to work together on an integrated strategy to increase domestic poultry production by increasing day-old chick availability, investment in hatcheries and cold storage, and rearing and finishing/layer accommodation within secure boundaries to prevent ingress of pests and stock theft, and control disease outbreaks.

**Activity 2.2: Work with anchor firms to examine operations, develop bankable business plans, and increase sales.** To be sustainable, investments in livestock must be financially and commercially viable. The project must provide technical assistance and training to livestock organizations and agribusinesses to examine their business operations, develop strategies to increase efficiencies and grow sales, and develop bankable business plans. Led by the project’s Portfolio Managers, who will have daily access to and relationships with regional livestock firms and BDS firms, the project should work with anchor firms to identify potentially profitable upstream and downstream investments that can increase supply, sales, and profitability. For example, a poultry feed mill (like Watan Feed Mill in Kandahar) may wish to invest in a credit facility for customers so that they can progressively grow the size and productivity of their flocks, driving increased sales for the feed mill. A dairy processor (such as Khatiz Dairy in Nangarhar) might wish to co-invest with producer groups in milk-chilling/collection equipment and a revolving supply of feed to grow and secure a supply of
quality milk for processing. Through pilots such as these, the project will generate $65 million in incremental sales for assisted firms.

**Activity 2.3: Facilitate access to finance.** Led by an access to finance expert on staff, the project should play a facilitative role in preparing agricultural firms to obtain financing and linking them to promising sources. Access to credit for investment and working capital is a key constraint in nearly all developing agricultural economies, but especially in Afghanistan.

To prepare firms for financing, AVC-Livestock will provide agribusiness partners with transaction advisory services, such as market analysis, opportunity validation, fundraising support, due diligence, financial modeling, transaction structuring, and neutral intermediation, and will also advise company management on investor outreach and business expansion strategy, as appropriate. The project should place a specific focus on capacity building for women on budgeting and business planning, and from the supply side will seek to engage financial institutions to better understand the challenges faced by women in agriculture and design lending programs that reflect those challenges.

AVC-Livestock must link firms to sources of financing that include self-financing by anchor firms, targeted co-investments from RIFA, and leveraged external financing. AVC-Livestock should coordinate with the anticipated World Bank-funded Integrated Rural Development project, which has a planned Access to Finance Resource Center. The ADF is another promising source of potential financing for working capital and infrastructure investments. Increasing access to and use of Islamic lending products such as Salam, Ijara, Murabaha, and Sharia-compliant purchase order finance are other financing avenues the project will pursue. The project should facilitate semi-annual access to finance roundtables for farmers/herders, agribusinesses, MAIL representatives, ADF, and financial institutions. These will be organized both nationally and within each region on a semi-annual basis with the goal of linking anchor firms to sources of finance. Additionally, these roundtables will help the ADF to consider more financing products dedicated to the livestock sector. The project will facilitate at least $18 million in new lending using existing and new financial products.

**Activity 2.4: Capitalize on consumer preferences and lower distribution costs to displace imports.** The project must actively support import substitution, which is a high priority for MAIL and GIRoA, especially in the dairy and poultry sectors. Afghan livestock products can replace imports if they enjoy a consumer quality preference and/or can be delivered to domestic and regional markets at competitive prices. Due to their proximity to consumers, locally produced products (such as live poultry and fresh mutton) can benefit from consumer quality preferences, lower transport and distribution costs, and be competitive versus imports. The project will work with firms (like Taza Meat Processors in Kabul) to capitalize on these consumer preferences, tailor product attributes and packaging to local tastes and purchasing power, and increase productivity and scale of production to bring the cost of local products into competitive range with imports. Focusing first on better serving regional markets with local products, the contractor will then assist firms to analyze transport and distribution costs and explore serving inter-regional markets. To build consumer awareness and preference for local products, the contractor should facilitate the participation of livestock businesses, including input suppliers, in the national and provincial trade and agricultural fairs and farmer days where buyers and sellers will be linked. The access to new markets will contribute to an overall $65 million in incremental sales due to AVC-Livestock support.
Activity 2.5: Facilitate quality improvements and export market linkages for targeted livestock products. The contractor will encourage private sector livestock firms (such as Herati Cashmere and Skin Processing) to join the Afghanistan Exports Club and work to improve the quality of livestock exports (such as hides, cashmere, karakul, wool) and significantly improve the competitiveness of these products in the export market. Currently, most of Afghanistan’s karakul and carpets are being processed in Pakistan for value addition and then exported to other parts of the world under the “Made in Pakistan” brand. Selected livestock products from Afghanistan can compete in international markets, but buyer/supplier relationships are not well developed. To build international market linkages, the contractor should facilitate the involvement of 50 Afghan producers at events such as the annual Cashmere World Forum and Karakul World Fair, as well as other international trade shows.

Sub-Purpose 3: Public and Private Agriculture Service Delivery Strengthened

AVC-Livestock’s work under this sub-purpose must focus on providing forums, facilitating dialogue, and catalyzing initiatives by private and public stakeholders to elaborate and fulfill their respective roles in service delivery to the livestock sector. The most important roles of the public sector, notably MAIL and DAILs, are to improve the business enabling environment by developing and enforcing policies that promote sector growth, import substitution, and profitability; provide disease surveillance; and protect the public health through sanitary inspection and certification. The roles of the private sector are to promote policy reform to ensure that their needs are represented; embrace compliance with minimum quality standards; and provide extension and veterinary services that add value to their enterprises. Activities under this sub-purpose must support the development of private sector extension and improved technology adoption by farmers described under Sub-Purpose 1 and result in 20 agribusinesses trained and certified in hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP); 200 retail butchers inspected and applying minimum hygiene standards; 30 cooperatives registered as required by the Department of Cooperative Development; and 10 agricultural policies or regulations analyzed, approved, or implemented.

Activity 3.1: Facilitate a shift in farm-level extension and veterinary care to the private sector. AVC-Livestock must support a shift to private sector extension and veterinary service provision. Lack of or poor veterinary care has a significantly negative impact on livestock mortality and herd productivity. All over the world, government agriculture agencies are charged with providing extension services to farmers, but these are seldom allocated the human and financial resources necessary to fulfill this responsibility. In highly functioning agricultural economies, private agriculture enterprises recognize that farm-level extension is an invaluable opportunity to interact with farmers and promote sales of their products. AVC-Livestock should support a shift of farm-level extension and veterinary care from the public to the private sector by encouraging anchor firms to embed the cost and practice of advising and training livestock producers on improved feed and veterinary inputs, breeding services, and quality standards into the price and distribution of their products and services.

Based on lessons learned from RADP-North, AVC-Livestock should take a strictly market-oriented approach in supporting private extension and veterinary services. The contractor should work with 120 input supply firms already active in the market system (such as the Afghan Veterinary Association) that are willing to invest downstream to develop fee-based para-veterinary and extension services as part of their business model. The project will assist them in developing curricula for women and youth “para-vets,” who will be encouraged to undertake vocational training and provide services, including artificial insemination, milk
recording, and veterinary and para-veterinary services to livestock farmers. As detailed above, firms will be required as part of their Deal Notes to specifically target woman-friendly and woman-accessible extension services and training. These roles will be attractive to new entrants, women, and youth. Work in this area will contribute to an estimated 8 percent decrease in livestock mortality.

**Activity 3.2: Facilitate public/private dialogue on livestock policies and laws.** Led by the Government/MAIL Liaison, AVC-Livestock will sensitize government officials about how policy constraints impede increased productivity and private sector investment in the livestock sector. Afghanistan currently lacks comprehensive laws (and their enforcement) for food safety, livestock trade, and processing standards. Although MAIL and its partners have developed an estimated 130 agricultural policies and regulatory documents, only a few have been approved and only a few have been executed. Further, agricultural policies are not consistently implemented in the provinces and do not reflect the views of input suppliers, farmers, processors and other key actors in the livestock value chain. In an effort to improve the relevancy of livestock-related policies, within the first six months after contract award, the project must hold roundtables in each region to convene the private sector, MAIL/DAILs, and other stakeholders to review constraint analyses and prioritize issues, and then jointly discuss top policy reform recommendations that the project could help promote.

**Activity 3.3: Support the policy and regulatory analysis and development process.** Building on the outcomes of the roundtables and MAIL priorities, the project’s Kabul-based Government/MAIL Liaison will coordinate with relevant directorates to coordinate policy development efforts. AVC-Livestock should help coordinate relevant public and private sector groups to pave the way for amending or devising new laws that could improve investment and productivity in the livestock sector. For instance, import substitution is a high priority for MAIL and GIRoA, especially in the dairy and poultry sectors. The project will bring in relevant experts to work with MAIL and private sector stakeholders to develop trade policies that support the livestock value chains without violating World Trade Organization agreements. An estimated 10 agricultural policies/regulations/procedures must be developed, analyzed, approved, or implemented as a result of AVC-Livestock assistance.

**Activity 3.4: Reinforce the role of the public sector in livestock disease surveillance and protection of public health.** AVC-Livestock must provide training to MAIL, DAILs, and 20 private sector processors, as well as to meat retailers in HACCP and sanitary standards and practices, and facilitate dialogue on inspection and certification protocols. A natural role of the public sector is to define, monitor, and enforce minimum quality standards designed to ensure the health of livestock herds and consumers overall. AVC-Livestock will support development of protocols for food safety inspection and control of livestock movements and imports of live cattle, especially at borders, where unchecked imports of live animals both flood the market with cheap imports and risk the spread of disease. Training both the public and private sectors at the same time and in the same curriculum will serve the mutually reinforcing aims of developing minimum standards and practices for food safety, reinforcing public-private dialogue and relationships, and promoting quality improvements in processing and retail that can drive increased sales.

**Activity 3.5: Improve food safety and service delivery in private butcher shops.** The project should co-invest with processors that buy inputs from butcher shops (such as the Pamir Star Sausage Casing, which pays middlemen to purchase sheep and goat intestines from butcher shops in the north), to promote processes and controls for hygienic, high-quality meat
processing, and adopt sanitation best practices. Food safety and basic hygiene are lacking in the small, family owned butcher shops where most Afghans purchase their meat, posing a significant public health hazard. Newly trained DAIL inspectors from Activity 3.4 will be linked with the shops to certify ongoing adherence to sanitary professional standards. A visible quality seal will demonstrate to consumers that the shop complies with food safety standards. The project and MAIL will oversee development of a consumer awareness campaign to inform Afghan customers of the benefits of buying their meat from a hygienic source, dispel myths, and point them to sources of hygienic meat through a quality seal, which will drive an increase in sales for certified shops. As a result, an estimated 200 small butcher shops should apply improved meat-handling techniques.

**Delivery Schedule**

The Delivery Schedule presents a timeline of objective results by both, base and option periods, assuming project close-down after Year 3. The outcomes and impacts detailed in the Causal Model (see Exhibit 1) and listed here as deliverables are both feasible and appropriate to the Afghan context, have been vetted by existing DAI staff and partners working in the livestock sector in Afghanistan, and are based on proven results achieved in both Afghanistan and globally on similar projects.

**Exhibit 2: Delivery Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AVC-LIVESTOCK DELIVERY SCHEDULE</th>
<th>BASE YEARS</th>
<th>OPTION YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results-Based Delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20 million increased incremental sales for agribusinesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>$45 million increased incremental sales for agribusinesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>$60 million increased incremental sales for agribusinesses</td>
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<td>$65 million increased incremental sales for agribusinesses</td>
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<td>$5 million lending to agribusinesses</td>
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<td>$10 million lending to agribusinesses</td>
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<td>$13 million lending to agribusinesses</td>
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<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$18 million lending to agribusinesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 agricultural manufacturing firms increase profits</td>
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<td>185 agricultural manufacturing firms increase profits</td>
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<td>225 agricultural manufacturing firms increase profits</td>
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<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>250 agricultural manufacturing firms increase profits</td>
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<tr>
<td>$7 million in new investment in agriculture sector</td>
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<td>$18 million in new investment in agriculture sector</td>
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<td>$25 million in new investment in agriculture sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>$30 million in new investment in agriculture sector</td>
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</table>
### AVC-LIVESTOCK DELIVERY SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE YEARS</th>
<th>OPTION YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000 households benefit from interventions in targeted areas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 households benefit from interventions in targeted areas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30,000 households benefit from interventions in targeted areas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>35,000 households benefit from interventions in targeted areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>5% increase in value chain productivity</td>
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<tr>
<td>15% increase in value chain productivity</td>
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<tr>
<td>22% increase in value chain productivity</td>
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<tr>
<td>30% increase in value chain productivity</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Report-Based Delivery

- Mobilization Plan
- Final Branding Implementation and Marking Plan
- Final Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
- Initial Work Plan, including Women’s Integration Strategy Plan
- Baseline Data Plan
- Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP)
- Final AMELP
- Baseline Data Report
- Value Chain Analysis Report
- Gender and Analysis Report
- Quarterly Performance Report
- Annual Performance Report
- Close-Out and Disposition Plan
- Demobilization and Close-Out Plan
- Final Report

#### Factor 2: Technical Management, Staffing Plan, and Implementation Plan

The AVC-Livestock staff must be able to interact face-to-face with private sector actors countrywide, even in remote areas. They must be able to get out into the field. At the same time, project managers must be able to manage at a distance and ensure that project staff throughout the country are working toward shared objectives and can access the knowledge and know-how required to achieve those objectives. Project managers and staff must also be fully accountable for actions taken and costs incurred each day. DAI’s technical management, staffing, and implementation plans for AVC-Livestock therefore draw on their experience managing previous countrywide projects in Afghanistan with dispersed staff.

[END OF SECTION C]
SECTION D: PACKAGING AND MARKING

D.1 BRANDING STRATEGY

(a) In accordance with ADS 320, USAID policy is to require exclusive branding and marking in USAID direct acquisitions using any source of funds. Contractors and Sub-Contractors' corporate identities or logos must not be used on USAID-funded program materials. Marking is not required on Contractor vehicles, offices, office supplies or other commodities used solely for administration of the USAID-funded program. Marking is not permitted on any communications that are strictly administrative, rather than programmatic, in nature. USAID’s identity is also prohibited on Contractor and recipient communications related to award administration, such as hiring/firing of staff or renting office space and/or equipment.

(b) The Contractor must develop a broad Branding Implementation Plan (BIP) and Marking Plan (MP) for the contract to describe how the program deliverables will be branded. The branding strategy for this contract, as specified in USAID ADS 320.3.2.1 is as follows:

Activity Name: Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock

Branding: The Contractor must use full branding and the USAID tagline “From the American People” on materials and communications, which may be translated into local languages as appropriate. Co-branding and no branding will only be considered on a case-by-case basis as considered appropriate by the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) and Contracting Officer (CO).

Desired Level of Visibility: USAID’s identity must be prominently displayed on commodities or equipment; in printed, audio, visual or electronic public communications; in studies, reports, publications, web sites, and all promotional and informational products; and events.

Organizations to Acknowledge: The branding may acknowledge other organizations deemed as partners of an event or deliverable.

D.2 AIDAR 752.7009 – MARKING (JAN 1993)

(a) It is USAID policy that USAID-financed commodities and shipping containers, and project construction sites and other project locations be suitably marked with the USAID emblem. Shipping containers are also to be marked with the last five digits of the USAID financing document number. As a general rule, marking is not required for raw materials shipped in bulk (such as coal, grain, etc.), or for semi-finished products which are not packaged.

(b) Specific guidance on marking requirements must be obtained prior to procurement of commodities to be shipped, and as early as possible for project construction sites and other project locations. This guidance will be provided through the cognizant technical office indicated on the cover page of this contract, or by the Mission Director in the Cooperating Country to which commodities are being shipped, or in which the project site is located.

(c) Authority to waive marking requirements is vested with the Regional Assistant Administrators, and with Mission Directors.
(d) A copy of any specific marking instructions or waivers from marking requirements is to be sent to the Contracting Officer; the original must be retained by the Contractor.

D.3 ANTICIPATED ELEMENTS OF MARKING PLAN

In accordance with ADS 320.3.2.3, a Marking Plan must be developed by Contractors to enumerate the public communications, commodities, and program materials and other items that visibly bear or will be marked with the USAID Identity. As stated in ADS 320.3.2, USAID’s policy is that programs, projects, activities, public communications, or commodities implemented or delivered under contracts and subcontracts exclusively funded by USAID are marked exclusively with the USAID Identity. Where applicable, a host-country symbol or ministry logo, or another U.S. Government logo may be added.

Except for the manufacturer’s trademark on a commercial item, the corporate identities or logos of Contractors or sub-Contractors are not permitted on USAID-funded program materials and communications, unless specified in the USAID Graphic Standards Manual or approved in advance by the Principal Officer.

The Marking Plan may include requests for exceptions to marking requirements, to be approved by the CO. Section 320.3.2.4 describes what the Marking Plan must address. Section 320.3.2.5 lists the exceptions to Marking Plan requirements.

D.4 APPROVAL OF CONTRA C TOR BRANDI NG IMPLEMENTATION & MARKING PLAN

Branding & Marking under this contract must comply with the USAID Graphic Standards Manual in accordance with ADS 320, available at http://www.usaid.gov/branding or any successor branding policy. The Contractor’s Final Branding Implementation Plan/Marking Plan will be approved by the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days from contract award.

[END OF SECTION D]
SECTION E: INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

E.1 NOTICE LISTING CONTRACT CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following contract clauses pertinent to this section are hereby incorporated by reference (by Citation Number, Title, and Date) in accordance with the clause at FAR “52.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE” in Section I of this contract. See http://acquisition.gov/far/index.html for electronic access to the full text of a FAR clause.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (48 CFR Chapter 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52.246-3</td>
<td>INSPECTION OF SUPPLIES-COST-REIMBURSEMENT</td>
<td>MAY 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.246-5</td>
<td>INSPECTION OF SERVICES-COST-REIMBURSEMENT</td>
<td>APR 1984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.2 INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

USAID inspection and acceptance of services, reports and other required performance objectives or outputs will take place at:

USAID/Afghanistan
Office of Agriculture
U.S. Embassy
West Compound
Great Massoud Road
Kabul, Afghanistan

Inspection of all deliverables required hereunder must be made by the COR. The COR listed in Section G has been delegated authority to inspect and accept all services, reports and other required deliverables. Acceptance of services, reports and other deliverables by the COR shall form the basis for payments to the Contractor.

E.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE SURVEILLANCE PLAN (QASP)

The progress, success and impact of the Contractor’s performance under this contract will be monitored and evaluated as a part of the overall activity results. The QASP is a management process with the intent of encouraging maximum performance, efficiencies, and cost effectiveness by the Contractor and can be modified at any time by the Government.

The QASP will be used as a Government monitoring process to enforce the inspection and acceptance clauses of the contract. The QASP may require modification and/or updates after selection for award to reflect the Contractor’s known strengths and weaknesses. The QASP is a “living” monitoring process that should be discussed, reviewed and updated regularly but no less than on an annual basis. It is based on the premise that the Contractor, not the Government, is responsible for managing and ensuring that quality controls meet the terms of the contract. The Government reserves the right to modify performance standards and/or metrics during the life of this contract, in order to ensure that the right outcomes are being assessed and that the performance standards are appropriate. It is the Contractor's
responsibility to follow up with the COR to ensure the QASP monitoring process is implemented and updated.

A variety of mechanisms included but not limited to the following may be utilized by the Contractor and COR to monitor the progress/success of the activity and the Contractor’s performance:

a. Weekly contract mobilization meetings including minutes (minutes may address issues, actionable items, steps for address and solve any issues/actions as well as POCs for each issue/action item) during the first three months of contract implementation;
b. Monthly progress review meetings, including similar protocols as above, with the implementation teams;
c. Review and propose feedback and/or edits, if any, to the Contractor’s scheduled reports (see Section F);
d. Feedback in the form of action memos, emails or other forms of communication agreed upon by the parties from GIRoA and collaborating partners utilized to inform and improve program performance;
e. Quarterly reviews of work plan with performance milestones and proposed feedback and/or edits, if any, to the Contractor’s work plan and AMELP;
f. Periodic impact evaluations as required by the contract and/or determined as necessary by the COR during contract administration; and

g. Review of reports in Section F and proposed feedback and/or edits, if any, to the Contractor’s work plan and AMELP.

[END OF SECTION E]
SECTION F: DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE

F. 1. NOTICE LISTING CONTRACT CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following contract clauses pertinent to this section are hereby incorporated by reference (by Citation Number, Title, and Date) in accordance with the clause at FAR "52.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE" in Section H of this contract. See http://acquisition.gov/far/index.html for electronic access to the full text of a FAR clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52.242-15</td>
<td>STOP WORK ORDER</td>
<td>AUG 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.242-15</td>
<td>STOP WORK ORDER (ALTERNATE I)</td>
<td>APR 1984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. 2. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The period of performance of this contract is a three-year base period and a two-year option period from the date of the Contracting Officer’s signature on Standard Form SF26, Block 20C.

F. 3 PLACE OF PERFORMANCE

The Activity must work in all of the economic zones listed: North, South, East, and West of Afghanistan. The Activity will concentrate its agricultural activities in areas of Afghanistan that have the greatest potential for producing sustainable economic growth, which currently are in the Regional Economic Zones. These areas have the preponderance of economic activity and potential for key agricultural crops; the greatest concentrations of population; existing and planned physical and financial infrastructure; accessible resources; and access to domestic and international markets. The Activity’s interventions will build on these existing comparative advantages, with investments focusing on agricultural value chains and agribusinesses.

The eastern economic zone connects agricultural and extractive industry production and processing centers to the border with Pakistan, thus accessing both domestic and export markets. It also links Kabul, via Parwan, with the northern corridor.

The northern economic zone has the advantages of (a) a significant size of productive, arable land (roughly half of all irrigated acreage in Afghanistan and 70 percent of all rain-fed arable land), and the (b) presence of primary trade routes to the North that act as alternatives to the unstable routes through Pakistan.

The southern economic zone has one of the most agriculturally productive regions of Afghanistan.

The western economic hub holds significant potential for economic growth.

F. 4 PLANS AND REPORTS

In addition to the requirements set forth for submission of reports in Section I, the Contractor must submit the following plans and reports to designated recipients as described below.

A. PLANS

1) Initial Work Plan
In addition to the contents of the standard Annual Work Plan, described below, the Initial Work Plan must contain a Women’s Integration Strategy Plan.

- **Women’s Integration Strategy Plan**
  The Contractor must submit a Women’s Integration Strategy Plan that promotes the vertical integration of female beneficiaries, in the selected value chains, through market activities or value-chain facilitation interventions. Strategies must go beyond both sexes participating in training and actively promote women’s integration into the value chains where feasible.

2) **Mobilization Plan**
USAID/Afghanistan requires a swift and efficient start up for the activity. The Mobilization Plan should clearly detail how the Contractor is going to establish itself, its staff, and its interventions, providing timelines for the achievement of full operations and staffing. The Mobilization Plan should also include any procurement items that will require USAID approval.

3) **Baseline Data Plan**
The baseline data plan must outline steps to completing baseline data collection and analysis. This must include clearly stating data collection methodology and survey tools.

4) **Annual Work Plans**
The Annual Work Plan is a key document for contract performance that will detail the work to be accomplished during the upcoming year. During contract performance, the work plan will be updated, as required, subject to COR approval. Contracting Officer’s approval of work plan updates will be required if the proposed changes impact the Performance Work Statement, terms and conditions of the contract, and the use of available contract funds. Work plans must describe the interventions required to meet the contract results, including:

a. Proposed interventions for the given year, clearly separated by target value chain or cross-cutting theme;
b. Corresponding time frame for implementation of annual interventions;
c. Detailed budget for implementation;
d. Information on how interventions will be implemented in a collaborative and coordinated manner with implementing partners and other entities, if any;
e. Review of previous year’s accomplishments, problems, and progress towards achieving contract results;
f. Proposed annual accomplishments and progress towards achieving results, showing quarterly targets for all key indicators; and,
g. Environmental Analysis.

5) **Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)**
In addition to the work plan, the Contractor, in collaboration with the COR and the Mission Environmental Officer or Bureau Environmental Officer, as appropriate, will review all planned and ongoing interventions under this contract to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation ”22 CFR 216” environmental documentation.

The EMMP will be reviewed annually and updates will be made as appropriate, as new interventions are added. If the Contractor plans any new interventions outside the scope of the
approved Regulation “22 CFR 216” environmental documentation, the Contractor must prepare an amendment to the documentation for USAID review and approval. No such new interventions will be undertaken prior to receiving written USAID approval of environmental documentation amendments. Any ongoing interventions found to be outside the scope of the approved Regulation “22 CFR 216” environmental documentation will be halted until an amendment to the documentation is submitted and written approval is received from USAID.

6) Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan (AMELP)

The AMELP is a management tool that specifies indicators, targets and methodologies to enable the Contractor and USAID to monitor the progress of activities towards achieving the stated objectives. It also allows USAID to gauge the Contractor’s performance and understand any unforeseen changes in strategy to achieve intended results.

In compliance with USAID’s Evaluation Policy, the Contractor must ensure integrated tracking of performance indicators by developing a monitoring and evaluation plan that incorporates outputs and outcomes for each intervention. This plan must establish clear criteria and indicators for monitoring and evaluating the impact of interventions toward achieving component objectives during the life of the contract and will be reported on a quarterly basis.

The Contractor must think carefully and strategically about which indicators are appropriate within the proposed activity context and adequately reflect programmatic results. The focus of these indicators must be on the quality of measurement capacity and ability to gather requisite information. The AMELP will provide detailed methodology for how all outcome indicators and the underlying theories of change will be accurately reported based on baselines, control, and treatment data. The Contractor must include how program staff will be trained and utilized in data gathering, management and analysis in support of the monitoring and evaluation process.

Indicators must reflect the goals of the Value Chain activity, which are to strengthen the private sector’s capacity to effectively link Afghan producers to domestic and international markets, and to grow the agriculture sector through interventions at all levels of crops value chains. Indicators must also be chosen to represent the sub-purposes the Value Chains activity, which are: increasing agricultural productivity; increasing commercial viability of agribusinesses; strengthening public and private sector agricultural service delivery; increasing women’s equality and empowerment; and increasing the participation of youth in the agriculture sector. Suggested indicators can be found in the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook, available online at https://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions. While Afghanistan is a Feed the Future aligned rather than focus country, the Handbook can be helpful in developing the AMELP. USAID/Afghanistan’s preference is to use the Feed the Future indicators where possible, rather than developing custom indicators.

7) Demobilization and Closeout Plan

The Contractor must submit a Demobilization and Closeout Plan (administration, information, finance, procurement and management) to the CO with a copy to the COR before the completion of the activity. The plan must include, but will not be limited to, the following:

1) Property Disposition Plan for the Contractor and sub-Contractor(s) in accordance with contract requirements, which must be approved by the Contracting Officer;
2) Plan for the phase-out of in-country operations, including a schedule to address office leases, bank accounts, utilities, cell phones, personnel notification, outstanding travel and social payments, household shipments, vehicle; phone subscriptions, etc.;

3) Explanation of the steps taken to ensure sustainability of any businesses established during the program;

4) Delivery schedule for all reports or other deliverables required under the contract.

5) Dates for final delivery of all goods and services for subcontracts;

6) Review of contract files for audit purposes and final billing to USAID;

7) Receipt of all final invoices and contract performance reports;

8) Report on the estimated amount of funds not required for the completion of the contract;

9) Report on compliance with all local labor laws, tax clearances, and other appropriate compliance matters.

B. REPORTS

1) Weekly Security Reports

Afghanistan is a dynamic environment. In order to keep track of USAID Contractors and their security, USAID/Afghanistan has established the Partner Liaison Security Office (PLSO), which tracks incidents in USAID’s operational zone. The partner is required to submit a weekly report detailing any incidents in the zone of intervention. The report should be sent to the PLSO at kabulaidssos@state.gov, with a copy to the CO, the COR, and the Alternate COR (A/COR).

2) Monthly Performance Reports

Monthly performance reports are intended to be brief snapshots, no more than five pages, of activity progress and performance. They should highlight any important events, challenges and opportunities, and any security impacts on the activity’s implementation.

3) Quarterly Performance Reports and Financial Reports

a. Quarterly Performance Reports

The main thrust of the quarterly performance report is to discuss progress towards the indicators and intermediate results in the Performance Management and Evaluation Plans and a section outlining how the contract objectives have been achieved that quarter. These reports will discuss progress made during the previous quarter, problems encountered when not routine, successes or anecdotes worthy of highlighting, and good practices for programming in less-permissive areas. These reports will also provide a narrative update for each value chain. As necessary, security issues over the quarter will also be summarized in the report.

Quarterly performance reports must include at least one USAID-approved Success Story in the approved USAID format. Quarterly performance reports may be submitted to
GIRoA authorities at the provincial and district level and be used for briefing Governors and sub-national GIRoA representatives.

Quarterly data must also be entered into Afghan Info. The quarter four quarterly performance report can be combined with the Annual Performance Report.

b. Quarterly Financial Reports

The Contractor must submit to the COR and to the USAID/Afghanistan Financial Management Officer (FMO) quarterly expenditure reports which will contain a summary page which shows spending by category for the quarter, cumulative spending to date, available funding for the remainder of the activity and any variances from planned expenditures. The quarterly financial report will also outline expenditures by results. If there are significant accrued expenditures for the quarter being reported upon which for some reason have not yet been billed to the contract, the Contractor will include a brief note to that effect, with the specific amount involved, thus enabling the COR to accurately track expenditure rate.

4) Annual Performance Reports

This is a comprehensive narrative report summarizing the previous year’s activities and accomplishments against the respective annual work plan indicators. Annual performance reports will be submitted in lieu of the fourth quarterly performance report of every year. Annual performance reports must clearly distinguish between the quarterly and annual results. Annual performance reports must include results against indicators, any security impacts on activity implementation, and lessons learned over the year, as well as analysis of any key topic identified by the COR. It should also identify any new challenges or opportunities that may impact activity implementation going forward. The Final Annual Performance Report can be combined with the Final Report.

5) Close-Out and Disposition Plan- The plan must include, but is not limited to

- Dates for final delivery of all goods and services;
- A property disposition plan for the Contractor and sub-Contractors;
- Review of subcontract files for audit purposes and final billing;
- A schedule to address office leases, bank accounts, utilities, cell phones, personnel notification, health insurance, outstanding travel, social payments, household shipments, severance for local staff (if appropriate), vehicle leases/disposition, phone subscriptions; and
- Report on compliance with all local labor laws and tax clearances.

6) Final Report

The Contractor must prepare and submit one draft electronic version (as a single MS Word file) of the Contract Completion Report to the COR which summarizes the accomplishments of this contract, methods of work used, recommendations regarding unfinished work and/or activity continuation, and the financial status of the contract. The final Completion Report must also contain an index of all reports and information products produced under this contract. The Final Report will include, but not be limited to:
A. Summary of accomplishments achieved under this contract tied to the contract objective and Intermediate Results.

B. Discussion of the steps taken to ensure that objectives and results will remain after the termination of the activity, including steps taken to ensure sustainability of any businesses established during the program.

C. Clearly show how the contract objectives have been accomplished or not and why.

D. Discussion of problems encountered and where objectives were not achieved.

E. Lessons learned.

F. Suggestions concerning desirable future and follow-on projects, if any.

G. Description of all District entities to include GIRoA and non-GIRoA partners along with Afghan non-governmental organizations which whom the Contractor worked with and an evaluation of their strengths and weaknesses.

H. Index of all reports and information products produced under this contract. Attest that all relevant reports have been submitted to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC).

I. Analyze baseline data versus the final results.

J. Financial report showing, by line item, the amounts expended.

Once approved by the COR, the Contractor must submit the final report to the COR, the Contracting Officer and one copy, in electronic (preferred) or paper form (with all final documents) to the following:

docsubmit@dec.cdie.org

By mail (U.S. Postal Service):
Development Experience Clearinghouse,
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 210,
Silver Spring, MD 20910, USA

7) Special Reports:

    a. Baseline Data Report

    In line with the AMELP, the Contractor will be required to collect baseline data for all indicators and this baseline will be used to evaluate activity impact and results in each quarterly report. The baseline will include secondary data collection where possible and primarily field data, including a control group, to verify household or enterprise level indicators. Baseline data should be disaggregated by gender, following USAID standard practice and the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook referenced above. Secondary data collection will be included where feasible. Agreement will be reached between the Contractor and the respective COR as to how data for these indicators will be tracked to ensure consistency. USAID will require rigorous methods for analysis and attribution of activity interventions against the baseline as well as observed changes in production, yields, and income.
In addition to an analysis of all of the indicators, the baseline report will be used to inform the Value Chain Analysis and Gender Analysis Reports.

b. Value Chain Analysis Report

Following the collection of the baseline data, the Contractor is required to provide value chain specific analysis for each target value chain. This analysis will include, but is not limited to: a description of the base status for beneficiaries, including variances in economic status; an analysis of the functioning of the value chain, including identification of blockages physical, economic, and regulatory; further analysis of the chosen interventions for the activity (modifications to the work plan may be considered at this time); and an analysis of the local, regional, and global market opportunities. Value chain interventions are expected to begin before receipt of the report.

c. Gender Analysis and Report

The Contractor must submit a report examining the different roles, rights, and opportunities of men and women and relations between them. It also identifies disparities, examines why such disparities exist, determines whether they are a potential impediment to achieving results, and looks at how they can be addressed. The gender analysis must include the collection of sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data.

d. Short-Term Consultant Reports and Technical Reports:

Upon completion of the services of each short-term consultant, the Contractor must submit a report to the COR summarizing the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the consultant. Reports must clearly show the relevance and linkage of the consultant’s activities to the overarching goals of the activity.

e. Ad-Hoc Reports:

The Contractor must fulfill all requests from the COR regarding Agency, Congressional, or Presidential inquiries. As necessary, programs will illustrate the outcome result of any/all activities. As applicable, any special reporting requirements will be communicated to the Contractor well in advance.

C. REPORTING MATRIX

Following is a summary of the list of the required reports specified in the contract that must be submitted electronically to the Approver identified herein (see table below) by the established due dates. Unless otherwise determined, USAID will either accept the document or return it with comments within 20 business days; lack of a response by USAID after 20 business days does not imply acceptance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NN</th>
<th>Type of Report</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Approver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mobilization Plan</td>
<td>Within 15 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Final Amendment to the Initial Environmental Examination</td>
<td>Within 15 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Final Branding Implementation Plan and Marking Plan</td>
<td>Within 30 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Environmental Mitigation &amp; Monitoring Plan (EMMP)</td>
<td>Within 45 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Initial Work Plan including Women’s Integration Strategy Plan</td>
<td>Within 75 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Baseline Data Plan</td>
<td>Within 45 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP)</td>
<td>60 days after the award. Reference Section E.3</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Final Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan (AMELP)</td>
<td>Within 75 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Annual Work Plans</td>
<td>A minimum of 45 calendar days prior to start of subsequent year of implementation.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Baseline Data Report</td>
<td>Within 180 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Value Chain Analysis Report</td>
<td>Within 210 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gender Analysis and Report</td>
<td>Within 210 calendar days from contract award</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Weekly Security Reports</td>
<td>Every Monday, or as directed by the Partner Liaison Security Officer (PLSO).</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Monthly Performance Reports</td>
<td>Within 7 calendar days from the start of each month.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Quarterly Performance Reports</td>
<td>Within 30 calendar days of the end of each USAID fiscal quarter. The Q4 report will be combined with the Annual Report.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Quarterly Financial Reports</td>
<td>Within 15 calendar days of the end of each USAID fiscal quarter</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>GIS and Activity Location Data</td>
<td>30 days after the end of the fiscal quarter (refer to H.22)</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Submission of Datasets to DDL</td>
<td>30 days after the dataset has been used. Reference Section H.21</td>
<td>CO and COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Submission of Small Business Subcontracting Report (For Large Business only) to eSRS (web based)</td>
<td>Within thirty (30) calendar days after the close of each calendar period as follows: (1) April 30th, for the period October 1st, through March 31st; and (2) October 30th, for the period April 1st, through September 30th. Reference FAR 52.219-9</td>
<td>CO and COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Annual Performance Reports</td>
<td>Within 30 calendar days of the end of each USAID fiscal year. The last Annual Report will be combined into the Final Report.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Short-Term Consultant Reports</td>
<td>Within 15 calendar days after completion of services.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Report Type</td>
<td>Submission Details</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ad-Hoc Reports</td>
<td>As needed.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Draft Final Report</td>
<td>Draft due 60 days prior to the end of the contract. COR to provide comments within 2 weeks.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Demobilization and Closeout Plan</td>
<td>At least 90 calendar days prior to contract completion date.</td>
<td>COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Closeout Plan and Disposition Plan</td>
<td>Draft due six (6) months prior to the contract end date. Final due four months prior to contract end date.</td>
<td>CO and COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Property Report</td>
<td>6 months prior to the end of the contract (Reference Section H.27, AIDAR 752.245-71)</td>
<td>CO and COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Final Report</td>
<td>Minimum of 30 calendar days before contract completion date.</td>
<td>CO and COR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**F.5 REPORTING FORMAT**

a) The cover page of all reports must include the USAID identity (U.S. Agency for International Development/Afghanistan or USAID/Afghanistan) prominently displayed, the contract number, Contractor name, name of the USAID activity office (Office of Agriculture), the publication or issuance date of the document, document title, author name(s), activity number, and activity title. Descriptive information is required whether Contractor-furnished products are submitted in paper or electronic form. All materials must include the name, organization, address, and telephone/internet number of the person submitting the materials.

b) Hard copy reports must be prepared on non-glossy paper (preferable recycled and white or off-white) using black prints. Elaborate art work, multi-color printing, and expensive binding are not to be used. Whenever possible, pages must be printed on both sides.

c) Electronic formats must be submitted with the following descriptive information:

1. Operating system format, e.g., Windows or Macintosh compatible;
2. The format for any graphic and/or image files included, e.g., TIFF-compatible;
3. Any other necessary information, e.g., special backup or data compression routines/software used for storing/retrieving submitted data; and

d) All PDF files that are submitted must be unlocked.

**F.6 LANGUAGE OF REPORTS AND OTHER OUTPUTS**

All reports and other outputs must be in the English language, unless otherwise specified by the COR. See also AIDAR 752.211-70, Language and Measurement (June 1992), incorporated by reference into this contract in Section I. Any supplements presented in a
language other than English must be accompanied by a certified translation. The Contractor, upon request, may be asked to provide reports or work products in either Dari or Pashto, as applicable.

F.7 KEY PERSONNEL

Key personnel are defined as those personnel directly responsible for management of the contract, or those personnel whose professional and technical skills are essential for the successful implementation of the activity. The Key personnel are not limited to expatriates or U.S. citizens. USAID seeks to emphasize its support for capacity building and professional development of Afghan staff, and the Contractor is encouraged to maximize use of local experts in key positions over the life of the activity and seek meaningful gender balance in its overall staffing.

The following positions are designated as Key Personnel:

Position/Title:
  a. Chief of Party (COP)
  b. Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP)
  c. Value Chain Director
  d. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) and Communications Director

1. General Roles and Responsibilities for Key Personnel

   a. Chief of Party (COP):
The Contractor must provide a full-time Chief of Party (COP) based in Kabul for the life of the contract. The following are the Duties and Responsibilities for the COP:
   - Provide overall program direction, leadership, and management oversight to AVC-Livestock team members.
   - Serve as liaison to USAID and GIRoA counterparts.
   - Incorporate gender strategy into program plans and activities.
   - Ensure seamless coordination of all subcontractor responsibilities across the project.
   - Work with Security Officer on team adherence to safety protocols.
   - Responsible for quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports to USAID.

   b. Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP)
The Contractor must provide a DCOP based in Kabul for the full period of the contract. The following are the Duties and Responsibilities for the DCOP:
   - Provide support for overall program management.
   - Fulfill duties of the Chief of Party when required.
   - Supervise the Technical Directors and Regional Managers to coordinate activities.
   - Oversee technical implementation incorporating cross-cutting considerations including gender mainstreaming into program activities.
   - Manage field technical activities and relationships to ensure achievement of goals, and identify and mitigate program risks.
   - Provide technical expertise, mentorship, and guidance for successful program delivery.
   - Work with COP and technical leads in preparation of monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting to USAID.

   c. Value Chain Director
The Contractor must provide a full-time Value Chain Director based in Kabul for the life of the contract. The following are the Duties and Responsibilities for the Value Chain Director:
- Responsible for driving the technical direction of AVC-Livestock.
- Create a collaborative work environment between components, technical specialists, and regional activities to achieve the program’s objectives.
- Source critical STTA or business development services.
- Oversee government outreach and relationship management.
- Ensure effective communication between component leaders and the regions regarding project objectives, goals, and achievements.
- Work closely with the COP and DCOP to manage the development and selection of anchor firms.

d. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) and Communications Director
The Contractor must provide a full-time Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) and Communications Director based in Kabul for the life of the contract. The following are the Duties and Responsibilities for the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) and Communications Director:

- Oversee implementation of project PMP
- Develop indicators and targets by region for USAID approval.
- Develop methodology for gathering baseline data incorporating gender via a variety of tools and methodologies.
- Monitor and evaluate progress against targets by anchor firm and report progress.
- Work with RSI on monitoring training.
- Consolidate regional data and synthesize for project reporting.

2. Qualifications of Key Personnel

Personnel proposed by the Contractor to fill each of these positions must be approved by the Contracting Officer. Collectively, the key personnel qualifications and experiences are vital factors in facilitating Afghanistan Value Chain Livestock; therefore, proposed personnel must strictly meet the qualifications. The Contractor must submit written justification to the COR and the Contracting Officer in sufficient detail to permit evaluation of the proposed candidates against the qualification requirements for each position.

a. Chief of Party (COP)
The candidate must meet the following minimum qualifications:

- Bachelor’s in Agriculture or related field, Master’s preferred.
- 20 years of experience in development programming and in private sector agribusinesses including value chain livestock, farm and vaccination programs.
- At least ten years of international development experience as Project Director, COP, DCOP, or comparable other management roles of large, complex donor funded technical assistance projects in transitional or post-conflict countries with budgets of at least $165 million.
- Ability to effectively negotiate and collaborate with host government officials, other USAID activities, local organizations and partners.
- Ability to manage large and complex contracts, manage internal controls, effectively monitor project progress and the achievement of results, meet all contract deadlines, and successfully meet reporting requirements.
- Fluency in English (speaking, reading, and writing).
b. **Deputy Chief of Party (COP)**
The candidate must meet the following minimum qualifications:

- Bachelor’s or higher in Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine or related field.
- 15 years of relevant working experience in the public and private sectors focusing on livestock value chain improvements.
- At minimum of ten years of progressively responsible experience in leading and providing technical, administrative and management oversight of large and complex agricultural development donor-funded projects with budgets of at least $60 million.
- Fluency in English (speaking, reading, and writing). Ability to communicate in both Dari and Pashto is desirable.
- An Afghan national is preferred with prior experience in implementing projects in Afghanistan.

c. **Value Chain Director**
The candidate must meet the following minimum qualifications:

- Master’s degree in relevant field.
- Minimum of 15 years professional experience, with significant experience in Afghanistan agriculture as well as globally, ideally in a relevant field/institution, with experience of employing market-based solutions to address complex social and development challenges.
- Leadership and senior management experience in leading the delivery of complex operations and program strategy with a multi-disciplinary team, working with multiple external stakeholders.
- Ability to set clear goals and strategies and dynamically manage strategies, plans, and resources to realize those goals in changing circumstances.
- Strong understanding of market based solutions and agricultural value chains, ideally with experience engaging with investors/donor communities in Afghanistan.
- Deep understanding of political, economic and social trends in Afghanistan.
- Powerful conceptual and analytical skills, with a track record in using data and analytics to inform dynamic strategy shaping, priority setting, and decision-making.
- Experience in communicating externally, either in large groups, or in smaller engagements for representational and influencing purposes.
- Ability to travel frequently, particularly within Afghanistan, and at times in challenging rural conditions.

d. **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) and Communications Director**
The candidate must meet the following minimum qualifications:

- A minimum of a Bachelor’s degree, Master’s preferred, that includes the use of qualitative and quantitative research methods including design, analysis, and interpretation of results.
- A minimum of five years of experience managing a compliance component of donor-funded projects with budgets of at least $60 million; experience in Afghanistan or the region preferred.
- Very strong interpersonal communication skills.
- Familiarity with U.S. Government policies, including USAID policies, regulations, rules and M&E compliance requirements related to contract awards.
- Experience in writing project reports, presentations and updates for donors and other stakeholders.
- Fluency in English (speaking, reading, and writing).
The Contractor shall establish key personnel presence in Kabul, Afghanistan within thirty (30) days from the award date. The Contracting Officer or the COR, if delegated approval authority, will approve the Key Personnel.

Prior to replacing any of the specified individuals, the Contractor must notify both the Contracting Officer and COR reasonably in advance and must submit written justification (including proposed substitutions) in sufficient detail to permit evaluation of the impact on the activity. No replacement of key personnel must be made by the Contractor without the written consent of the Contracting Officer.

F.8 OTHER PERSONNEL

As needed, the Contractor may require broad ranges of other technical expertise to carry out the multiple components of this activity. The activity must engage the services of expert local (preferred) or expatriate (U.S. or TCN) technical advisors on a long- or short-term basis to provide expertise in areas not possessed by other staff including sub-Contractors. Such advisors must have high technical and professional qualifications and their use in each case will be appropriate based on their professional qualifications and experience.

F.9 AIDAR 752.7005 – SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE DOCUMENTS (SEP 2013)

(a) Contract Reports and Information/Intellectual Products.

   (1) Within thirty (30) calendar days of obtaining the contracting officer representative's approval, the Contractor must submit to USAID's DEC one copy each of reports and information products which describe, communicate or organize program/project development assistance activities, methods, technologies, management, research, results and experience. These reports include: Assessments, evaluations, studies, technical and periodic reports, annual and final reports, and development experience documents (defined as documents that:

           (i) Describe the planning, design, implementation, evaluation, and results of development assistance; and

         (ii) Are generated during the life cycle of development assistance programs or activities. The Contractor must also submit copies of information products including training materials, publications, videos and other intellectual deliverable materials required under the Contract Schedule. The following information is not to be submitted:

             (A) Time-sensitive materials such as newsletters, brochures or bulletins.
             (B) The Contractor's information that is incidental to award administration, such as financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management information.

   (2) Within thirty (30) calendar days after completion of the contract, the Contractor must submit to the DEC any reports that have not been previously submitted and an index of all reports and information/intellectual products referenced in paragraph (a)(1) of this clause.

(b) Submission requirements. The Contractor must review the DEC Web site for the most up-to-date submission instructions, including the DEC address for paper submissions, the
document formatting and the types of documents to be submitted. The submission instructions 
can be found at: https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx.

(1) Standards.

(i) Material must not include financially sensitive information or personally identifiable 
information (PII) such as social security numbers, home addresses and dates of birth. 
Such information must be removed prior to submission.
(ii) All submissions must conform to current USAID branding requirements.
(iii) Contract reports and information/intellectual products can be submitted in either 
electronic (preferred) or paper form. Electronic documentation must comply with Section 
(iv) The electronic submissions must consist of only one electronic file, which comprises 
the complete and final equivalent of the paper copy.
(v) Electronic documents must be in one of the National Archives and Records 
Administration (NARA)-approved formats as described in NARA guidelines related to 
the transfer of permanent E-records. (See https://www.archives.gov/records-
mgmt/initiatives/transfer-to-nara.html).

(2) Essential bibliographic information

Descriptive information is required for all Contractor products submitted. The title page 
of all reports and information products must include the contract number(s), Contractor 
name(s), name of the USAID contracting officer's representative, the publication or 
issuance date of the document, document title, (if non-English, provide an English 
translation of the title), author name(s), and development objective or activity title (if 
non-English, provide a translation) and associated number, and language of the document 
(if non-English). In addition, all hard copy materials submitted in accordance with this 
clause must have, attached as a separate cover sheet, the name, organization, address, 
telephone number, fax number, and internet address of the submitting party.

F.10 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(a) USAID will evaluate the Contractor’s performance in accordance with FAR 42.15, 
corresponding USAID procedures, achievement of objectives, outcomes and results and 
the adherence to the annual work plan, reporting against its Monitoring and Evaluation 
Plan, and submission of deliverables outlined in this contract.

(b) USAID will evaluate the Contractor’s performance during the initial, intermediate, and 
final periods of the contract in accordance with the Contractor Performance Assessment 
Reporting System (CPARS). The Contracting Officer and the COR will jointly conduct 
the evaluation of the Contractor’s overall performance. This evaluation will form the 
basis of the Contractor’s permanent performance record under this contract.

(c) The following general performance standards must form the basis of the evaluation for the 
CPAR:

1. Quality of Product and Service
The contractor’s conformance to contract requirements, specifications, and standards of good 
workmanship (e.g., commonly accepted technical, professional, environmental, or safety and 
health standards) will be evaluated. Examples include:
a) Are reports/data accurate?

b) Does the product or service provided meet the specifications of the contract/order?

c) Does the contractor’s work measure up to commonly accepted technical or professional standards?

d) What degree of Government technical direction was required to solve problems that arise during performance?

2. Schedule
The contractor’s timeliness against the completion of the contract, delivery schedules, and administrative requirements (e.g., efforts that contribute to or affect the schedule variance) will be evaluated. Examples Include:

a) Did the Contractor adequately schedule the work?

b) Has the Contractor met administrative milestone dates?

c) Has the Contractor met physical milestone dates specified by the contract or agreed to in the activity schedule?

d) If the schedule has slipped through the contractor’s fault or negligence, has it taken appropriate corrective actions of its own volition?

e) Has the Contractor furnished all required deliverables on or ahead of schedule?

f) Has the contract furnished updated activity schedules on a timely basis?

3. Cost Control/Effectiveness
The contractor’s effectiveness in forecasting, managing, and controlling Contract cost will be evaluated. Examples include:

a) Does the Contractor keep within the total estimated cost (what is the relationship of the negotiated costs and budgeted costs to actuals)?

b) Did the Contractor do anything innovative that resulted in cost savings?

c) Were billings current, accurate and complete?

d) Are the contractor’s budgetary internal controls adequate?

4. Management
The contractor’s performance in selecting, retaining, supporting and replacing key personnel, when necessary, will be evaluated. Examples include:

a) How well did the Contractor match the qualifications of the key position, as described in the contract/order, with the person who filled the key position?

b) Did the Contractor support key personnel so they were able to work effectively?

c) If a key person did not perform well, what action was taken by the Contractor to correct this?

d) If a replacement of a key person was necessary, did the replacement meet or exceed the qualifications of the position as described in the contract/order schedule?

5. Regulatory Compliance
The Contractor’s compliance with all terms and conditions in the contract/order relating to applicable regulations and codes will be evaluated. Examples include:

a) Has the Contractor complied with all contract clause requirements?

b) Has the Contractor complied with the reporting requirements of the contract?
c) Has the Contractor complied with the quality assurance surveillance plan?

d) Has the Contractor complied with specifications or other contractual requirements in the contract such as FAPIIS reporting, CAS reporting, safety requirements, environmental reporting, and standard and unique contract requirements specific to that contract?

6. Other Areas
As applicable in those instances where an aspect of the contractor's performance does not fit into any of the other criteria.

[END OF SECTION F]
SECTION G: CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION DATA

G.1 AIDAR 752.7003 DOCUMENTATION FOR PAYMENT (NOV 1998)

A. Claims for reimbursement or payment under this contract must be submitted to the Paying Office indicated in the schedule of this contract. The Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) is the authorized representative of the Government to approve vouchers under this contract. The Contractor must submit either email, paper or fax versions of the SF-1034 – Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal. Each voucher must be identified by the appropriate USAID contract number, in the amount of dollar expenditures made during the period covered.

1. The SF 1034 provides space to report by line item for products or services provided. The form provides for the information to be reported with the following elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>(Document Number: XXX-X-XX-XXXX-XX)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Product/Service Desc. for Line Item 0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>Product/Service Desc. for Line Item 0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The fiscal report must include a certification, signed by an authorized representative of the Contractor, as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the best of my knowledge and belief that the fiscal report and any attachments have been prepared from the books and records of the Contractor in accordance with the terms of this contract are correct: the sum claimed under this contract is proper and due, and all the costs of contract performance (except as herewith reported in writing) have been paid, or to the extent allowed under the applicable payment clause, will be paid currently by the Contractor when due in the ordinary course of business; the work reflected by these costs has been performed, and the quantities and amounts involved are consistent with the requirements of this contract; all required Contracting Officer approvals have been obtained; and appropriate refund to USAID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of this contract.

BY: _________________________________
TITLE: _______________________________
DATE: _______________________________

B. Local currency payment. The Contractor is fully responsible for the proper expenditure and control of local currency, if any, provided under this contract. Local currency will be provided to the Contractor in accordance with written instruction provided by the Mission Director (as applicable). The written instructions will also include accounting, vouchering,
and reporting procedures. A copy of the instructions must be provided to the Contractor’s
Chief of Party and to the Contracting Officer. The costs of bonding personnel responsible
for local currency are reimbursable under this contract.

C. Upon compliance by the Contractor with all the provisions of this contract, acceptance by
the Government of the work and final report, and a satisfactory accounting by the
Contractor of all Government-owned property for which the Contractor had custodial
responsibility, the Government shall promptly pay to the Contractor any moneys (dollars
or local currency) due under the completion voucher. The Government will make suitable
reduction for any disallowance or indebtedness by the Contractor by applying the
proceeds of the voucher first to such deductions and next to any un-liquidated balance of
advance remaining under this contract.

D. The Contractor agrees that all approvals of the Mission Director and the Contracting
Officer which are required by the provisions of this contract must be preserved and made
available as part of the Contractor’s records which are required to be presented and made
available by FAR clause 52.215-2 of this contract entitled “Audit and Records –
Negotiation”.

G.2 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICE

The Administrative Contracting Office is:

USAID/Afghanistan
Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA)
U.S. Embassy
West Compound
Great Massoud Road
Kabul, Afghanistan

U.S. Address:

Office of Acquisition & Assistance (OAA)
USAID, Afghanistan
6180 Kabul Place
Dulles, VA 20189-6180

G.3 CONTRACTING OFFICER’S AUTHORITY

The Contracting Officer is the only person authorized to make or approve any changes in the
requirements of this contract and notwithstanding any provisions contained elsewhere in this
contract, the said authority remains solely in the Contracting Officer. In the event the
Contractor makes any changes at the direction of any person other than the Contracting
Officer, the change shall be considered to have been made without authority and no
adjustment shall be made in the contract terms and conditions, including cost.

All questions concerning the administration of this award shall be sent to the Contracting
Officer, Dennis Foster at dfoster@usaid.gov. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to
inform the Contracting Officer of requests that affect any and all sections of this award. The
Contracting Officer is located at:
USAID/Afghanistan  
Office of Acquisition and Assistance  
U.S. Embassy  
West Compound  
Great Massoud Road  
Kabul, Afghanistan

U.S. Address:

Office of Acquisition & Assistance (OAA/Kabul)  
USAID, Afghanistan  
6180 Kabul Place  
Dulles, VA 20189-6180

G.4 CONTRACTING OFFICER’S REPRESENTATIVE (COR)

The Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) is Marika Olson (molson@usaid.gov). The Contracting Officer Representative is located at:

USAID/Afghanistan  
Office of Agriculture  
U.S. Embassy  
West Compound  
Great Massoud Road  
Kabul, Afghanistan

U.S. Address:

Office of Agriculture (OAG/Kabul)  
USAID, Afghanistan  
6180 Kabul Place,  
Dulles, VA 20189-6180

G.5 TECHNICAL DIRECTIONS/RELATIONSHIP WITH USAID

A. Technical Directions are defined to include:
   1. Written directions to the Contractor which fill in details, suggest possible lines of inquiry, or otherwise facilitate completion of work;
   2. Provision of written information to the Contractor which assists in the interpretation of drawings, specifications, or technical portions of the work statement;
   3. Review and, where required, provide written approval of technical reports, drawings, specifications, or technical information to be delivered. Technical directions must be in writing, and must be within the Performance Work Statement as detailed in Section C.
B. The COR is authorized by designation to take any or all action with respect to the following which could lawfully be taken by the Contracting Officer, except any action specifically prohibited by the terms of this contract:

1. Assure that the Contractor performs the technical requirements of the contract in accordance with the contract terms, conditions, and specifications.
2. Perform or cause to be performed, inspections necessary in connection with a) above and require the Contractor to correct all deficiencies; perform acceptance for the Government.
3. Maintain all liaison and direct communications with the Contractor. Written communications with the Contractor and documents must be signed as “Contracting Officer’s Representative” with a copy furnished to the Contracting Officer.
4. Issue written interpretations of technical requirements of Government drawings, designs, and specifications.
5. Monitor the Contractor's production or performance progress and notify the Contractor in writing of deficiencies observed during surveillance, and direct appropriate action to effect correction. Record and report to the Contracting Officer incidents of faulty or nonconforming work, delays or problems.
6. Obtain necessary security clearance and appropriate identification if access to Government facilities is required. If to be provided, ensure that Government furnished property is available when required.

LIMITATIONS: The Contracting Officer’s Representative is not empowered to award, agree to, or sign any contract (including delivery or purchase orders) or modifications thereto, or in any way to obligate the payment of money by the Government. The Contracting Officer’s Representative may not take any action which may impact on the contract schedule, funds, scope or rate of utilization of Level of Effort (LOE). All contractual agreements, commitments, or modifications which involve costs, quantities, quality, and schedules shall be made only by the Contracting Officer.

C. In the separately-issued Contracting Officer’s Representative Designation letter, the CO designates an alternate Contracting Officer’s Representative to act in the absence of the designated Contracting Officer’s Representative, in accordance with the terms of the letter.

D. Contractual Problems - Contractual problems, of any nature, that may arise during the life of the contract must be handled in conformance with specific public laws and regulations (i.e. Federal Acquisition Regulation and Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulation). The Contractor and the Contracting Officer’s Representative must bring all contracting problems to the immediate attention of the Contracting Officer. Only the Contracting Officer is authorized to formally resolve such problems. The Contracting Officer will be responsible for resolving legal issues, determining contract scope and interpreting contract terms and conditions. The Contracting Officer is the sole authority authorized to approve changes in any of the requirements under this contract. Notwithstanding any clause contained elsewhere in this contract, the said authority remains solely with the Contracting Officer. These changes include, but will not be limited to the following areas: Performance Work Statement, cost, quantity, technical specifications, delivery schedule, and contract terms and conditions. In the event the Contractor effects any changes at the direction of any other person other than the Contracting Officer, the change will be considered to have been made without authority.
Contract No. 72030618C00011
Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock

E. Failure by the Contractor to report to the Administrative Contracting Office, any action by the Government considered to be a change, within the specified number of days contained in FAR 52.243-7 Notification of Changes (JAN 2017), waives the Contractor's right to any claims for equitable adjustments.

F. In case of conflict between this contract and the COR designation letter, the contract prevails.

G.6 PAYING OFFICE AND SUBMISSION OF INVOICES

The paying office for this contract is:

Office of Financial Management
USAID/Afghanistan
6180 Kabul Place
Washington, DC 20521-6180
Email: kabulaidevouchers@usaid.gov

The Contractor may submit vouchers for payment monthly or bi-monthly. The Contractor may invoice for costs incurred at the time of invoice.

The method of transmission of invoices is through electronic medium at the following address: KabulAllDevouchers@usaid.gov. Subject line must read Award No. and name of firm “DAI Global, LLC”. The SF-1034 must be signed, and it must be submitted along with the invoice and any other documentation in Adobe format.

Financial Tracking and vouchers:

It is likely that multiple resources of funds, e.g., supplemental funds, may be used to fund this contract. The Contractor should be prepared to track the use of these multiple financial resources and performance measures associated with these funds. All vouchers should clearly mark the source of funds. Prior year funds should be disbursed first.

G.7 ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA
G.8 CONTRACTOR’S PRIMARY POINT OF CONTACT

The Contractor’s points of contact for this award are:

[END OF SECTION G]
PART II – CLAUSES

SECTION II: SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

H.1 NOTICE LISTING CONTRACT CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

In accordance with AIDAR "752.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE", the following contract clauses are hereby incorporated by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. See www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/300/aidar for electronic access to the full text of a clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>752.7007</td>
<td>PERSONNEL COMPENSATION</td>
<td>JULY 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752.7031</td>
<td>LEAVE AND HOLIDAY</td>
<td>OCT 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752.7027</td>
<td>PERSONNEL</td>
<td>DEC 1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H.2 AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

H.3 USAID/AFGHANISTAN CONSENT TO SUBCONTRACTS (DECEMBER 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Subcontractor</th>
<th>Services/Supplies to be Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(a) In accordance with FAR 52.244-2, Subcontracts, Contracting Officer’s consent has been provided to award subcontracts as proposed in the Contractor’s proposal which resulted in the award of this contract to the following firms for the services or supplies specified in the prime Contractor’s proposal:

Name of DAI’s Sub-Contractor Services/Supplies:

(b) The Contractor must request Contracting Officer consent and submit the information required by the aforementioned clause for any subcontracts requiring consent but not listed here. In order for the Contractor to receive consent to subcontract, it must address each of the elements in FAR 44.202-2 for each sub-Contractor. If the Contractor chooses not to request consent to subcontract at the time of proposal submission, it still must identify all sub-Contractors and lower tier sub-Contractors proposed to perform work under the contract.

H.4 USAID/AFGHANISTAN RIGHT TO PROCUREMENT FROM OTHER SOURCES
(AUGUST 2016)

The Government, under the terms of this contract, retains the right to procure similar services from other sources during the period of this contract. USAID reserves the right to contract with other entities outside of this contract to develop and/or implement activities and projects, including ones that have been identified, studied, developed and/or designed to a prescribed level by the Contractor under an approved contract.
H.5 USAID/AFGHANISTAN MAXIMIZING USE OF LOCAL ENTITIES (AUGUST 2016)

The Contractor will channel most of the program implementation costs toward Host Country implementers for the carrying out of activities under the contract. In keeping with the principles of designing a program for local entities, and where the Contractor determines that program content and efficiency of implementation will be beneficial, the Contractor is strongly encouraged to sub-contract with local NGOs, and local firms in the implementation of the program.

(End)

H.6 USAID/AFGHANISTAN SUB-AWARD REQUIREMENTS (APRIL 2016)

A. Applicability: This section limits the number of tiers of sub-awards to two tiers below the awardee for all awards. The Implementing Partner must not allow lower-tier sub-awards without the express written approval of the Contracting Officer.

B. Definitions: The term "award" in this clause refers to the direct award between USAID and the Contractor. A "first-tier sub-award" is a direct award between the Contractor and a sub-awardee (the "first-tier sub-awardee"). A "second-tier sub-award" is a direct award between the first-tier sub-awardee and its sub-awardee (the "second-tier sub-awardee").

C. USAID's objective is to promote, to the extent practicable, competitive, transparent, and appropriate local sub-awards with legitimate and competent sub-awardees. The Contractor must ensure that all sub-awardees at any tier are actively engaged in the performance of sub-awarded work. The Contractor must ensure that sub-awardees do not engage in "brokering" or "flipping" their sub-awards under this award and that all sub-awardees at any tier self-perform appropriate portions of the work. "Brokering" or "flipping" is the practice of a sub-awardee receiving a sub-award and either selling such sub-award or not performing a significant percentage of the work with the sub-awardee's own organization.

D. Should exceptional circumstances warrant sub-awards below two tiers, the Contractor must promptly request approval in writing from the Contracting Officer, which for contracts may be done in conjunction with a request under FAR 44, provided that the additional information set forth in paragraph E. below is also provided.

E. Contractor written request for approval to allow sub-awardees below the second tier will include the following information:

   i. Sub-award number and title (or a general description of the sub-award work) of the existing sub-award;
   ii. Detailed explanation regarding why the work to be performed by the lower-tier sub-awardee cannot be performed by the prime or the two levels of sub-awardees.
   iii. The total value of the work and total value of the work to be self-performed by the existing sub-awardee;

F. For purposes of calculating tiers, the following will not be considered a tier:

   i. subsidiaries of the awardee;
   ii. members of a joint-venture, provided the joint venture is either the awardee or otherwise a "tier" hereunder;
iii. employment awards for a single individual, provided that such individual issues no further sub-awards;
iv. suppliers/service providers for component parts for a sub-award issued for finished commodities purchased on the market. Only the sub-awardee supplying the finished commodity will be considered a "tier" for purposes of this clause/provision;
v. suppliers of administrative or professional services incidental to the completion of the award nor their sub-awardees, such as legal or financial services, provided such suppliers or their sub-awardees do not perform substantive work related to the award.

G. Unless an exception is provided per section D. above. The Contractor will include this clause in all sub-awards, and will require sub-awardees to include this clause in all lower-tier sub-awards. The Contractor is responsible for compliance with this clause/provision by all sub-awardees and lower-tier sub awardees.

(End)

H.7 USAID/AFGHANISTAN PUBLIC POSTING (APRIL 2016)

The Contractor must provide a redacted version of the award within 30 days of the effective date and direct the request and redacted copy via e-mail to kblaidoaacompliance@usaid.gov or the award will be posted without alteration on the USAID/Afghanistan website.

(End)

H.8 USAID/AFGHANISTAN VETTING REQUIREMENT (APRIL 2016)

The Contractor must comply with USAID/Afghanistan’s Mission Order 201.06, National Security Screening (Non-U.S. Party Vetting).

A. In accordance with USAID/Afghanistan Mission Order 201.06 - National Security Screening (Non-U.S Party Vetting) the Contractor must complete and submit a "USAID Information Form" for:

a. Itself, if it is a non-U. S. entity;
b. Each sub-Contractor or sub-Contractor of a sub-Contractor, regardless of the tier, valued cumulatively at $25,000 or more, that is a non-U.S. entity; or
c. Each key individual that is a non-U.S. entity.

B. For purposes of this requirement, the following definitions apply:

a. "Non-U.S. entity” means:
   i. any non-US citizen or non-permanent legal resident of the United States: or
   ii. any entity that is not formed in the United States or for which 50% or more of the equity is owned or controlled by persons who are not U.S. citizens or permanent legal residents of the United States.

b. "Key individuals” means:
   i. an individual or entity owning 10% or more equity stake in the organization, whether publically- or privately-held:
   ii. principal officers of the organization's governing body (e.g., chairman, vice chairman, treasurer or secretary of the board of directors or board of trustees):
a) the principal officer and deputy principal officer of the organization (e.g., executive director, deputy director; president, vice president);
b) the program manager or chief of party for the USAID-financed program: and
c) any other person with significant responsibilities for administration of USAID financed activities or resources.

C. The requirements of paragraph A. of this clause must be completed prior to the Government's acceptance of the contract and following that, at the earlier of:
   a. Once a year; or
   b. When there is a change or addition to any entity or person identified in paragraph A.

D. USAID reserves the right to rescind approval for a sub-award in the event that USAID subsequently becomes aware of information indicating that the sub-award is contrary to U.S. law or policy prohibiting support for terrorism, or facilitating criminal activity. In such cases, USAID's Contracting Officer will provide written instructions to the implementing partner to terminate the sub-award.

(End)

H.9 USAID/AFGHANISTAN USE OF SYNCHRONIZED PRE-DEPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONAL TRACKER (SPOT) FOR CONTRACTORS SUPPORTING A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR MISSION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (SUPPLEMENT TO FAR 52.225-19) (AUGUST 2016)

In accordance with paragraph (g) Personnel Data, of FAR clause 52.225-19 “Contractor Personnel in a Designated Operational Area of Supporting a Diplomatic or Consular Mission Outside the United States (MAR 2008),” the Contracting Officer hereby identifies DoD’s Synchronized Pre-deployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) as the required system to use for this contract in Afghanistan.

In accordance with Section 861 of the FY08 National Defense Authorization Act (FY08 NDAA), P.L. 110-181, USAID and the Departments of Defense (DOD) and State (DOS) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) under which USAID has agreed to establish a common database including information on Contractors and Contractor personnel performing work in Afghanistan. The MOU identifies SPOT as the common database to serve as the repository for this information. Information with regard to Afghan nationals will be entered under procedures provided separately by the Contracting Officer.

All Contractor personnel must be accounted for in SPOT. Those requiring SPOT-generated Letters of Authorization (LOAs) must be entered into SPOT before being deployed to Afghanistan. If individuals requiring LOAs are already in Afghanistan at the time the Contractor engages them or at the time of contract award, the Contractor must immediately enter into SPOT each individual upon his or her becoming an employee or consultant under the contract. Contract performance may require the use of armed private security Contractor personnel (PSCs). PSCs will be individually registered in SPOT. Personnel that do not require LOAs will still be required to be entered into SPOT for reporting purposes, either individually or using an aggregate tally methodology. Procedures for using SPOT are available at http://www.dod.mil/bta/products/spot.html. Further guidance may be obtained from the
Contracting Officer’s Representative or the Contracting Officer. It is emphasized that SPOT applies to sub-awards and that this provision must be included in all sub-awards at any tier.

(End)

H.10 USAID/AFGHANISTAN SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTING (SIR) IN AFGHANISTAN (AUGUST 2016)

The prime Contractor is responsible for reporting all serious incidents during performance of the award. This reporting shall apply to the prime Contractor and all sub-Contractors regardless of the tier (subs of subs and lower, etc.). In addition to reporting, the prime implementing partner 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 (but not limited to) the following incidents affecting an employee or the implementation of activities paid for with U.S. Government funding regardless of the funding source and tier of the organization:

1. **Arrest** – A legal detention by the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) or Coalition Forces (CF)
2. **Complex Attack** – An attack using multiple means of engagement such as a Improvised Explosive Device (IED) followed by small arms fire
3. **Demonstration** – An organized act of protest against legitimate operations that results in violence or the threat of violence
4. **Harassment** – Interference in legitimate operations by ANSF, RS, or local civilian forces
5. **Indirect Fire (IDF)** – Attacks in which weapons are not directly aimed at the target (such as mortars, artillery, emplaced rockets but not rocket propelled grenades -RPGs)
6. **Improvised Explosive Device (IED)** – A bomb made and delivered in a non-conventional way (body borne IED, vehicle borne IED, remote control IED, magnetic IED etc.)
7. **Capture** - Illegal or hostile detention by insurgents or criminals for any length of time
   a. Abduction: the act of taking someone away by force or fraud
   b. Kidnapping: the abduction of a person by force or fraud for use as a hostage
   c. Hostage: a person given or held as security for the fulfillment of certain conditions or terms, promises, etc., by another.
8. **Land Mine** – A manufactured anti-personnel or anti-vehicle mine.
9. **Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA)** – An airplane, motorcycle, car, or truck crash which results in injury or damage.
10. **Robbery** – Non-insurgent related theft of property.
11. **Small Arms Fire (SAF)** – a hostile engagement by a direct fire weapon (such as a pistol, AK-47, PK machine gun, RPG etc.)
12. **Threat** – Verbal (in-person, telephone, etc.), SMS (text message), or written message threatening violence or demanding payment in any form.
13. **Other** – negligent or unintentional firearm discharge, physical altercation between employees, cybersecurity incident, sexual misconduct etc.

**INITIAL NOTIFICATION:** Contractor must provide initial notification by email or telephone to the USAID Partner Liaison Security Officer (PLSO), the Contracting, and the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) for accountability purposes of any serious incident as soon as practical, if it cannot be done immediately. This notification must provide as many details as are known at the time about the incident. The email addresses for the PLSO
Contract No. 7203618C00011
Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock

are KabulAIDSSO@usaid.gov and KabulAIDSSO@state.gov and the telephone numbers are +1 (301) 490-1042 Ext. 3342 or Ext. 3115. A point of contact (POC) for the prime Contractor must be provided to the PLSO and COR in order for USAID personnel to follow up on the security incident details. Additionally, if a serious incident which involves an employee wounded in action (WIA) who later succumbs of the wound(s), the implementing partner shall provide the same notification within 24 hours of the death of the individual.

**SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORT:** Additionally, within 24 hours, the implementing partner must submit an initial Serious Incident Report (SIR) documenting the incident in detail to the USAID PLSO using the form provided. The SIR must include, at a minimum, the award number, the name of the company, location where the incident occurred (Latitude/Longitude, GPS or MGRS coordinates, location name, etc.), time when the incident occurred, a brief description of the events of the incident, details about any known casualties, country of origin of all involved and a point of contact for the USAID PLSO to request further information as needed. Each SIR must be completed as thoroughly as possible and sent to KabulAIDSSO@usaid.gov (primary) and KabulAIDSSO@state.gov. The prime Contractor must concurrently send a notice to the USAID (COR) and the Contracting Officer that a SIR has been submitted to PLSO.

Following the conclusion or solution of the reported incident, a Final Serious Incident Report should be submitted to the USAID PLSO to identify the resolution of the reported event and provide details indicating the resolution thereof.  

(End)

**H.11 USAID/AFGHANISTAN SMART TRAVELER ENROLLMENT PROGRAM (STEP) (JANUARY 2016)**

The Contractor must enroll all American citizens traveling to Afghanistan in STEP at www.travel.state.gov. Information provided must be accurate and up-to-date and is applicable to both long-term and short-term travel funded by USAID.

(End)

**H.12 USAID/AFGHANISTAN HOST COUNTRY TAXES AND DUTIES (NOVEMBER 2016)**

The Contractor is advised that equipment, materials, and funds introduced into Afghanistan under the USAID program are exempt from customs, duties, and taxes. In accordance with the applicable U.S. Government cost principles, such costs are unallowable and may not be charged to this Award or paid with funding provided in the award. If the Contractor is assessed any such charges, they must bring the proposed assessment to the immediate attention of the Contracting Officer and USAID/Afghanistan.

(End)

**H.13 AIDAR 752.229-71 REPORTING OF FOREIGN TAXES (JULY 2007)**

(a) The Contractor must annually submit a report by April 16 of the next year.

(b) **Contents of report.** The report must contain:

(1) Contractor name.
(2) Contact name with phone, fax number and email address.
(3) Contract number(s).
(4) 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.
(5) Only foreign taxes assessed by the foreign government in the country receiving U.S. assistance are to be reported. Foreign taxes by a third party foreign government are not to be reported. For example, if a Contractor performing in Lesotho using foreign assistance funds should purchase commodities in South Africa, any taxes imposed by South Africa would not be included in the report for Lesotho (or South Africa).
(6) Any reimbursements received by the Contractor during the period in paragraph (b)(4) of this clause regardless of when the foreign tax was assessed and any reimbursements on the taxes reported in paragraph (b)(4) of this clause received through March 31.
(7) Report is required even if the Contractor did not pay any taxes during the reporting period.
(8) Cumulative reports may be provided if the Contractor is implementing more than one program in a foreign country.

(c) **Definitions.** As used in this clause –

1. **Agreement** includes USAID direct and country contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and interagency agreements.
2. **Commodity** means any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment.
3. **Foreign government** includes any foreign governmental entity.
4. **Foreign taxes** means value-added taxes and customs duties assessed by a foreign government on a commodity. It does not include foreign sales taxes.

(d) **Where.** Submit the reports to:

USAID/Afghanistan
Great Massoud Road
Kabul, Afghanistan
Email Address: KBLAIDFAST@usaid.gov

(e) **Subagreements.** The Contractor must include this reporting requirement in all applicable subcontracts and other subagreements.


(End of clause)

**H.14 USAID/AFGHANISTAN ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS SYSTEM (JULY 2014)**

1. **Definitions:**

   a. “Cash Payment System” means a payment system that generates any transfer of funds through a transaction originated by cash, check, or similar paper instrument. This includes electronic payments to a financial institution or clearing house that subsequently issues cash, check, or similar paper instrument to the designated payee.
   b. “Electronic Payment System” means a payment system that generates any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by cash, check, or similar paper instrument,
which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephone, mobile phone, computer, or magnetic tape, for the purpose of ordering, instructing or authorizing a financial institution to debit or credit an account. The term includes debit cards, wire transfers, transfers made at automatic teller machines, and point-of-sale terminals.

2. The Contractor agrees to use an electronic payment system for any payments under this award to beneficiaries, sub-Contractors, or grants under contracts, where applicable.

3. Exceptions. The Contractor is allowed the following exceptions, provided the Contractor documents its contract file with the appropriate justification:

   a. Cash payments made while establishing electronic payment systems, provided that this exception is not used for more than six months from the effective date of this award.

   b. Cash payments made to payees where the Contractor does not expect to make payments to the same payee on a regular, recurring basis, and payment through an electronic payment system is not reasonably available.

   c. Cash payments to vendors below the micro purchase level as defined by FAR 2.101, or for Grants Under Contracts for less than $3000, when payment through an electronic payment system is not reasonably available.

   d. The Contractor has received a specific written exception from the Contracting Officer that a specific payment or all cash payments are authorized, based on the Contractor’s written justification, which provides a basis and cost analysis for the requested exception.

4. More information about how to establish, implement, and manage electronic payment methods is available to Contractors at http://solutionscenter.nethope.org/supersearch#q/keywords=electronic payments&channel=

(End)

H.15 USAID/AFGHANISTAN COMPENSATION FOR COOPERATING COUNTRY NATIONALS (CCNs) IN AFGHANISTAN – ACQUISITION (OCT 2017)

The Contractor is required to comply with the current English version of the National Technical Assistance Salary Scale and Implementation Guideline (NTA) compensation scale, including all clarification notes, addendums, and updates, as posted on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) Ministry of Finance website (http://www.budgetmof.gov.af/index.php/en/) and USAID Implementing Partner Notice #OAA-IP-2016-001, as the Local Compensation Plan for all Cooperative Country National (CCN) employees.

The NTA is a compensation package, developed by the GIRoA that includes all regular benefits and allowances except transportation, communication, and health insurance. These allowances may be provided as per the internal policies of the organization. The allowances must meet the requirements of FAR 31.201-3 and do “not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person”.

(End)
H.16 USAID/AFGHANISTAN ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (DECEMBER 2016)

A. Limitations:

1. Salary ranges for all positions under this award must be established based on the market value of the position. The established range must be realistic and reasonable for the responsibilities of each position and must not be based on the salary history or the qualifications of the candidate selected. The salary ranges must be certified by the Contractor and submitted to the Contracting Officer. Upon establishment of the salary ranges for professional positions, an appropriate candidate must be selected based on the qualifications sought for that position and the Contractor's personnel practices. That individual’s salary must be negotiated within the established range, based on his or her certified salary history and the conditions stated further in this paragraph. The Contractor must avoid “rank-in-person” salaries, which are in excess of the value and the responsibilities of the position. In addition, the salary ranges may not exceed the Contractor's established policy and practice, including the Contractor's established pay scale for equivalent classifications of employees. If, during contract performance, the Contractor proposes salary or wages for an individual(s) that exceeds the market value of the position, the cognizant Contracting Officer’s approval is required.

B. Authorized Work Week:

1. Cooperating Country Nationals (CCNs) - Full time CCN employee work week must be in accordance with the Contractor's established policies and practices, but must not be less than 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week and in compliance with Afghan labor law.
2. U.S. citizens (including Permanent Residents) and TCN employees - The work week is between 40 and 48 hours.
3. Consultants or employees on temporary duty assignment (TDY) to Afghanistan may work a six-day work week.

(End)

H.17 USAID/AFGHANISTAN DEFENSE BASE ACT (DBA) INSURANCE (OCT 2017)

a) Pursuant to AIDAR 752.228-3 Worker's Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act) (DEC 1991) and AAPD 17-01 Defense Base Act (DBA) (JAN 2017); USAID's DBA insurance carrier is:

AON Risk Insurance Services West, Inc.
2033 N. Main St., Suite 760
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-3722

Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 PM, Pacific Time

Primary Contact: Fred Robinson
Phone: (925) 951-1856
Contract No. 72030618C00011
Afghanistan Value Chains - Livestock

Fax: (925) 951-1890
Email: Fred.Robinson@aon.com

Contractors must submit a copy of DBA coverage for which contract performance is to occur outside of the U.S. This document is to be provided prior to start of performance overseas.

b) Rates: There are three different rates depending on the nature of the services to be provided. If a contract contains more than one of the services listed, the premium will be distributed proportionally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract Year</th>
<th>Period of Performance</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Period</td>
<td>06/05/18 – 06/04/21</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option Period</td>
<td>06/05/21 – 06/04/23</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$7.50/$10.00/$12.50 (see Notes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
For Option Period, the percentage of USAID security payroll would be measured as of the last day of the preceding period (i.e. the base period or the immediately preceding option period), which is referred to as the “measurement date”.

1) If at the measurement date, the percentage of USAID security payroll remains between 0-10.0% of total payroll, the security rate in the next option period will be $7.50/$100 employee remuneration.

2) If at the measurement date, the percentage of USAID security payroll is above 10.0% to 25.0% of total payroll, the security rate in the next option period will be $10.00/$100 employee remuneration.

3) If at the measurement date, the percentage of USAID security payroll exceeds 25.0% of total payroll, the security rate in the next option period will be $12.50/$100 employee remuneration.

4) The term “wages” means the money rate at which the service rendered by an employee is compensated by an employer under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the injury, including the reasonable value of any advantage which is received from the employer and included for purposes of any withholding of tax under subtitle C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 [26 USC §§ 3101 et seq.] (relating to employee taxes). The term wages does not include fringe benefits, including (but not limited to) employer payments for or contribution to a retirement, pension, health and welfare, life insurance, training, social security or other employee or dependent benefit plan for the employee’s or dependent’s benefit, or any other employee’s dependent entitlement. Maximum rate of compensation shall not exceed 200 percentum of the applicable national average weekly wage (NAWW) as calculated by the Secretary of Labor. The current NAWW can be found at http://www.dol.gov/owcp/dlhwc/nawwinfo.htm.

5) The new rate structure aligns DBA rates to the likelihood that specific types of contracts will incur different frequency of DBA payouts and of differing dollar amounts. Those having greater risk pay greater premiums. Those with anticipated lower risk pay lesser premiums. The concept is to associate specific costs to a contract predicated upon the potential DBA rate structure.
risks under the same contract. The risk is predicated on the nature and inherent danger of certain categories of contracts (and performance under those awards).

6) For contracts that include Aviation, ground crews shall be categorized as Construction, and flight crew shall be categorized as Security.

Upon the Option Year being exercised, the Contractor must confirm in writing, the security payroll percentage as of the measurement date of the preceding period of performance to the CO.

c) Notice of Exclusion of Medical Evacuation Coverage
   Pursuant to AIDAR 752.228-70, medical evacuation insurance is a separate insurance requirement for overseas performance of USAID contracts; the Defense Base Act insurance does not provide coverage for medical evacuation.

d) Waivers for Third Country and Local Nationals
   The list of countries with active DBA waivers is available at http://www.dol.gov/owcp/dllwc/dba waivers/dba waivers.htm. In accordance with ADS 302, Missions may obtain a country-based waiver by sending a request to M/OAA Evaluation Division at dbawaiverrequests@usaid.gov.

H.18 USAID/AFGHANISTAN PRESS RELATIONS (JANUARY 2017)

The Contractor must coordinate all project related press inquiries and statements with the COR and USAID/Afghanistan’s Development Outreach and Communication (DOC) Office. The Contractor must seek approval from the COR and DOC before agreeing to or allowing staff to conduct interviews with the press on matters related to work under this project. The DOC contact is:

Development Outreach and Communication (DOC) Office
U.S. Embassy Kabul
Great Massoud Road
Kabul, Afghanistan
202-216-6288
Email: Kblaiddoc@usaid.gov

H.19 USAID/AFGHANISTAN RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRACTORS EXECUTING AGREEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY OF AFGHANISTAN (AUGUST 2016)

A. Only the Mission Director of USAID/Afghanistan has the authority to negotiate, execute, and implement instruments, such as Memorandums of Understanding or Letters of Intent or Collaboration (MoUs), with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) for activities using USAID funds. Contractors must not enter separate MoUs with any GIRoA entity including ministries, provincial or district government entities, or city and village entities.
B. If a Contractor determines a MoU with the GIRoA is beneficial to the implementation of activities funded by USAID, the Contractor must request their COR to draft and negotiate that MoU between USAID and the GIRoA. The request should describe at a minimum:

a. how large or important a role the GIRoA unit entity (e.g. ministry, agency, city) is being asked to play in the activity;

b. previous experience or status of current relations with the GIRoA unit entity;

c. any relevant US legislation; and

d. the advantages to be gained from formally memorializing the terms of the assistance relationship with the GIRoA entity.

C. All amendments to the MoU must be approved by the COR.

D. This provision does not apply to agreements between an Implementing Partner and the Afghanistan Public Protection Force (APPF) for security services.

(End)

H.20 ADS 302.3.5.22 SUBMISSION OF DATASETS TO THE DEVELOPMENT DATA LIBRARY (DDL) (OCTOBER 2014)

a) Definitions. For the purpose of submissions to the DDL:

1) “Dataset” is an organized collection of structured data, including data contained in spreadsheets, whether presented in tabular or non-tabular form. For example, a Dataset may represent a single spreadsheet, an extensible mark-up language (XML) file, a geospatial data file, or an organized collection of these. This requirement does not apply to aggregated performance reporting data that the Contractor submits directly to a USAID portfolio management system or to unstructured data, such as email messages, PDF files, PowerPoint presentations, word processing documents, photos and graphic images, audio files, collaboration software, and instant messages. Neither does the requirement apply to the Contractor’s information that is incidental to award administration, such as financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management information. Datasets submitted to the DDL will generally be those generated with USAID resources and created in support of Intellectual Work that is uploaded to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) (see AIDAR 752.7005 “Submission Requirements for Development Experience Documents”).

2) “Intellectual Work” includes all works that document the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and results of international development assistance activities developed or acquired under this award, which may include program and communications materials, evaluations and assessments, information products, research and technical reports, progress and performance reports required under this award (excluding administrative financial information), and other reports, articles and papers prepared by the Contractor under the award, whether published or not. The term does not include the Contractor’s information that is incidental to award administration, such as financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management information.

b) Submissions to the Development Data Library (DDL)
1) The Contractor must submit to the Development Data Library (DDL), at www.usaid.gov/data, in a machine-readable, non-proprietary format, a copy of any Dataset created or obtained in performance of this award, includingDatasets produced by a sub-Contractor at any tier. The submission must include supporting documentation describing the Dataset, such as code books, data dictionaries, data gathering tools, notes on data quality, and explanations of redactions.

2) Unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer (CO) or the Contracting Officer Representative (COR), the Contractor must submit the Dataset and supporting documentation within thirty (30) calendar days after the Dataset is first used to produce an Intellectual Work or is of sufficient quality to produce an Intellectual Work. Within thirty (30) calendar days after award completion, the Contractor must submit to the DDL any Datasets and supporting documentation that have not previously been submitted to the DDL, along with an index of all Datasets and Intellectual Work created or obtained under the award. The Contractor must also provide to the COR an itemized list of any and all DDL submissions.

The Contractor is not required to submit the data to the DDL, when, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this award, Datasets containing results of federally funded scientific research are submitted to a publicly accessible research database. However, the Contractor must submit a notice to the DDL by following the instructions at www.usaid.gov/data, with a copy to the COR, providing details on where and how to access the data. The direct results of federally funded scientific research must be reported no later than when the data are ready to be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal for publication, or no later than five calendar days prior to the conclusion of the award, whichever occurs earlier.

3) The Contractor must submit the Datasets following the submission instructions and acceptable formats found at www.usaid.gov/data.

4) The Contractor must ensure that any Dataset submitted to the DDL does not contain any proprietary or personally identifiable information, such as social security numbers, home addresses, and dates of birth. Such information must be removed prior to submission.

5) The Contractor must not submit classified data to the DDL.

(End)

H.21 USAID/AFGHANISTAN DATABASE and GIS/GPS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (MARCH 2017)

USAID/Afghanistan uses a web-based system to collect and organize information critical to program management, oversight, and reporting. This system is named Afghan Info. Afghan Info supports a number of exercises including: Mission-wide Portfolio Reviews, the Performance Plan and Report, the Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis, and overall coordination efforts. Reported information may impact policy formulation and project design stakeholders including USAID/Afghanistan, USAID/Washington, the United States Congress, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA), and other donors.

USAID requires a minimum of quarterly (United States Government Fiscal Quarters) data submissions throughout the entire life of the award. The partner must provide updates for all
required data elements as specified in the reporting requirements of their award. As applicable, data to be reported into Afghan Info may include:

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan indicator reporting and aggregate and/or raw data.
- Attribution by provinces/districts of total quarterly costs/ vouched expenses.
- Documents as required in the reporting requirements section of the award.

Partners are additionally required to collect and report on Global Positioning System (GPS) data and other GPS supporting details for all implementation activities. (This is especially important if data could/will be analyzed to the type III Geographical Disaggregation level.) Geographic data collection, analysis, and submission methods must be included in annual work and M&E plans. Partners must ensure the following standard settings are utilized when collecting latitude/longitude GPS coordinate data for USAID/Afghanistan activities:

Coordinate System/Datum: WGS 1984

Coordinate Format: Decimal Degrees (DD.DDDDDD) with at least 6 decimal places

Latitude Coordinate Parameters: Must be between 29.378060 - 38.489592

Longitude Coordinate Parameters: Must be between 60.475769 - 74.889862

Accuracy Level: Less than 15 meters

The COR responsible for the award will provide specific guidance on reporting, provide access to the Afghan Info system for the Contractor, and ensure that all applicable reporting requirements have been assigned to the award and as necessary, appropriately configured in the system. Contractors must use the Afghan Info interface for data entry. Criteria for restricting reporting activity or reporting sites will be provided by the COR. Data entered into the system must adhere to USAID data quality standards (ADS 203.3.11.1). All geographic data will additionally adhere to OMB Circular A-16 and A-130; Executive Order 12906; ADS 557 (Public Information); and ADS 579 (USAID Development Data). Data entry modules will include an option for selecting certain sites for restricted access in the database. (Note: all activities will be recorded, but those restricted will be viewable only by those with a “need to know”.)

In consultation with the USAID/Afghanistan’s GIS Specialist and/or as directed by USAID/Afghanistan or USAID/Washington, the COR will manage this geographic data for use in project management, communications, reporting, and evaluation. In the case of proprietary or contractual restrictions preventing submission/publication of geographic data, the Contractor shall provide justification to the COR. For activities requiring multiple data points, to include infrastructure activities such as dam, power line, and road construction, data can be submitted to USAID or through a “cloud-based data transfer mechanism that is outside USAID (example: Dropbox), but must be stored and submitted to the COR in industry standard formats such as ESRI Shapefile, ESRI Feature Class, or Microsoft Excel, and include any and all metadata. All infrastructure programs will include photo documentation from no less than two sides with no less than beginning and ending project photographic documentation.
Metadata or “Properties” is a summary providing content, quality, type, creation, and spatial information about a data set. In the file’s “properties” programmatic specifics to include name, description of the file, program and implementer, geospatial location and description of the activity will be included. For example, a photograph’s metadata will include Title- the name of the event or site, such as “Ghazi Mohammad Ayub Khan High School”; Subject- what the photo depicts; such as “prior to start of construction a/o 20160207”; TAGS - will include, at a minimum, the program and the implementer for example: “SACCARP; IOM;” Comment: the grid and the nature of the project/event, such as “31.623130, 65.055618 photo of the front of the school. Prior to stair repair, painting and toilet rehab”. The date the photo was taken should already be included automatically but if not it should be also added.

Although the example discusses an image file, the same requirement for metadata documentation is required for other file formats (docx or xlsx) that document a specific project’s geographically linked activity that will be used for permanent documentation. Please note some cameras with integrated GPS capability automatically places the data into the Exif metadata. The data should be kept; but often, the Lat/Long format is in Hours/Min/Sec and not in digital degrees, therefore, it must be converted and added to the metadata. There are free available sites on the web, such as http://www.latlong.net; and http://www.earthpoint.us/Convert.aspx.

Unless otherwise specified, Afghan Info can be accessed at:

(End)

H.22 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The Contractor must comply with 22 CFR 216 requirements, the Initial Environmental Examination Recommendations and Afghan environmental laws and regulations.

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)

1a) The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Section 117 requires that the impact of USAID’s activities on the environment be considered and that USAID include environmental sustainability as a central consideration in designing and carrying out its development programs. This mandate is codified in Federal Regulations (22 CFR 216) and in USAID’s Automated Directives System (ADS) Parts 201.5.10g and 204 (https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/agency-policy/series-200), which, in part, require that the potential environmental impacts of USAID-financed activities are identified prior to a final decision to proceed and that appropriate environmental safeguards are adopted for all activities. Contractor environmental compliance obligations under these regulations and procedures are specified in the following paragraphs of this Contract.

1b) In addition, the Contractor must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. In case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.

1c) No activity funded under this contract will be implemented unless an environmental threshold determination, as defined by 22 CFR 216, has been reached for that activity, as documented in a Request for Categorical Exclusion (RCE), Initial Environmental
Examination (IEE), or Environmental Assessment (EA) duly signed by the Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO). (Hereinafter, such documents are described as “approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.”)

2) An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) # OAPA-17-JOL-AFG-0041 (Attachment J.1) has been approved for the Activity funding this contract. The IEE covers activities expected to be implemented under this contract. USAID has determined that a Negative Determination with conditions applies to one or more of the proposed activities. This indicates that if these activities are implemented subject to the specified conditions, they are expected to have no significant adverse effect on the environment. The Contractor must be responsible for implementing all IEE conditions pertaining to activities to be funded under this contract.

DAI has submitted an Amendment to the IEE which has been evaluated by the Mission Environmental Officer for sufficiency but was not approved. The Final IEE Amendment must be resubmitted to the COR with all issues addressed within 15 calendar days from contract award for the final approval by the Mission Environmental Officer and for incorporation to the award by next modification.

3) N/A

4a) As part of its initial Work Plan, and all Annual Work Plans thereafter, the Contractor, in collaboration with the USAID COR and Mission Environmental Officer or Bureau Environmental Officer, as appropriate, shall review all ongoing and planned activities under this contract to determine if they are within the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation.

4b) If the Contractor plans any new activities outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation, it shall prepare an amendment to the documentation for USAID review and approval. No such new activities shall be undertaken prior to receiving written USAID approval of environmental documentation amendments.

4c) Any ongoing activities found to be outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation shall be halted until an amendment to the documentation is submitted and written approval is received from USAID.

5a) Unless the approved Regulation 216 documentation contains a complete environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) or a project mitigation and monitoring (M&M) plan, the Contractor shall prepare an EMMP or M&M Plan describing how the Contractor will, in specific terms, implement all IEE and/or EA conditions that apply to proposed project activities within the scope of the award. The EMMP or M&M Plan shall include monitoring the implementation of the conditions and their effectiveness.

5b) Integrate a completed EMMP or M&M Plan into the initial work plan.

5c) Integrate an EMMP or M&M Plan into subsequent Annual Work Plans, making any necessary adjustments to activity implementation in order to minimize adverse impacts to the environment.

(End)
H.23 USAID/AFGHANISTAN CLIMATE CHANGE RISK SCREENING (OCTOBER 2017)

A range of measures could reduce climate risk, including usage of improved agricultural technologies, planting HVCs in appropriate climate zones, community management of water and other natural resources, and coordination between government institutions. More specific guidance and detail will be developed after the Contractor prepares its Performance Work Statement and first year work plan, and obtain approval for it. Likewise, the Contractor will need to develop a more detailed Climate Change Risk Screening Matrix

(End)

H.24 USAID/AFGHANISTAN IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13224 ON TERRORISM FINANCING (AUGUST 2016)

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

(End)

H.25 USAID/AFGHANISTAN COMPLIANCE WITH ADS 206 PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS (DECEMBER 2016)

USAID reserves the right to terminate this contract, to demand a refund or take other appropriate measures, if the Contractor has been convicted of a narcotics offense or has been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140. This clause must be included in all subcontracts issued under this contract.

(End)

H.26 USAID/AFGHANISTAN NONEXPENDABLE PROPERTY PURCHASES (APRIL 2017) (COMPLIANCE WITH ADS 302.3.6.6)

1) The Contractor is hereby authorized to purchase the equipment and/or resources as identified below. All purchases shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined in AIDAR 752.245-70 and FAR 52.245.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Element</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Table Image]
2) The Contractor shall request CO approval for purchase of nonexpendable property as defined that is not identified in the Insert the approved budget as required by CIB 92.25. The Contractor shall submit for approval, annually, a list along with justification for each NXP being proposed that is outside of the approved budget.

3) Contractor may also be required to obtain CO approval for other types of purchases as required by other U.S. Government regulations and policies (i.e. Restricted Goods, etc.) outlined in the contract.

4) “Title To and Care of Property” for government furnished property is in accordance with AIDAR 752.245-71).

5) Any Contractor request to purchase additional non-expendable property after award should include an explanation and appropriate justification.

(End)

H.27 USAID/AFGHANISTAN COMPLIANCE WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER 13559 FACILITIES USED FOR RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES (FEBRUARY 2016)

Unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor must not use funds for any work related to facilities of any type where the intended use of such a facility is for explicitly religious activities. In cases where work addressed by this provision is authorized by the Contracting Officer, such authorization will be limited and explicit. The Contractor shall insert this clause in its entirety in all subcontracts.

(End)

H.28 USAID/AFGHANISTAN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 508 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973, AS AMENDED (AUGUST 2016)

(a) The Contractor must provide a comprehensive list of all offered specific electronic and information technology (EIT) products (supplies and services) that fully comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, per the 1998 Amendments, and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards at 36 CFR Part 1194. The Contractor must clearly indicate where this list with full details of compliance can be found (e.g., vendors or other exact web page location). The Contractor must ensure that the list is easily accessible by typical users beginning five calendar days after award. The Contractor must maintain this detailed listing of
compliant products for the full contract term, including all forms of extensions, and must ensure that it is current within three calendar days of changes to its product line.

(b) For every EIT product accepted under this contract by the Government that does not comply with 36 CFR Part 1194, the Contractor shall, at the discretion of the Government, make every effort to replace or upgrade it with a compliant equivalent product or service, if commercially available and cost neutral, on either the planned refresh cycle of the product or service, or on the contract renewal date, whichever shall occur first.

(End)

H.29 USAID/AFGHANISTAN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (AUGUST 2016)

Funds in this contract 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 https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/350maa.pdf or as approved by the Contracting Officer.

(End)

H.30 USAID/AFGHANISTAN COMPLIANCE WITH ADS 252 & 253 - TRAINING AND RESULTS AND INFORMATION NETWORK (TRAI_NET) (AUGUST 2016)

1. Participant Training Reports. The Contractor will collect training data on technical trainings (i.e., conferences and workshops) provided for beneficiaries that were held in the United States, third countries, or in-country under this contract. The training data will be entered into TraiNet and submitted to the COR quarterly no later than 45 days following the end of each fiscal quarter measured from October 1, as relevant. The Contractor will follow ADS 252 policy, which provides detailed information regarding visa compliance guidelines, and ADS 253, which provides guidance on how to implement USAID funded training programs. USAID/Afghanistan’s Office of Program and Project Development (OPPD) can assist Contractor to roll out TraiNet for their activity and share their training data on TraiNet with OPM.

2. TraiNet and USAID Sponsored J-1 Visas. All host country nationals being funded fully, partially, directly, or indirectly by USAID must enter the U.S. on a J-1 Visa, regardless of the type or duration of the activity. In order to secure a J-1 visa, each participant must first secure a DS-2019 form (Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor J-1 Status). TraiNet is the only means of obtaining a DS-2019 for USAID-funded Exchange Visitors.

USAID/Afghanistan prefers that TraiNet data entry, verification, and reporting responsibilities for exchange programs held in the United States be completed by the Mission. USAID/Afghanistan’s OPPD is responsible for data entry (the R1 role), verification (the R2 role), and approval (the R3 role) of all U.S.-based training programs and participants that are funded by USAID. USAID/Afghanistan’s CORs are responsible for working with the Contractor to obtain the data needed by the R1, R2 and R3 to complete this action.
USAID/Washington is responsible for submission of the data (the R4 role) to SEVIS. The DS-2019 approval process is as follows:

The Contractor provide to the COR and OPPD required documents to initiate the DS-2019 approval process (as per Mission Order 252) by minimum 8-10 weeks prior to the start date of the training program.

Data is entered into TraiNet by OPPD’s Data Entry Initiator (R1) once all information and documents are received from the implementing partner and are correct. The R1 submits the information to the Visa Compliance System (VCS).

The designated Verifier (R2) in OPPD verifies the accuracy of the data in the VCS, uploads documents, and either submits the information to the R3 if all is correct, or rejects the file if there are errors in the data.

The designated Approver (R3) in OPPD reviews the electronic versions of documents and either approves or rejects the files (for missing data or other concerns based on review of the files) sending them back to the R1 with comments.

When the R3 approves a file, the information is electronically transferred to the Responsible Officer (R4) in USAID/Washington who provides the final approval before the information is submitted to the Department of Homeland Security SEVIS database. The DS-2019 form is created, printed and mailed to the R3. The R3 gives the form to the R1 who coordinates with the COR and Contractor on completing the visa application process.

The Contractor is responsible for ensuring that participants complete the on-line visa application form. When asked to enter a “Program Number”, applications should enter USAID’s Exchange Visitor Program Number G-2-00263.” The SEVIS number required for completing the visa application will be provided by the R1.

The R1 is responsible for providing the implementing partner or participant with the SEVIS number required for completing the on-line visa application form, scheduling an appointment with the Consular Office, and delivering the DS-2019 form to the implementing partner or to the participant so that he/she can present it to the Consular Officer during their appointment for a J-1 visa at the U.S. Embassy consular section.

All host country nationals being funded fully, partially, directly, or indirectly by USAID must enter the U.S. on a J-1 Visa, regardless of the type or duration of the activity. In order to secure a J-1 visa, each participant must first secure a DS-2019 form (Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor J-1 Status). TraiNet is the only means of obtaining a DS-2019 for USAID funded Exchange Visitors.

USAID/Afghanistan delegates the TraiNet data entry, verification, and reporting responsibilities to its Contractors is responsible for data entry (the R1 role) and verification (the R2 role) of all training programs and participants that are funded by USAID.

USAID/CAR/SPO is responsible for approval (the R3 role) and the COR and Program Managers are responsible for working with their Contractors to obtain the data needed by the R3. USAID/Washington is responsible for submission of the data (the R4 role) to SEVIS. The DS-2019 approval process is as follows:
• Data is entered into TraiNet by the Contractor’s Data Entry Initiator (R1);
• The R1 submits the information to the Visa Compliance System (VCS); The designated Verifier (R2) verifies the accuracy of the data in the VCS, uploads documents, and either submits the information to the R3 if all is correct, or rejects the file if there are errors in the data;
• A designated United States citizen in the Mission – the Approver (R3) – reviews the electronic versions of documents and either approves or rejects the files (for missing data or other concerns based on review of the files) sending them back to the R1 with comments;
• When the R3 approves a file, the information is electronically transferred to the Responsible Officer (R4) in USAID/Washington who provides the final approval before the information is submitted to the Department of Homeland Security SEVIS database; The DS-2019 form is created, printed and mailed to the R3;
• The R3 gives the form to the USAID COR who provides it to the Contractor.

The Contractor is responsible for delivering the form to the participant so that he/she can present it to the Consular Officer during their appointment for a J-1 visa at the U.S. Embassy consular section, or designated Consulate. Exchange visitors apply online at the U.S. State Department’s website in the respective country. When asked to enter a “Program Number”, applications should enter USAID’s Exchange Visitor Program Number G-2-00263.”

H.31 AIDAR 752.222-70 USAID DISABILITY POLICY (DEC 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 USAID's policy can be found at the following Web site:

(b) USAID therefore requires that the Contractor not discriminate against people with disabilities in the implementation of USAID programs and that it make every effort to comply with the objectives of the USAID Disability Policy in performing this contract. To that end and within the scope of the contract, the Contractor's actions must demonstrate a comprehensive and consistent approach for including men, women, and children with disabilities.

(End of Clause)
H.32 AAPD 16-02 (Revised) LIMITATION ON ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DEVIATION NOs. M/OAA-DEV-FAR-18-2c and M/OAA-DEV-AIDAR-18-2c) (APRIL 2018)

(a) Definitions. As used in this contract --

“Information Technology” means

(1) Any services or equipment, or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment, that are used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the agency; where

(2) such services or equipment are ‘used by an agency’ if used by the agency directly or if used by a contractor under a contract with the agency that requires either use of the services or equipment or requires use of the services or equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

(3) The term "information technology" includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including provisioned services such as cloud computing and support services that support any point of the lifecycle of the equipment or service), and related resources.

(4) The term "information technology" does not include any equipment that is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract that does not require use of the equipment.

(b) The Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) requires Agency Chief Information Officer (CIO) review and approval of contracts that include information technology or information technology services.

(c) The Contractor must not acquire information technology as defined in this clause without the prior written approval by the contracting officer as specified in this clause.

(d) Request for Approval Requirements:

(1) If the Contractor determines that any information technology will be necessary to meet the Contractor must request prior written approval from the Contracting Officer.

(2) As part of the request, the Contractor must provide the Contracting Officer a description and an estimate of the total cost of the information technology equipment, software, or services to be procured under this contract. The Contractor must simultaneously notify the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) and the Office of the Chief Information Office at ITAuthorization@usaid.gov.

(e) The Contracting Officer will provide written approval to the Contractor through modification to the contract expressly specifying the information technology equipment, software, or services approved for purchase by the COR and the Agency CIO. The Contracting Officer will include the applicable clauses and special contract requirements in the modification.
(f) Except as specified in the contracting officer’s written approval, the Government is not obligated to reimburse the Contractor for any costs incurred for information technology as defined in this clause.

(g) The Contractor must insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (g), in all subcontracts.

(End of Clause)

[END OF SECTION H]
SECTION I: CONTRACT CLAUSES

I.1 NOTICE LISTING CONTRACT CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

In accordance with AIDAR "752.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE", the following contract clauses are hereby incorporated by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. See www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/300/aidar for electronic access to the full text of a clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDAR 752.252-2</td>
<td>CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE</td>
<td>MAR 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I.2 NOTICE LISTING CONTRACT CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following contract clauses pertinent to this section are hereby incorporated by reference (by Citation Number, Title, and Date) in accordance with the clause at FAR "52.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE" in Section I of this contract. See FAR 52.252-2 for an internet address (if specified) for electronic access to the full text of a clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52.202-1</td>
<td>DEFINITIONS</td>
<td>NOV 2013</td>
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<td>52.203-3</td>
<td>GRATUITIES</td>
<td>APR 1984</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.203-5</td>
<td>COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.203-6</td>
<td>RESTRICTIONS ON SUBCONTRACTOR SALES TO THE GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>SEP 2006</td>
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<td>52.203-8</td>
<td>CANCELLATION, RECISSION, AND RECOVERY OF FUNDS FOR ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER ACTIVITY</td>
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<td>52.203-10</td>
<td>PRICE OR FEE ADJUSTMENT FOR ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER ACTIVITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.203-12</td>
<td>LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS TO INFLUENCE CERTAIN FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.203-13</td>
<td>CONTRACTOR CODE OF BUSINESS ETHICS AND CONDUCT</td>
<td>OCT 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.203-15</td>
<td>WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS UNDER THE AMERICAN RECOVERY &amp; REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009</td>
<td>JUN 2010</td>
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<td>52.203-17</td>
<td>CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE WHISTLEBLOWER RIGHTS AND REQUIREMENT TO INFORM EMPLOYEES OF WHISTLEBLOWER RIGHTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.203-19</td>
<td>PROHIBITION ON REQUIRING CERTAIN INTERNAL CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS</td>
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</table>
OR STATEMENTS

52.204-4 PRINTED OR COPIED DOUBLE-SIDED ON POSTCONSUMER FIBER CONTENT PAPER JAN 2017

52.204-10 REPORTING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND FIRST-TIER SUBCONTRACT AWARDS OCT 2016

52.204-12 UNIQUE ENTITY IDENTIFIER MAINTENANCE OCT 2016

52.204-13 SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT MAINTENANCE OCT 2016

52.204-14 SERVICE CONTRACT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OCT 2016

52.204-19 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS DEC 2014

52.209-6 PROTECTING THE GOVERNMENT’S INTEREST WHEN SUBCONTRACTING WITH CONTRACTORS DEBARRED, SUSPENDED, OR PROPOSED FOR DEBARMENT OCT 2015

52.209-9 UPDATES OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS JUL 2013

52.209-10 PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH INVERTED DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS NOV 2015

52.215-2 AUDIT AND RECORDS—NEGOTIATION OCT 2010

52.215-8 ORDER OF PRECEDENCE—UNIFORM CONTRACT FORMAT OCT 1997

52.215-10 PRICE REDUCTION FOR DEFECTIVE CERTIFIED COST OR PRICING DATA AUG 2011

52.215-11 PRICE REDUCTION FOR DEFECTIVE CERTIFIED COST OR PRICING DATA—MODIFICATIONS AUG 2011

52.215-12 SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFIED COST OR PRICING DATA OCT 2010

52.215-13 SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFIED COST OR PRICING DATA MODIFICATIONS OCT 2010

52.215-19 NOTIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP CHANGES OCT 1997

52.215-23 LIMITATIONS ON PASS-THROUGH CHARGES OCT 2009

52.216-7 ALLOWABLE COST AND PAYMENT JUN 2013

52.216-8 FIXED FEE JUN 2011

52.217-2 CANCELLATION UNDER MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS OCT 1997

52.217-8 OPTION TO EXTEND SERVICES NOV 1999

52.217-9 SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLAN JAN 2017

52.219-16 LIQUIDATED DAMAGES – SUBCONTRACTING PLAN JAN 1999

52.222-1 NOTICE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES FEB 1997

52.222-2 PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME PREMIUMS JULY 1990

52.222-21 PROHIBITION OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES APR 2015

52.222-26 EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SEP 2016

52.222-29 NOTIFICATION OF VISA DENIAL APR 2015

52.222-35 EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR VETERANS OCT 2015

52.222-36 EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKERS WITH
DISABILITIES JUN 2014
52.222-37 EMPLOYMENT REPORTS ON VETERANS FEB 2016
52.222-50 COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS MAR 2015
52.223-6 DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE MAY 2001
52.223-18 ENCOURAGING CONTRACTOR POLICIES TO BAN AUG 2011
TEXT MESSAGING WHILE DRIVING
52.225-13 RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN FOREIGN PURCHASES JUN 2008
52.225-14 INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN ENGLISH VERSION AND FEB 2000
TRANSLATION OF CONTRACT
52.225-19 CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL IN A DESIGNATED MAR 2008
OPERATIONAL AREA OR SUPPORTING A
DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR MISSION
52.227-14 RIGHTS IN DATA – GENERAL MAY 2014
52.227-23 RIGHTS TO PROPOSAL DATA (TECHNICAL) JUN 1987
52.228-3 WORKERS’ COMPENSATION INSURANCE JUL 2014
(DEFENSE BASE ACT)
52.228-7 INSURANCE-LIABILITY TO THIRD PERSONS MAR 1996
52.229-8 TAXES--FOREIGN COST-REIMBURSEMENT
CONTRACTS MAR 1990
52.230-2 COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OCT 2015
52.230-3 DISCLOSURE AND CONSISTENCY OF COST OCT 2015
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52.230-4 DISCLOSURE AND CONSISTENCY OF COST OCT 2015
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52.230-6 ADMINISTRATION OF COST ACCOUNTING JUN 2010
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52.232-17 INTEREST MAY 2014
52.232-18 AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS APR 1984
52.232-22 LIMITATION OF FUNDS APR 1984
52.232-23 ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS MAY 2014
52.232-25 PROMPT PAYMENT (JULY 2017) (ALTERNATE 1) FEB 2002
52.232-33 PAYMENT BY ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER— JUL 2013
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52.232-39 UNENFORCEABILITY OF UNAUTHORIZED JUN 2013
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52.232-40 PROVIDING ACCELERATED PAYMENT TO SMALL DEC 2013
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52.233-1 DISPUTES MAY 2014
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52.233-4 APPLICABLE LAW FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT OCT 2004
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52.236-4 PHYSICAL DATA APR 1984
52.237-3 CONTINUITY OF SERVICES JAN 1991
52.242-1 NOTICE OF INTENT TO DISALLOW COSTS APR 1984
52.242-3 PENALTIES FOR UNALLOWABLE COSTS MAY 2014
52.242-4 CERTIFICATION OF FINAL INDIRECT COSTS JAN 1997
52.242-13 BANKRUPTCY JUL 1995
52.243-2 CHANGES-COST REIMBURSEMENT (AUG 1987)
752.202-1 DEFINITIONS JAN 1990
752.209-71 ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST JUN 1993
752.211-70 LANGUAGE AND MEASUREMENT JUN 1992
752.219-8 UTILIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS AND SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS CONCERNS MAR 2015
752.219-70 USAID MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM JUL 2007
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752.222-71 NONDISCRIMINATION JUNE 2012
752.225-70 SOURCE AND NATIONALITY REQUIREMENTS FEB 2012
752.227-14 RIGHTS IN DATA – GENERAL OCT 2007
752.228-7 INSURANCE-LIABILITY TO THIRD PERSONS JUL 1997
752.242-70 PERIODIC PROGRESS LIABILITY REPORTS OCT 2007
752.245-70 GOVERNMENT PROPERTY – USAID REPORTING REQUIREMENTS JUL 1997
752.7001 BIOGRAPHICAL DATA JUL 1997
752.7002 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION JAN 1990
752.7006 NOTICES APR 1984
752.7008 USE OF GOVERNMENT FACILITIES OR PERSONNEL APR 1984
752.7010 CONVERSION OF U.S. DOLLARS TO LOCAL CURRENCY APR 1984
752.7011 ORIENTATION AND LANGUAGE TRAINING APR 1984
752.7013 CONTRACTOR-MISSION RELATIONSHIPS OCT 1989
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752.7025 APPROVALS APR 1984
752.7028 DIFFERENTIALS AND ALLOWANCES JUL 1996
752.7029 POST PRIVILEGES JUL 1993
752.7032 INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL APPROVAL AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS APR 2014
752.7033 PHYSICAL FITNESS JUL 1997
752.7034 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DISCLAIMER DEC 1991
752.7035 PUBLIC NOTICES DEC 1991
I.3 **FAR 52.222-50 COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

Alternate I (MAR 2015)

As prescribed in 22.1705(a)(2), substitute the following paragraph in place of paragraph (c)(1)(i) of the basic clause:

(i)

(A) The United States Government's policy prohibiting trafficking in persons described in paragraph (b) of this clause; and

(B) The following directive(s) or notice(s) applicable to employees performing work at the contract place(s) of performance as indicated below:

**Document Title**

Document may be obtained from:

**Applies to Performance in/at:**

[Contracting Officer shall insert title of directive/notice; indicate the document is attached or provide source (such as website link) for obtaining document; and, indicate the contract performance location outside the United States to which the document applies.]

I.4 **AIDAR 752.7036 USAID IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NOTICES (IPN) PORTAL FOR ACQUISITION (JULY 2014)**

(a) **Definitions.** As used in this clause -

"Universal” bilateral modification means a bilateral modification, as defined in FAR subpart 43.1, that updates or incorporates new FAR or AIDAR clauses, other terms and conditions, or special requirements, affecting all USAID awards or a class of awards, as specified in the Agency notification of such modification.

USAID Implementing Partner Notices (IPN) Portal for Acquisition (IPN Portal) means the single point where USAID uploads universal bilateral modifications, which can be accessed electronically by registered USAID Contractors. The IPN Portal is located at [https://sites.google.com/site/usaidipnforacquisitions/](https://sites.google.com/site/usaidipnforacquisitions/).

IPN Portal Administrator means the USAID official designated by the M/OAA Director, who has overall responsibility for managing the USAID Implementing Partner Notices Portal for Acquisition.

(b) By submission of an offer and execution of a contract, the Contractor acknowledges the requirement to:

(1) Register with the IPN Portal if awarded a contract resulting from this solicitation; and
(2) Receive universal bilateral modifications of this contract and general notices through the IPN Portal.

(c) **Procedure to register for notifications.**

Go to: [https://sites.google.com/site/usaidipnforacquisitions/](https://sites.google.com/site/usaidipnforacquisitions/) and click the “Register” button at the top of the page. Contractor representatives must use their official organization email address when subscribing, not personal email addresses.

(d) **Processing of IPN portal modifications.**

(1) The Contractor may access the IPN Portal at any time to review all IPN Portal modifications; however, the system will also notify the Contractor by email when the USAID IPN Portal Administrator uploads a universal bilateral modification for Contractor review and signature. Proposed IPN Portal modifications distributed through the IPN Portal are applicable to all awards, unless otherwise noted in the proposed modification.

(2) Within 15 calendar days from receipt of the notification email from the IPN Portal, the Contractor must do one of the following:

(i) Verify applicability of the proposed modification to their award(s) per the instructions provided with each modification;
(ii) Download the modification and incorporate the following information on the SF30 form: contract number, organization name, and organization mailing address as it appears in the basic award;
(iii) Sign the hardcopy version; and
(iv) Send the signed modification (by email or hardcopy) to the contracting officer for signature;

**Note to paragraph (d)(2)(i):** The Contractor must not incorporate any other changes to the IPN Portal modification.

(ii) Notify the Contracting Officer in writing if the modification requires negotiation of the additional changes to terms and conditions of the contract; or
(iii) Notify the contracting officer that the Contractor declines to sign the modification.

(3) Within 30 calendar days of receipt of a signed modification from the Contractor, the contracting officer must provide the fully executed modification to the Contractor or initiate discussions with the Contractor. Bilateral modifications provided through the IPN Portal are not effective until both the Contractor and the contracting officer sign the modification.

I.5 **AIDAR 752.231-72 CONFERENCE PLANNING AND REQUIRED APPROVALS (AUGUST 2013)**

(a) **Definitions.** Conference means a seminar, meeting, retreat, symposium, workshop, training activity or other such event that requires temporary duty travel of USAID employees. For the purpose of this policy, an employee is defined as a U.S. direct hire; personal services Contractor, including U.S. PSCs, Foreign Service National (FSN)/Cooperating Country National (CCN) and Third Country National (TCN); or a Federal employee detailed to USAID from another government agency.

(b) The Contractor must obtain approval from the contracting officer or the contracting officer's representative (COR), if delegated in the Contracting Officer's Representative
Designation Letter, as prescribed in 731.205-43, prior to committing costs related to conferences funded in whole or in part with USAID funds when:

(1) Twenty (20) or more USAID employees are expected to attend.

(2) The net conference expense funded by USAID will exceed $100,000 (excluding salary of employees), regardless of the number of USAID participants.

(c) Conferences approved at the time of award will be incorporated into the award. Any subsequent requests for approval of conferences must be submitted by the Contractor to the USAID contracting officer representative (COR). The contracting officer representative will obtain the required agency approvals and communicate such approvals to the Contractor in writing.

(d) The request for conference approval must include:

(1) A brief summary of the proposed event;

(2) A justification for the conference and alternatives considered, e.g., teleconferencing and videoconferencing;

(3) The estimated budget by line item (e.g., travel and per diem, venue, facilitators, meals, equipment, printing, access fees, ground transportation);

(4) A list of USAID employees attending and a justification for each; and the number of other USAID-funded participants (e.g., institutional Contractors);

(5) The venues considered (including government-owned facility), cost comparison, and justification for venue selected if it is not the lowest cost option;

(6) If meals will be provided to local employees (a local employee would not be in travel status), a determination that the meals are a necessary expense for achieving Agency objectives; and

(7) A certification that strict fiscal responsibility has been exercised in making decisions regarding conference expenditures, the proposed costs are comprehensive and represent the greatest cost advantage to the U.S. Government, and that the proposed conference representation has been limited to the minimum number of attendees necessary to support the Agency's mission.

(End of clause)

[END OF SECTION I]
Office of Afghanistan & Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

DCN: OAPA-17-JUL-AFG-0041

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA

Country Code: 306
Program Area: OAG
Assistance Objective: DO 1: Sustainable, Agriculture-Led Economic Growth
Intermediate Results: IR 1.2: Vibrant and Prosperous Agriculture Sector Developed
Country or Region: Afghanistan
Activity Name: Value Chains Forward – Horticulture and Value Chains Forward – Livestock
Funding Period: July 2018 to July 2023
Life of Project (LOP) Amount: $140 million
IEE Prepared by: Matthew Udziela
Date: 5/10/2017
IEE Amendment (Y/N): N

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED:

Categorical Exclusion [X] Deferral [ ]
Positive Determination [ ] Negative Determination [ ]
Negative Determination With Conditions [X] Exemption [ ]

Climate Change
Vulnerability Risk None [ ] Low [ ] Medium [X] High [ ]

1.0 PURPOSE, BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1.1. Purpose and Background

The purpose of this IEE is to provide Threshold Determinations for the proposed Value Chains Forward Horticulture and Livestock activities to strengthen the private sector’s capacity to effectively link Afghan producers to domestic and international markets, and to grow the agriculture sector through interventions at all levels of livestock and horticulture value chains.

The IEE provides a brief statement of the factual basis for the Threshold Decision whether an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement is required for the subject activity.

Bidders who submit proposals in response to the Request for Proposals will be requested to submit a draft Amendment to this IEE with a refined geographic scope and project activities.
Background:

The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) sees the agriculture sector as the largest contributor and driver of economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction and is committed to pursuing comprehensive development in the sector. The agriculture sector will remain critical to Afghanistan for the foreseeable future, with livestock and horticulture as two key sub-sectors for employment and economic growth and this focus will be reflected in the USAID Afghanistan Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

The horticulture (or High Value Crop) subsector is key for employment and labor absorption; particularly by shifting agriculture from low value / low input / less labor intensive crops (such as grains) to high value / high input / labor intensive crops (such as produce from orchards and vineyards). Priority HVCs in Afghanistan include fruits, vegetables, herbs and spices. At different times of the year, a wide range of crops mostly for export are produced in 14 percent of the total irrigated land area, which include grapes, raisins, pistachios, pomegranates, almonds, apricots, apples and melons.

The livestock sub-sector exports livestock products - mostly skins, wool, and cashmere - but it imports much larger amounts (by value) of live animals, meats, eggs, and dairy products. The livestock sub-sector could also substantially contribute to employment, replace imports, and expand more exports.

1.2. Activity Description

USAID Afghanistan intends to launch two five-year activities, each including two option years with the purpose of developing a vibrant and prosperous agriculture sector. They will be nation-wide in scope but only in locations where conditions make it feasible and permissible, and it is understood that interventions may need to be adapted to different regional contexts. The solicitations will not prescribe specific interventions; thus applicants will be able to propose different approaches within the overall framework of the activities' objectives. It is expected that proposed activities will build on and may, where feasible and practical, link with the existing USAID agriculture activities in the other regions of Afghanistan.

The USAID Afghanistan Consolidated Project Appraisal Document, Intermediate Result 1.2, Vibrant and Prosperous Agriculture Sector Developed (April 3, 2017), provides the rationale for the horticulture and livestock value chain activities, discusses lessons learned from and complementarities with previous and on-going GIRoA, USAID and other donor activities.

Major objectives for both the High Value Crop (horticulture) and Livestock activities include:

- Sub-Purpose: Productivity of Key Agricultural Crops and Livestock Increased
- Sub-Purpose: Commercial Viability of Agribusinesses Increased
- Sub-Purpose: Public and Private Agricultural Service Delivery Strengthened
- Cross-Cutting Management Objective: Women’s Equality and Empowerment Increased
- Cross-Cutting Management Objective: Youth Participation in Agribusiness Sector Increased

3 Permissible is areas where it is safe to work, and bidders can propose which of such areas they want to work in.  
### Table: Sub-Purpose or Cross-Cutting Management Objective vs. Illustrative activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Purpose or Cross-Cutting Management Objective</th>
<th>Illustrative activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Productivity of Key Agricultural Crops and Livestock Increased</td>
<td>Technical advice and support for demonstration plots (for small-scale farmers generally managing one to three hectares); Perennial tree crop management utilizing irrigation (for small-scale farmers generally managing one to three hectares); Support for mechanized cultivation (for small-scale farmers generally managing two to ten hectares); Procurement of agricultural inputs (Seeds, seedling, and other plant materials, fertilizer, pesticides, equipment and machinery, technologies, materials, services) that may have a potential for hazardous environmental impact; Small grants to support veterinary care for subsistence livestock owners; Farmer and farmer group training at farmer field schools; Provision of consulting and extension services for farmers; Farmer-to-farmer visits to share good practices;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Viability of Agribusinesses Increased</td>
<td>Preparation of farmer and agribusiness needs assessments, action plans, and reports; Provision of consulting and extension services for agribusinesses; Improve small to medium business practices and competitiveness for agricultural sector business; Sharing of market information; Linking farmers and enterprises to markets; Public education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public and Private Agricultural Service Delivery Strengthened</td>
<td>Training and support for Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) counterparts at the regional and provincial level;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Equality and Empowerment Increased</td>
<td>Gender analysis to guide Program implementation and integration of women throughout agricultural value chains; Promotion of gender equality to account for gender roles and relationships;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Participation in Agribusiness Sector Increased</td>
<td>Training of young entrepreneurs in financial management and technical knowledge for the agribusiness sector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.0 COUNTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

#### 2.1 Locations Affected

The Horticulture and Livestock Value chain activities can potentially be nationwide, however, bidders will be requested to select areas where security concerns will not affect implementation and where goals can be realized. IEE Amendments (one for Horticulture and one for Livestock Value Chain) shall be prepared by the awardee to specify where field activities will take place and fine-tune environmental mitigation, monitoring and climate risk related measures.

#### 2.2 Socio-economic baseline

Afghanistan is located in Greater Central Asia, north and west of Pakistan, and east of Iran. Afghanistan's economy has improved significantly since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001 largely because of the infusion of international assistance, the recovery of the agricultural sector, and
service sector growth. Despite the progress of the past few years, Afghanistan is extremely poor, landlocked, and highly dependent on foreign aid, agriculture, and trade with neighboring countries (Table 1). Much of the population continues to suffer from shortages of housing, clean water, electricity, medical care, and jobs. Insecurity and the Afghan government’s inability to extend rule of law to all parts of the country pose challenges to future economic growth. It is expected to take the remainder of the decade, and continuing donor aid, and attention, to significantly raise the average Afghan’s living standards from its current level, which is among the lowest in the world. While the international community remains committed to Afghanistan’s development, pledging over $24 billion at three donor conferences since 2002, Kabul will need to overcome a number of challenges, including expanding poppy cultivation, budget sustainability, job creation, corruption, government capacity, and rebuilding war torn infrastructure.

Degradation of the environment and depletion of natural resources are significant and visual consequences of the long period of instability, including depletion of forest cover by 66.5 percent in the south-eastern part of the country over the last 30-year period. Wood is still the main source of energy for over 90 percent of households. Despite the country’s challenges, the Afghan government, the United States, and international donors are committed to improving access to basic necessities by prioritizing infrastructure development, education, housing development, jobs programs, and economic reform. Reconstruction projects include national and provincial road construction, water management studies, and alternative power initiatives like micro-hydro power stations.

2.1 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework and International Conventions

The primary relevant laws and legislations framing social and environmental issues are: the Environment Law of Afghanistan (2007), the Land Expropriation Law (2005), the Water Law (2004), and the Law on the Preservation of Afghanistan’s Historical and Cultural Heritages (2004). Afghanistan is a party to international agreements on Biodiversity\(^5\), Climate Change\(^6\), Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, and Ozone Layer Depletion\(^7\). The country also signed the agreement for Hazardous Waste which was recently ratified, has conducted an inventory under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and has started preparations to rid the country of POPs\(^8\), and recently deposited its instrument of accession, thereby becoming the 43rd future Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury aimed at reducing mercury pollution\(^9\).

2.2 Environment Law of Afghanistan, 2007

The Environment Law, issued in 2007\(^10\), requires the Afghan government to adopt necessary measures to protect natural forests and living conditions of the country. The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) is responsible for the implementation of this law. Following international best practices, NEPA mandates that new activities are screened for potential adverse effects and possible impacts and, if such impacts are likely, a comprehensive mitigation plan is developed for review and approval before the activity can proceed. In June 2009 NEPA issued the first Afghanistan list of the protected species, which included 46 species.

2.3 Laws dealing with land acquisition, ownership and management

\(^{5}\) http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/afg_tech/theme_02/afg_biodiv.pdf
\(^{6}\) http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Afghanistan%20First/INDC_AFG_20150927_FINAL.pdf
\(^{9}\) See http://www.mercuryconvention.org/
\(^{10}\) http://www.afghan-web.com/environment/afghan_environ_law.pdf
The Land Expropriation Law of 2000, amended in 2005, (also referred to as Land Acquisition Law) sets out the provisions governing the expropriation or acquisition of land for public interest purposes, such as the establishment/construction of public infrastructure or for acquisition of land with cultural or scientific values, land of higher agricultural productivity and large gardens. It declares, inter alia, that: a) acquisition of a plot or portion of a plot of land for public use is decided by the Council of Ministers and is compensated at fair value based on current market rates (Article 2); b) the right of the owner or land user will be terminated three months prior to the start of civil works on the project and after the proper reimbursement to the owner or person using the land has been made (Article 6); c) the value of land, value of houses and buildings on the land and value of trees and other assets on the land will be considered for compensation (Article 8); and f) compensation is determined by the Council of Ministers. The Law, however, is silent on resettlement. It makes no special provision for a resettlement plan or indeed any arrangements for resettlement.  

Law on Managing Land Affairs: this law was enacted in accordance with Article 9, clause 2 of the Constitution. It entered into force on April 15, 2017, after its publication in official Gazette No. 1254.  

The law lays out principles of land classification and documentation (land deeds), and the principles governing allocations of state land, land leasing, land expropriation, settlement of land rights, and restoration of lands. The law encourages commercial investment in state-owned agricultural land with opportunities for long leases.

2.4 Water Law, 2009

A key element (Article 2) of the Water Law, which came into force on April 26, 2009, is that water belongs to the public and the government is responsible for its protection and management. The Water Law lays out a model for managing Afghanistan's water resources following the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The law calls for a nested governance structure for water resources decision-making, including participatory models of community-based management through Water User Associations (WUAs) and Irrigation Associations (IAs), operating within a decision-making framework of River Basin Authorities (RBAs) and River Basin Councils (RBCs) in the five major river basins and 41 sub-basins of the country. It sets out requirements for sustainable water allocation and use, and establishes sanctions and penalties for noncompliance. The law also stipulates license and permit requirements for certain types of uses such as wells for drinking water and disposal of waste water and under which circumstances waivers apply.

2.5 Law on the Protection of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Properties, 2004

According to The Law on the Protection of Afghanistan's Historical and Cultural Properties, operations that cause destruction or harm to the recorded historical and cultural sites or artifacts is prohibited (Art. 11, Art. 16). The law provides guidelines for how to deal with historical and cultural artifacts if they are discovered.

Table 1. Selected data for Afghanistan

\[\text{Table 1. Selected data for Afghanistan}\]

\[\text{https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/149538/43288-012-lacr-08.pdf}\]


### Socio-Economic Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (July 2016)</td>
<td>33.332 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth Rate (annual %)</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population (% of total)</td>
<td>26.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy (years)</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>112.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (current $)</td>
<td>19.199 billion (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP breakdown: Agriculture</td>
<td>22.604 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth (annual %)</td>
<td>1.9 (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation (annual %)</td>
<td>1.5% (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (annual %)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>54.979 % (2015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Natural Resources/Environment Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated agricultural land</td>
<td>3,302,007</td>
<td>5.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchards</td>
<td>94,217</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain-fed Agricultural Land</td>
<td>4,517,714</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Area</td>
<td>1,337,582</td>
<td>2.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pasture Area</td>
<td>29,176,732</td>
<td>45.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Land Other-Arid/Desert</td>
<td>26,131,144</td>
<td>40.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Land Area</td>
<td>64,559,396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Population Density              | 56.627 persons/km² (in 2015)               |
| Livestock                       | Cattle: 5.3 million, Sheep: 13.5 million  |
| goats                           | 7.1 million                               |
| Deforestation Rate (% of change)| 66.5 % (1971-1999)                        |
| Improved Water Source (% of pop. with access)| 42%                                      |
| Electricity Consumption         | 2.226 billion kWh (2009 est.)             |

### 3.0 RECOMMENDED THRESHOLD DECISIONS AND MITIGATION ACTIONS

Below are the recommended actions for the activities described above, their impacts on the environment and recommended Threshold Determinations and Conditions, if any:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustrative Activity by sub-purpose or cross-cutting management objective</th>
<th>Effects on natural or physical environment</th>
<th>Recommended Threshold Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

1. [http://www.indexmundi.com/afghanistan/demographics_profile.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/afghanistan/demographics_profile.html)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Viability of Agribusinesses Increased:</th>
<th>No effect on the natural or physical environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of farmer and agribusiness needs assessments, action plans, and reports; Provision of consulting and extension services for agribusinesses; Improve small to medium business practices and competitiveness for agricultural sector business; Sharing of market information; Linking farmers and enterprises to markets; Public education.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women's Equality and Empowerment Increased:</th>
<th>Categorical Exclusions, no action required per 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), (v) and (xiv): Education, technical assistance, or training programs; Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings; Document and information transfers; Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender analysis to guide Program implementation and integration of women throughout agricultural value chains; Promotion of gender equality to account for gender roles and relationships; Youth Participation in Agribusiness Sector Increased:</td>
<td>SOW for individual analysis, etc. shall be reviewed and cleared by COR and MEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of young entrepreneurs in financial management and technical knowledge for the agribusiness sector.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public and Private Agricultural Service Delivery Strengthened:</th>
<th>Limited environmental and social impact if Conditions adhered to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training and support for Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) counterparts at the regional and provincial level.</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions per 22 CFR 216.2(d)(1)(ii)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Productivity of Key Agricultural Crops and Livestock Increased: | Conditions: |
| Technical advice and support for demonstration plots (for small-scale farmers generally managing one to three hectares); Perennial tree crop management utilizing irrigation (for small-scale farmers generally managing one to three hectares); Support for mechanized cultivation (for small-sca farmers generally managing two to ten hectares); Matching grants or links to finance mechanisms for purchase of required equipment for cultivation, processing, or marketing of crops to encourage value chain development; Small grants to support veterinary care for subsistence livestock owners; Farmer and farmer group training at farmer field schools; Provision of consulting and extension services | Technical advice and training (livestock, horticulture, irrigation, etc.) shall incorporate environmental standards based on best practices, as available for instance in USAID GEMS sectoral standards (see http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm) For equipment, commodities and materials: The Implementer is required to ensure that equipment, commodities (also see ADS312), and materials are procured from certified retailers; environmental safety and quality certificates conforming with national and/or international standards are available; equipment and materials are used in an environmentally sound and safe manner, properly disposed of when applicable at the end of their useful life in a manner consistent with Afghanistan laws, best management practices according to USG, European Union or equivalent standards. Grants activities: For grants activities, implementer will submit a site-specific environmental review form and review report (as warranted) with EMMP to the A/COR and MEO for review and approval before grants activities are funded and implemented, see Annex 1 for template. |
for farmers; Farmer-to-farmer visits to share good practices;

Pesticides, whether procured for use in the field or on livestock, recommend in trainings, or supported in any other way, shall conform with the 2016 Mission-wide Programmatic Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (P-PERSUAP).

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) will not be introduced.

Any non-native species will be introduced in strict adherence to Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock protocols following established biosafety and non-native analysis.

AN and CAN fertilizers: In no cases will funding be used to purchase ammonium nitrate and calcium ammonium which is prohibited by Afghan law and by USAID Mission Order.

Eco-systems services analysis shall be part of site- and activity-specific documentation as per to be developed/adapted environmental manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Proposed activities and recommended threshold decisions for the Horticulture and Livestock Value Chain program.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0 CLIMATE CHANGE RISK SCREENING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Afghanistan is extremely vulnerable to the impacts from global climate change. Temperatures have been rising and are expected to rise even more and an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts and rainstorms may occur in the future, which may affect water availability and affect crop and livestock production. To minimize the negative impacts of climate change, USAID is required by ADS 200 and 201 to incorporate climate change risk screening for all new projects as of October 1, 2016 (see Climate Risk Management for USAID Projects and Activities, a Mandatory Reference for ADS Chapter 20124).

Value Chains Forward – Livestock and Value Chains Forward – High Value Crops are both new five-year activities, whose overall goal is to strengthen the private sector’s capacity to effectively link Afghan producers to domestic and international markets, and to grow the agriculture sector through interventions at all levels of the livestock and high value crop (HVC) value chains. A preliminary Climate Change Risk Screening Matrix is attached.

Drought, flooding, heat stress, and pests will threaten both value chains in numerous ways, including:

- Reduced yields
- Increase in animal diseases
- Reduced transport to markets owing to flood damage to roads
- Increased soil salinization
- Increased irregularity and unpredictability of water availability.

A range of measures could reduce climate risk, including usage of improved agricultural technologies, planting HVCs in appropriate climatic zones, community management of water and other natural resources, and coordination between government institutions. More specific guidance and detail will be developed after the eventual awardees prepare their Scopes of Work and first year work-plans, and obtain approval for them. Likewise, the eventual implementing partners will need to develop a more detailed Climate Change Risk Screening Matrix. ANNEX II

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended Action: Categorical Exclusions (ca. 50 % of funding)

Activities that fall under Commercial Viability of Agribusinesses Increased, Women’s Equality and Empowerment Increased, Women’s Equality and Empowerment Increased, and Youth Participation in Agribusiness Sector Increased do not have an effect on the natural and physical environment fit within the categories listed in 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2) and are categorically excluded from any further environmental review requirements. The originator of the proposed action has determined that the proposed activities are within the following classes of actions:

- Education, technical assistance, or training programs, except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.). [22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i)];
- Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings. [22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(iii)];
- Document and information transfers. [22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v)]; and
- Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning, except to the extent designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.). [22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(xiv)].

Recommended Action: Negative Determination with Conditions (ca. 50 % of funding)

Activities that fall under Productivity of Key Agricultural Crops and Livestock Increased and Public and Private Agricultural Service Delivery Strengthened will have negligible impact on the environment and the following Conditions are required, as applicable:

Technical advice and training (livestock, horticulture, irrigation, etc.) shall incorporate environmental standards based on best practices, as available for instance in USAID GEMS sectoral standards (see http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm)

For equipment, commodities and materials: The Implementer is required to ensure that equipment, commodities (also see ADS312), and materials are procured from certified retailers; environmental safety and quality certificates conforming with national and/or international standards are available; equipment and materials are used in an environmentally sound and safe manner, properly disposed of when applicable at the end of their useful life in a manner consistent with Afghanistan laws, best management practices according to USG, European Union or equivalent standards.

Grants activities: For grants activities, implementer will submit a site-specific environmental review form and review report (as warranted) with EMMP to the A/COR and MEO for review and approval before grants activities are funded and implemented, see Annex I for template.

Pesticides, whether procured for use in the field or an livestock, recommend in trainings, or supported in any other way, shall conform with the 2016 Mission-wide Programmatic Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (P-PERSUAP).

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) will not be introduced.
Any non-native species will be introduced in strict adherence to Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock protocols following established biosafety and non-native analysis. ANN and CAN fertilizers: In no cases will funding be used to purchase ammonium nitrate and calcium ammonium which is prohibited by Afghan law and by USAID Mission Order.

Eco-systems services analysis shall be part of site- and activity-specific documentation as per to be developed/adapted Environmental Manual

6.0 CONDITIONS AND IMPLEMENTER’S PROCEDURES

1. The implementer shall be responsible for execution of all conditions resulting from this IEE and established in procurement instruments.
2. Each activity should be conducted in a manner compliant with all applicable legislation; regulation and standards of Afghanistan and national obligations under ratified applicable international environmental agreements and conventions; and in their absence with best management and industry practice acceptable to USAID.
3. The implementer(s) shall minimize the use of, and properly dispose of, hazardous materials and waste.
5. When equipment (computers; etc.) is procured it should be disposed in an environmentally safe manner at the end of its life by a certified company in accordance with the GIROA laws, and in the absence of such organization, in accordance with international best practice acceptable to USAID (alternatively, when procuring equipment from a licensed provider/dealer an agreement may be reached that such equipment will be returned to the dealer for its environmentally safe disposal).
6. As appropriate, the implementer(s) will obtain necessary approvals from national authorities for environmental compliance documentation, including applicable permits, licenses, etc.
7. All activities will be consistent with good design and implementation practices acceptable to USAID as described in:
   a. USAID’s Sector Environmental Guidelines as provided at http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm
   d. IFC Environmental; Health and Safety Guidelines as provided at http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/sustainability.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuidelines;
   f. World Bank Environmental Handbook and Updates at http://go.worldbank.org/L1F3CMS110
   g. Any other international best practices readily available from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environmental/Development Programme (UNEP/UNDP) (or European Union (EU)).
8. The implementer will have a qualified, COR and Mission Environmental Officer (MEO)-approved Environmental Professional(s) (EP) who coordinates the implementation of environmental mitigation measures, monitoring, and reporting to the USAID/Afghanistan Agreements/Contracts Officer Representative (A/COR). Should an EP lack any special technical knowledge to identify any special environmental impact, the implementer will consult with a specialist in the relevant area.

9. Continuous environmental monitoring, evaluation, reporting and supervision will be conducted during project implementation. Quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports, as applicable, will contain sections on environmental compliance. The implementer(s) will submit an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) within 30 days of the signing of the award for USAID A/COR and MEO approval. An EMMP template is provided in Annex B.

10. At the “Post-Award Conference”, A/COR and the MEO will meet with the implementer to explain conditions established in the original and amended IEEs.

11. **RESOURCE ALLOCATION, TRAINING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

1. The contract with the implementer shall include a requirement to comply with all conditions of the IEE and any other environmental mitigation and monitoring documentation approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer / Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (BEO/OAPA). The implementer will be responsible for training its staff and sub-contractors on the contract’s environmental requirements and for ensuring compliance of the environmental requirements.

2. The implementer shall have sufficient staff with expertise in an environmental field and resources to implement and report on the expected scope of environmental compliance work. The implementer will document, using cameras/photos, schemes and maps, the status of environmental (and social) conditions on site and in the area of influence prior to, during, and after implementation of projects and activities. This evidence may be also used for providing USAID and GIRoA with lessons learned and best practices.

3. The implementer will have the following documentation and reporting requirements associated with environmental compliance:
   a. Mitigation and Monitoring Reports will be submitted to USAID monthly, and not on an annual basis. Reporting will include photographic documentation and site monitoring reports which fully document that all proposed mitigation procedures were followed throughout implementation of the subject work including quantification of mitigation. All such reports and documentation will be submitted to the A/COR, Management Office and MEO.

8.0 **LIMITATIONS OF THE IEE**

This IEE does not cover the following:
- Assistance, procurement or use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) will require preparation of biosafety assessment (review) in accordance with ADS 201.3.12.2(b) in an amendment to the IEE approved by OAPA BEO.
- DCA or GDA programs.
- Procurement or use of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) (i.e. piping, roofing, etc.), Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) containing transformers, or other hazardous/toxic materials for construction projects, including lead and mercury.
- Procurement, use, or recommendation for use of pesticides both in agriculture and construction. The contractor shall prepare a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) or see which existing valid PERSUAPs can be amended for the purpose of the project.
• Procurement or use of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) fertilizers.

Any of these actions would require an amendment to the IEE and the BEO/OAPA approval by the BEO/OAPA.

9.0 REVISIONS

Pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3(a)(9), if new information becomes available which indicates that activities to be funded by the project might be “major” and the project’s effect “significant,” or if additional activities are proposed that might be considered “major” and their effects significant, this IEE will be reviewed and revised by the originator of the project and submitted to the BEO/OAPA for approval and, if appropriate, an environmental assessment will be prepared. It is the responsibility of the USAID COR/AOR to keep the Mission Environmental Officer, USAID/Afghanistan and the BEO/OAPA informed of any new information or changes in scope and nature of the activity that might require revision of the IEE.
ANNEX I:

Environmental Review Form for subprojects/subgrants

A. Applicant information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Parent grant or project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual contact and title</td>
<td>Address, phone &amp; email (if available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed subproject/subgrant (brief description)</td>
<td>Amount of funding requested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period of performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location(s) of proposed activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Activities, screening results, and findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed activities (Provide DESCRIPTIVE listing. Continue on additional page if necessary)</th>
<th>Screening result (Step 3 of instructions)</th>
<th>Findings (Step 6 of instructions. Complete for all moderate/unknown and high-risk activities)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Low Risk</td>
<td>High Risk*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These screening results require completion of an Environmental Review Report
# Environmental Review Report

## A. Summary of Proposal

Very briefly summarize background, rationale and outputs/results expected. (Reference proposal, if appropriate).

## B. Description of Activities

For all moderate and high-risk activities listed in Section B of the ERF, succinctly describe location, siting, surroundings (include a map, even a sketch map). Provide both quantitative and qualitative information about actions needed during all project phases and who will undertake them. (All of this information can be provided in a table). If various alternatives have been considered and rejected because the proposed activity is considered more environmentally sound, explain these.

## C. Site-specific Environmental Situation & Host Country Requirements

Describe the environmental characteristics of the site(s) where the proposed activities will take place. Focus on site characteristics of concern—e.g., water supplies, animal habitat, steep slopes, etc. With regard to these critical characteristics, is the environmental situation at the site degrading, improving, or stable?

Also note applicable host country environmental regulations and/or policies. (For example, does the project require host country environmental review or permitting? Building approval? Etc.)

NOTE: provide site-specific information in this section, NOT country-level information. General information about country level conditions should already be contained in the IIE governing the XXX project/program.

## D. Environmental Issues, Mitigation Actions, and Findings

Using the table provided, identify all potential impacts for each activity. These must include all phases (planning & design, construction and handover, operation, and decommissioning). Explain direct, indirect, induced and cumulative effects on various components of the environment (e.g., air, water, geology, soils, vegetation, wildlife, aquatic resources, historic, archaeological or other cultural resources, people and their communities, land use, traffic, waste disposal, water supply, energy, etc.) Indicate also positive impacts and how the natural resources base will be sustainably improved. Identify actionable mitigation actions to avoid, reduce or compensate for negative impacts, such as restoration of borrow or quarry areas, replanting of vegetation, compensation for any relocation of homes and residents. Mitigation actions should be assigned to the responsible party, for example the construction contractor, the implementing partner, the beneficiaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Phase and Activity</th>
<th>Potential Environmental Impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planning and Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Construction and Handover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Table](image-url)
## ANNEX II: Climate Risk Management Screening

### Defined or Anticipated Project Elements
(Purpose/Sub-purpose, Area of Focus, or Activity/ Mechanism, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Risks</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>How Risks are Addressed at Project Level</th>
<th>Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation</th>
<th>Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk How Risks are Addressed at Further Elements List key risks related to the project elements identified through either the strategy- or project-level climate risk assessment.</td>
<td>How Risks are Addressed at Project Level Describe how risks have been addressed at the project level. If a decision has been made to accept the risk, briefly explain why.</td>
<td>Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation Describe CRM objectives by integrating climate risks into resilience or mitigation measures.</td>
<td>Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience Describe opportunities to achieve development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Productivity of Key Agricultural Crops and Livestock Increased:
- Technical advice and support for demonstration plots (for small-scale farmers generally managing one to three hectares);
- Perennial tree crop management utilizing irrigation (for small-scale farmers generally managing one to three hectares);
- Support for mechanized cultivation (for small-scale farmers generally managing two to ten hectares);
- Procurement of agricultural inputs (Seeds, seedling, and other plant materials);

### Increased Temperature: Impacts:
- Reduced productivity and profitability of crops
- Reduced productivity of field workers
- Weak health status of beneficiaries and malnutrition

### Increased/Decreased/More variable precipitation: Impacts:
- Flooding –
  - damage of agricultural infrastructures
  - Soil erosion and loss of soil fertility
  - Reduced yields and

### Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation
- Ag extension services to farmers,
- Capacity building of PAIL, DAIL, Private Businesses, Cooperatives and associations, such as; Mirabs and DARSA (Directorate of Arghandab River Sub-Basin Authority).
- Intercropping alfalfa and crop rotation as an additional source of income generation for farmers. This plays the role of nitrogen fixation which improves soil fertility and provide additional source for farmers to feed their livestock with.

This section shall be completed by IP.

### Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience
- Training farmers and private business on good agriculture practices
- Introduction of new ag-technologies such as; the greenhouses for vegetables, low plastic tunnels, trellising for grapes and vegetables.
- Closely coordination with the provincial government and district level Agriculture offices while planning and implementing
| enterprises to markets;  
| Public education.  

**Public and Private Agricultural Service Delivery Strengthened:**  
- Training and support for Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) counterparts at the regional and provincial level;

**Women’s Equality and Empowerment Increased:**  
- Gender analysis to guide Program implementation and integration of women throughout agricultural value chains;
- Promotion of gender equality to account for gender roles and relationships;

**Youth Participation in Agribusiness Sector Increased:**  
- Training of young entrepreneurs in financial management and technical knowledge for the agribusiness sector.
APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS
Horticulture and Livestock Value Chains, IEE

Clearances:  
Date:

Acting Office Director, OAG  
Carol Wilson  
6/12/2017

Mission Environmental Officer  
Harry Bottenberg  
6/10/2017

Regional Environmental Advisor  
SCA & OAPA  

Resident Legal Officer  
6/11/2017

Deputy Mission Director  
Tamra Halmarst-Sanchez  
7/15/2017

Mission Director  
Herbert Smith  
7/18/2017

Bureau Environmental Officer/OAPA  
Gordon Weynand  
7/27/2017

Concurrence:  
Date:

DISTIBUTION: MEO, COR/AOR, OAA, RLO