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UNITED STATES
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO

UNITED STATES ADDRESS
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B.P. 35
OUAGADOUGOU BURKINA FASO

September 1, 1986

Dr. Leslie Swindale
Director General
ICRISAT
Patancheru P.O.
Andhra Pradesh 502324

SUBJECT: Grant No. 698-0452-G-00-6023-00

Dear Dr. Swindale:

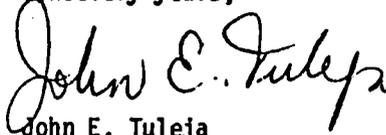
Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development, (hereinafter referred to as "A.I.D." or "Grantor") hereby grants to the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (hereby referred to as "ICRISAT" or "Grantee") the sum of seven hundred thousand United States dollars (\$700,000), out of a total estimated grant funding of \$3,130,000, to be used for technical assistance and program support for the implementation of component parts of the overall SAFGRAD II Project, as more fully described in Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description." ICRISAT's role vis-a-vis other cooperators under the overall SAFGRAD II Project is described in the Amplified Project Description which is Attachment 3 to this Grant.

The Grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending August 31, 1991. This Grant shall be incrementally funded. The first increment of dollars 700,000 represents the estimated grant costs for the first one-year period from September 1, 1986 to August 31, 1987. Subsequent increments will be subject to the availability of funds to A.I.D. for this purpose.

This Grant is made to ICRISAT, on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1, the Schedule, Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description", Attachment 3, entitled "Amplified Project Description", Attachment 4, entitled "Mandatory Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees", and Attachment 5, entitled "Optional Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees" which have been agreed to by your organization.

Please sign the original and seven (7) copies of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of the Grant, and return the original and six (6) copies to the Grant Officer.

Sincerely yours,



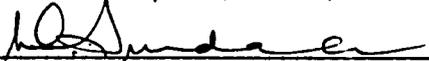
John E. Tuleja
Grant Officer

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. Amplified Project Description
4. Mandatory Standard Provisions
5. Optional Standard Provisions

ACKNOWLEDGED:

International Crops Research Institute
for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

By: 

Title: Director General

Date: 1 September 1986

FISCAL DATA

Appropriation: 72-1161021.3
Budget Plan Code: GDAA-86-21685-AG12
PIO/T No.: 698-0452-3-60021
Total Estimated Amount: \$3,130,000
Total Amount Obligated: 700,000

Funding Source: USAID/Burkina Faso

Attachment 1
Grant No. 698-0452-G-00-6023-00
ICRISAT

SCHEDULE

A. PURPOSE OF GRANT

The purpose of this Grant is to address the sorghum improvement problems of Western Africa and sorghum and millet improvement problems in East Africa by concentrating on production problems and constraints having regional significance, and by establishing the necessary links with national, regional and international institutes to serve the entire region effectively, as more specifically described in Attachment 2 to this Grant entitled "Program Description."

B. PERIOD OF GRANT

The effective date of this Grant is September 1, 1986. The expiration date of this Grant is August 31, 1991.

C. AMOUNT OF GRANT AND PAYMENT

1. AID hereby obligates the amount of \$700,000 for the purposes of this Grant.
2. This Grant shall be incrementally funded. The amount hereby obligated represents the estimated costs for the first one year period from September 1, 1986 to August 31, 1987. Additional funds shall be obligated as they become available.
3. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment 5 - Optional Standard Provisions, 2, entitled "Payment - Cost Reimbursement".

D. FINANCIAL PLAN

The following is the Financial Plan for this Grant, including local cost financing items, if authorized. Revisions to this Plan shall be made in accordance with the Mandatory Standard Provisions of this Grant, entitled "Revision of Grant Budget."

FINANCIAL PLAN

Description	Estimated Costs for First Year (\$)	Estimated Life-of- Grant Costs (\$)
A. <u>Salaries and Allowances</u>		
1. Senior Profesional Staff	259,500	1,160,000
2. Support Staff	75,000	335,000
Subtotal	334,500	1,495,000
B. <u>Operational Expenses</u>		
1. Travel	45,000	201,000
2. Research Labor	45,000	201,000
3. Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	16,000	72,000
4. Regional Workshops and Monitoring Tours	80,000	358,000
5. Communications	15,000	67,000
6. Advisory Committee Meetings	30,000	134,000
7. Office and Lab Supplies	14,000	63,000
8. Network Support	18,000	80,000
9. Training	5,000	22,000
Subtotal	268,000	1,198,000
C. <u>Commodities and Equipment</u>		
1. Field/Lab Equipment	10,500	21,000
2. Office Equipment	7,800	58,000
3. Household Equipment	24,000	48,000
4. Vehicles	-	60,000
5. Crop Processing	5,000	25,000
Subtotal	47,300	212,000
D. <u>Overhead (15% of Salaries and Allowances)</u>		
	50,200	225,000
GRAND TOTALS	700,000	3,130,000

E. The Financial Plan indicated above sets limitations for reimbursement of dollar costs for individual items. Without prior written approval of the Grant Officer, the Grantee may not exceed the dollar costs for any individual line item by more than 15% of such line items, except for the profit or fee which is fixed.

F. REPORTING AND EVALUATION

1. Financial Status Report

- (a) The Grantee is required to use the standardized Financial Status Report, SF 269, to report the status of funds for this Grant.
- (b) The report shall be on an accrual basis. If the recipient's accounting records are not normally kept on the accrual basis, the recipient shall not be required to convert its accounting system, but shall develop such accrual information through best estimates based on an analysis of the the documentation on hand.
- (c) The report shall be required quarterly only. A final report shall be required at the completion of this Grant.
- (d) The Grantee shall submit the Financial Status Report (original and no more than two copies) no later than 30 days after the end of each specified reporting period for quarterly and 90 days for final reports. The specified report period, at the Grantee's election, may be either its fiscal year, or the yearly period commencing and ending on the last day of the month of the Grant's anniversary.

2. Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance

- (a) Annual Progress Report: The Grantee shall be required to submit an Annual Progress Report which will be related to the Grant's Program Description and include a summary narrative description of activities, major achievements, problems, and recommendations for future research relating to the West Africa Regional Sorghum Research Network and the East Africa Sorghum/Millet Research Network. This report will be due on June 1 of each year.
- (b) Final Report: Sixty (60) days prior to the completion of the Grantee's services, the Grantee will submit a draft final report providing an overall analysis of the West Africa Regional Sorghum Research Network and the East Africa Sorghum/Millet Research Network. Within ninety (90) days after completion of Grantee services, the Grantee shall submit the Final Report. The Final

Report shall include a review of the Project's accomplishments, lessons learned and recommendations for future research networking efforts.

- (c) The Grantee shall promptly notify A.I.D. in writing of any problems, delays, or adverse conditions that the Grantee believes will materially affect its ability to achieve program objectives.

All reports shall be submitted in both English and French, and shall be distributed as follows:

USAID/Burkina	3 copies
OUA/STRC	3 copies
Network Advisory Committee	5 copies
Project Oversight Committee	5 copies

G. STANDARD PROVISIONS

The Mandatory Standard Provisions for Grants with Non-Profit Organizations - Other Than Educational Institutions (dated January 1985 and attached hereto as Attachment 4) and the Optional Standard Provisions (dated January 1985 and attached hereto as Attachment 5) constitute the Standard Provisions of this Grant.

H. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. The following paragraphs of the Optional Standard Provisions are inapplicable and, therefore, have been deleted:
 1. Payment - Periodic Advance
 12. Participant Training
 13. Voluntary Population Planning
 14. Protection of the Individual as a Research Subject
 18. Title to and Care of Property (U.S. Government)
 19. Title to and Care of Property (Cooperating Country Title)
 20. Cost Sharing

2. Property Disposition:

At the end of the Project, or at any time that A.I.D. - financed commodities or equipment are no longer used for authorized Project purposes, the Grantee and A.I.D. will agree on final disposition based upon the written recommendations of the Grantee.

3. Evaluation:

Prior to any disbursement, or the issuance of any commitment documents under the Project to finance Project activities carried out by ICRISAT after the second year of Project implementation, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, ICRISAT shall furnish to A.I.D. in form and in substance satisfactory to A.I.D., evidence that the Project Evaluation performed at the end of the second year of the Project has been reviewed by ICRISAT; that the performance of ICRISAT has substantively met benchmarks established in this Grant Agreement or as set forth in Project Implementation Letters; and that ICRISAT has taken into account recommendations, if any, made in the evaluation and has made adjustments so that its scope of work may be performed in a satisfactory manner.

4. The following additional provisions are applicable and form a part of this Grant:

- Attachment 5.1 Health Unit Privileges/Burkina Faso
- Attachment 5.2 Definitions of Absolute Language Proficiency Ratings

I. OVERHEAD RATE

Pursuant to the clause of the Optional Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Negotiated Overhead - Provisional Rates", a rate or rates shall be established for each of the Grantee's accounting periods during the term of the Grant. Pending establishment of final indirect cost rates for the initial period, provisional payments on account of allowable indirect costs shall be made on the basis of the following provisional rates applied to the base set forth below:

<u>Rate</u>	<u>*Base Figure</u>	<u>Period</u>
15%	\$334,500	From: 9/1/86 to 8/31/87

*The base of ICRISAT costs includes salaries and allowances as shown in Paragraph D, Financial Plan.

J. AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The Authorized Geographic Code for the procurement of goods and services under this Grant is the United States and the Cooperating Country. As used herein, "Cooperating Country" shall mean the country where the activity for which the goods and/or services are being procured will take place. Optional Standard Provision number five, entitled "Procurement of Goods and Services", and number six, entitled "Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services", provide additional guidance on Project procurement.

Program Description:

I. Introduction:

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) will provide technical assistance and program support under this grant for a period of 5 years for the implementation of the Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD) II Project. Specifically, ICRISAT will have implementation responsibility for the West Africa Regional Sorghum Research Network and the East Africa Regional Sorghum/Millet Research Network. These two research networks are component parts of the overall SAFGRAD II Project. This grant is one of three grants provided by AID for the implementation of the Project; the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the Organization of African Unity/Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (OAU/STRC) are the other two recipients of AID grants. Each grantee's role and responsibilities under the Project is described in the Amplified Project Description which is Attachment III to this Grant. The ICRISAT grant under the Project is briefly described in Article B., Section 1. a. and b. of the Amplified Project Description. This Program Description gives a detailed description of ICRISAT's functions under SAFGRAD II.

II. West Africa Regional Sorghum Research Network:

A. INTRODUCTION:

Sixty-six percent of the semi-arid tropics (SAT) lie in Africa of which 24% lies in West Africa where nearly 100 million people live on small farms at a subsistence level. Sorghum and millet are important cereal crops in the region. West Africa accounts for about one-fourth of the SAT production of sorghum. The average yield of sorghum is low - 600 to 900 kg per hectare. To serve West Africa and mainly the Sudanian and North Guinean Bioclimatic Zones, ICRISAT has reorganized its regional multi-disciplinary team of sorghum scientists to undertake continued sorghum improvement as part of SAFGRAD Phase II. The team of sorghum scientists will be complementary to the millet improvement team based at the ICRISAT Sahelian Center in Niger.

ICRISAT can have an immediate role in catalyzing research by providing germplasms, information, training, and research technology through a network mechanism. A major element in this strategy will be to identify and facilitate training of national scientists, coupled with strengthening current national sorghum improvement programs' immediate needs for research. This will ensure long-term continuity of research efforts and follow up on the crops and systems associated with sorghum production.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

ICRISAT's participation in SAFGRAD proposes to address the sorghum improvement problems of Western Africa on a regional basis. The project will concentrate on production problems and constraints having regional significance. A Regional Network Coordinator provided by ICRISAT, working in conjunction with the Advisory Committee of the West African Sorghum Network, will establish necessary links with national, regional and international institutes to serve the entire region effectively.

The objectives of the West Africa Regional Sorghum Research Network are:

- a) To increase the production of sorghum thereby contributing to the stabilization of food supplies in the region and contributing to improved nutrition and income for farmers in the drier areas of the region;
- b) To assist and strengthen national sorghum improvement programs, and contribute to their research needs in all agroecological semi-arid zones;
- c) To develop improved varieties and hybrids and agronomic/management practices capable of giving higher and more stable economic yields in the semi-arid environments;
- d) To organise and promote systematic regional testing of available and improved genetic material and technology in the semi-arid zone;
- e) To facilitate the development of agricultural research manpower among West Africa nationals at all levels; and
- f) To organize regional workshops and monitor uniform yield trials through field inspections.

C. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

The 17 West African countries have a population of around 100 million and the rate of increase in population is greater than the rate of increase in food production. It is essential that cereal food production be stepped up.

The shortage of trained manpower and related resources devoted to agricultural research seriously hinder the development of a strong regional sorghum improvement program, although in some countries useful basic varietal material and information are available from regional research centers. Individual national programs on sorghum improvement in the region range from the relatively strong, such as Nigeria, Senegal, Mali and Cameroun, to very weak, such as in Mauritania, Gambia, Togo, Benin etc. Crop production and protection technologies that give stable and satisfactory yields need to be developed.

The transfer of cultivars and other improved sorghum production technologies among similar ecological zones in the region is essential. Hence, strengthening the sorghum research links between the different national programs is expected to be beneficial for all countries in the region provided that a major thrust in such expansion of the regional program focuses on strengthening the national programs of the region. The strengthening of these linkages can best be achieved through the networking of research results.

1. Constraints to Sorghum Production:

The constraints to sorghum production in West Africa are many. Soil, water (rainfall), temperature, and solar energy constitute the natural resources required for sorghum production. While within-season variability in solar energy and temperature are not limiting, soil fertility and water (rainfall) constitute the major constraints. Sorghum varieties and socio-economic conditions, which limit farmers' capacity for change, impose additional constraints.

a. Soil. In general, the upper horizons of the soils are predominantly sandy-loam and the clay fraction is low. A great proportion of clay is kaolinite and amorphous ferrous hydroxide. Thus, the water holding capacity and fertilizer use efficiency are low. The soils are generally low in cation exchange capacity and exchangeable cations. The most important mineral deficiencies that affect growth and production are phosphorous and nitrogen.

The physical properties of the upper horizons have poor structure, low porosity (maximum 40-43%), which hinders root growth and water permeability, and a strong tendency for compaction and hardening during the dry season. Infiltration capacity is generally low (except for soils originating from eoline deposits) with a tendency to form a superficial crust. The potential for erosion is very high when cultivated. Finally, the soils are fragile and can be rapidly degraded under some forms of management.

b. Water. As sorghum is predominantly rainfed, its production is dependent on rainfall (amount, duration and distribution) and soil quality. The Guinean and southern Sudanian zone have longer duration of rainfall and a higher number of rainy days, whereas, the northern Sudanian and Sahelian zones have a lower number of rainy days and higher coefficient of variation which results in higher risks to agricultural production. Due to surface crusting and high intensity storms, up to 80% of rainfall is not available to crops. Combined with the highly variable rainfall distribution this can contribute to frequent periodic drought stress.

c. Crop variety: A range of factors is responsible for poor and unstable yields. Local sorghum varieties, generally selected by farmers during past periods of more adequate rainfall and for cultivation on more favorable land types, are becoming poorly adapted to farmers' changing needs.

Variability for early maturity is limited. Therefore in recent years, due to the reduced duration of rainfall, short-cycle varieties with higher and more stable yields under harsh soil conditions are increasingly in demand but are not available. Moreover, yield potential is low for local varieties. Notwithstanding the above constraints, local varieties have excellent adaptation to low input management systems.

In addition to the severe physical environment, there are a number of insect pests and diseases which adversely affect production. Shootfly (Atherigona soccata) reduces plant stands in late-planted crops in high rainfall zones. Stem borer (Buseola fusca) infestations are severe in the same areas. Midge (Contarinia sorghicola) can cause severe grain abortion where there is staggered flowering within a location. Covered smut (Spacelotheca sorghi) can cause significant losses when seed is not dressed with fungicides. Long smut (Tolyposporium ehrenberghii) is severe in the Sahelian zone and on many residual-moisture sorghums. The plant parasite, Striga, is found throughout the region and is particularly devastating where nutrient and water stresses prevail.

d. Socio-economic situation: Most farmers rely on traditional low-input management practices. Historically low man/land ratios have encouraged long bush-fallow systems with little use of non-labor inputs. Due to power limitations, good soil preparation and incorporation of crop residues are uncommon, and the use of organic manure is low and inefficient. Due to low response rates in the local varieties and policies of fertilizer rationing, chemical fertilizer use is the lowest of any region in the developing world. Most farmers are subsistence-oriented and risk-averse. Low incomes further restrict farmers' capacity to invest in modern inputs.

Finally, factors exogenous to the farmers also limit their capacity for change. Support services to small farmers are generally very poorly developed. Understaffing, multiplicity of extension agent responsibilities, lack of transportation, and insufficient training characterize most extension services. Foreign exchange constraints, high transport costs, and poor management also severely hinder the input distribution systems of most countries in the region.

2. Current Research on Sorghum:

Research on aspects of sorghum production constraints is conducted by national, regional, and international organizations in several locations in West Africa with widely varying program breadth and depth across countries within the region. Programs in Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Mali are clearly the broadest and most active. Fortunately, work in those countries spans all the major agroclimatological zones and soil types where sorghum is grown in West Africa. Fourteen out of the 17 countries maintain germplasms and breeding stocks

from former research programs. Throughout the region there is keen interest in identifying high yielding varieties. That interest is underlined by the fact that 14 of the 17 countries are currently conducting replicated variety trials. Programs related to varietal, insect pest and disease resistance are active in some national programs. The Integrated Pest Management program of CILSS has given some material and technical assistance to disease and insect pest control programs in the CILSS countries (Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Gambia, and Niger). There are active breeding programs in Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso.

D. NETWORK ACTIVITIES:

The following activities are proposed under this Grant:

- a) Develop varieties and hybrids with high and stable yield for use by small farmers;
- b) Germplasm collection, evaluation, and utilization;
- c) Exchange of germplasm among cooperating countries;
- d) Establish regional crossing blocks and off-season nurseries;
- e) Establish regional trials and nurseries;
- f) Organize workshops and facilitate training of national scientists: Coordination of the regional research activities will be facilitated by a bi-annual workshop attended by the project scientists and all sorghum workers in the West African countries. The workshop will essentially be an in-house review where progress reports will be presented and discussed, and plans made for future work. Thus, most activities in the region will be planned by group action. In the intervening years, group monitoring tours involving national scientists will be organized.
- g) Training: Training of personnel from the national programs in West African countries will be an important and integral part of the regional program. The main objective of this training is to strengthen national programs at the research level.

The training program will be designed to provide the trainees with the following opportunities:

- a) Learn to identify agronomically useful traits, and become familiar with breeding and production techniques to improve and stabilize sorghum grain yields;
- b) Assess and study the potential of the germplasm available in the region and from the ICRISAT Center and other sources;
- c) Work and interact with crop improvement scientists from different countries; and
- d) Develop skills in organizing and managing successful breeding and production programs.

E. Technical Assistance

Two scientists will be provided by ICRISAT under this grant to implement the network and direct research activities: a Sorghum Regional Research Network Coordinator and a Sorghum Breeder.

1. Sorghum Regional Research Network Coordinator:

The responsibilities of the Network Coordinator will be to help develop research programs to solve sorghum production problems in the region, to coordinate and manage activities of the multi-disciplinary team of scientists of ICRISAT, to formulate plans for effective exchange of improved germplasms and technologies within the region, to establish cooperative and useful relationships with the national researchers in the region, to organise annual workshops/monitoring tours for the national scientists in the region, and to evaluate training needs of personnel in the national programs. He will collaborate with other ICRISAT regional programs in the continent, other SAFGRAD research entities, and relevant regional and national research programs. The Network Coordinator will be required for the full 5 years of the Project.

2. Sorghum Breeder:

The Sorghum Breeder will conduct research to develop improved sorghum varieties which will result in increased yields and more stable production. The sorghum breeding program under SAFGRAD will aim at generating a positive change shifting from traditional to technical agriculture. Recently, sorghum breeding programs in West Africa have introduced and/or released improved cultivars of sorghum suitable for the Sudan and Guinea zones of West Africa. The Sorghum Breeder provided by this grant will continue to conduct research to further develop improved sorghum varieties. The Sorghum Breeder will be based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and is required for a sixteen (16) month period.

F. Required Reports:

1. Annual Progress Report:

The Grantee will be required to submit an Annual Progress Report which will be related to the grant's Program Description and include a summary narrative description of activities, major achievements, problems and recommendations for future research relating to the West Africa Regional Sorghum Research Network. This report will be due on June 1 of each year.

2. Final Report:

Sixty (60) days prior to the completion of the Grantee services, the Grantee will submit a draft final report providing an overall analysis of the West Africa Regional Sorghum Research Network. Within ninety (90) days after completion of Grantee services, the Grantee will submit the Final Report. The Final Report should include a review of the Project's accomplishments, lessons learned and recommendations for future research networking efforts.

All reports should be submitted in both English and French. All reports should be distributed as follows:

USAID/Burkina	3 copies
OAU/STRC	3 copies
Network Advisory Committee	5 copies
Project Oversight Committee	5 copies

III. East Africa Regional Sorghum/Millet Research Network:

A. Introduction

The region covered by Eastern Africa is very large and diverse. It has a total area of about 3.0 million square kilometers. The elevations range from sea level to highlands of over 3000 meters. Most of the region is an elevated plateau lying between 900 and 3000 meters. Sorghum and millet are cultivated between 800 to 2200 meters except in Somalia where sorghum and millet are grown from 400 to 1400 meters. These differences in location and physiography are reflected in the wide range of climates, soils, and crop requirements found within the region. Well over 75% of the region is semi-arid in nature, where average rainfall ranges from 400 to 1000 mm. The rainfall is seasonal, falls for about 3.5 to 5 months and is highly variable. The countries involved are Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, and Uganda.

There is concern in Eastern Africa over the need to both increase and stabilize food production and to improve the conditions of the small farmers in areas prone to drought through research and training. Shortages of basic food grains have become a common occurrence and the region is now a net importer of food grains.

ICRISAT working within the SAFGRAD Project can have an immediate role in catalyzing research by providing germplasm, information, training, and research technology.

A major element in this strategy is to identify and facilitate training of national scientists coupled with strengthening the current national sorghum and millet programs' immediate needs for research. This will ensure long-term continuity and follow through on the crops and systems associated with production.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project proposed is to address the sorghum and millet improvement problems of Eastern Africa on a regional basis. ICRISAT will concentrate on problems and constraints having regional significance. The Regional Network Coordinator will establish the necessary links with national, regional and international institutes to serve the entire region effectively.

The objectives of these regional activities are:

- a) To increase the production of sorghum and millets, thereby contributing to the stabilization of food supplies in the region leading to improved nutrition and income for farmers in the drier areas of the region;
- b) To assist and strengthen national sorghum and millet improvement programs and to contribute to their research needs in all agro-ecological semi-arid zones;
- c) To develop improved varieties and hybrids and agronomic/management practices capable of giving higher and stable economic yields in the semi-arid environments;
- d) To organize and promote systematic regional testing of available and improved genetic material and technology in the semi-arid zones;
- e) To facilitate the training and manpower development of East African nationals at all levels; and
- f) To organize regional workshops and monitor uniform yield trails field inspections.

C. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

The six East African countries have a population of 89 million and the rate of increase in population is greater than the rate of increase in food production. It is essential that cereal food production be stepped up.

The shortage of trained manpower and resources seriously hinder the development of strong regional sorghum and millet

improvement programs although in some countries useful basic varietal material and information are available from regional research centers. Individual national programs on sorghum improvement in the region range from the relatively strong, such as in Ethiopia, to very weak, such as in Burundi and Rwanda. Crop production and protection technologies that give stable and satisfactory yields need to be developed.

The transfer of cultivars and other improved sorghum and millet production technologies among similar ecological zones in the region is essential. Hence, strengthening the sorghum research links between the different national programs is expected to be beneficial for all countries in the region provided that a major thrust in such expansion of the regional program focuses on strengthening the national programs of the region.

1. Sorghum Production:

Most of the sorghum produced in Eastern Africa is used on the homestead for food and home brewing of beer (Rwanda and Burundi), and very little is traded to urban areas. Sorghum beer (unfermented and fermented) is an important "food" item in the rural areas. Average grain yields obtained by small farmers in the region are low and range from 500 to 1000 kg/ha, compared with yields of about 1000 to 2500 kg/ha on research stations in each country using improved varieties with good management. These figures illustrate the potential for increased yields of sorghum grown under rainfed conditions, provided all factors related to production are favorable. In the lower end of the range (500 kg/ha in Somalia) the potential for increased yields is at least equal to the potential increase in the upper range (1000 kg/ha in Ethiopia).

2. Sorghum and Millet Production Constraints:

Local landrace varieties are generally tall and late. These varieties fail to produce grain in the lower elevations when rain stops early in the growing season. Thus, there is a need in the region to develop varieties that can produce grain in dry years with short seasons.

- a) Soils in the region are mostly heavy or light and of low fertility. Increases in production on such soils, even with improved varieties, is not possible without some improvement in soil management;
- b) Stem borer, midge and shootfly are serious problems in the region;
- c) Birds (Quelea) do severe damage on sorghum and millet especially in Somalia, Burundi, Kenya and Uganda; and
- d) Diseases do exist on sorghum and millet in the region but they are considered to have lower priority compared to breeding, agronomic and entomological problems.

3. Importance of Sorghum Versus Millets in the Region:

Both sorghum and millet are grown in East African countries. However, the total national surface area and production of sorghum is much higher than that of millets in all the Eastern African countries except Uganda. This is reflected by the amount of research done on sorghum with their scientific manpower as compared to research done on millets. Little information is available on millet production in the region except for Kenya where soil and water resources are limited, however, the potential for millet cultivation is tremendous. As a cereal it is adapted to areas with as little as 250 mm of rainfall during the growing season. Increase in population pressure is demanding increased food production even in this extremely arid zone.

D. NETWORK ACTIVITIES:

The following activities are proposed under this grant:

- a) Develop varieties and hybrids with high and stable yield for use by small farmers;
- b) Germplasm collection, evaluation, and utilization;
- c) Exchange of germplasm among cooperating countries;
- d) Establish regional crossing blocks and off-season nurseries;
- e) Establish regional trials and nurseries;
- f) Organize workshops and facilitate training of national scientists: Coordination of the regional research activities will be facilitated by an annual workshop attended by the project scientists and all sorghum and millet workers in the East African countries. The progress reports will be presented and discussed, and plans made for future work. Thus, most activities in the region will be planned by group action; and
- g) Training: Training of personnel from the national programs in East African countries will be an important and integral part of the regional program. The main objective of this training is to strengthen national programs at the research level.

The training program will be designed to provide the trainees with the following opportunities:

- a) Learn to identify agronomically useful traits, and become familiar with breeding and production techniques to improve and stabilize sorghum and millet grain yields;

b) Assess and study the potential of the germplasm available in the region, and from the ICRISAT Center and other sources;

c) Work and interact with crop improvement scientists from different countries; and

d) Develop skills in organizing and managing successful breeding and production programs.

E. Technical Assistance:

1. East Africa Regional Sorghum/Millet Research Network Coordinator:

The responsibilities of the Regional Sorghum and Millet Coordinator will be to plan and conduct research for the improvement of existing varieties and development of new varieties of sorghum and millet. The major emphasis of his activities will be to coordinate the sorghum and millet improvement program of SAFGRAD with member states in Eastern Africa. To this end, he will introduce, evaluate and distribute appropriate germplasm to national programs, develop high-yielding varieties and hybrids, organize and help evaluate regional trials and nurseries, and interact with national programs and ICRISAT on improvement strategies for sorghum and millet. He will collaborate with other members of the ICRISAT team, other SAFGRAD research entities, and relevant regional and national research programs. The Network Coordinator will be required for the full 5 years of the Project and will be based in Nairobi, Kenya.

2. Agronomist:

An Agronomist will conduct research for the development of improved sorghum and millet production. The Agronomist's research activities will support the overall sorghum and millet networking activities in East Africa. The Agronomist will be required for a 12 month period under the Project and will be based in Nairobi, Kenya.

F. Required Reports:

1. Annual Progress Report:

The Grantee will be required to submit an Annual Progress Report which will be related to the grant's Program Description and include a narrative summary description of activities, major achievements, problems and recommendation for future research relating to the East Africa Regional Sorghum/Millet Research Network. This report will be due on June 1 of each year.

2. Final Report:

Sixty (60) days prior to the completion of the Grantee services, the Grantee will submit a draft Final Report providing an overall analysis of the East Africa Regional Sorghum/Millet Research Network. Within ninety (90) days after the completion of Grantee services, the Grantee will submit the Final Report. The Final Report should include a review of the Project's accomplishments, lessons learned and recommendations for future research networking efforts. All reports should be submitted in both English and French.

All reports should be distributed as follows:

USAID/Burkina	3 copies
OAU/STRC	3 copies
Network Advisory Committee	5 copies
Project Oversight Committee	5 copies

IV. Logistical Support:

The Grantee shall be responsible for the administrative and logistical support, including housing and utilities, for the technical assistance personnel provided by this Grant. Technical assistance personnel in Burkina Faso shall be allowed limited access to the American Embassy Health Unit, according with regulations for its use and as stated in Attachment V.1. The host government plans on providing office space to the Grantee.

V. Language Requirements:

Technical Assistance personnel stationed in West Africa shall have language capability of FSI speaking three level in French. Refer to Attachment V.2, Definitions of Absolute Language Proficiency Ratings. A.I.D. reserves the right to test such capability.

Annex 1: Amplified Project Description

Article A: Background and Summary:

This Project Agreement for the Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development (SAFGRAD) II Project provides \$9,800,000 over a five year life-of-project to enhance the capabilities of national scientists and research institutions of SAFGRAD member countries to conduct agricultural research. This will be done through the establishment of agricultural research networks for those semi-arid food crops predominating in the semi-arid zones of Africa, i.e. sorghum, millet, maize and cowpeas. The networking mechanism is intended to allow participating SAFGRAD member countries to share research results and related information through the interaction of agricultural commodity researchers within the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and the international agricultural research community. The Project's emphasis on the strengthening of agricultural research networks will foster stronger linkages within and among collaborating NARSs for the promotion, development and transfer of new production technologies for semi-arid food crops.

The overall SAFGRAD Program is under the sponsorship of the Organization of African Unity/Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (OAU/STRC), with participation of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the two principal International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) responsible for semi-arid crop research.

The goal of SAFGRAD II is to increase the productivity and production of sorghum, millet, maize and cowpeas among small-scale producers in SAFGRAD member and cooperating countries. The purpose of the Project is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural research on the aforementioned staple food crops in the SAFGRAD region by:

- strengthening commodity-specific research networks to plan, broaden their base of support and make productive use of resources; and
- strengthening the service capacity of the OAU/STRC SAFGRAD Coordination Office (SCO) to facilitate NARSs' participation in networking and obtain internal support for national agricultural research programs to accomplish this purpose.

To achieve the Project's purpose and output objectives, the United States Government will support the implementation of the following five components: networking (including resident commodity research); the SAFGRAD Coordination Office (including on-farm testing through the Accelerated Crop Production Officer (ACPO) Program; project management; evaluation and audit; and contingencies.

Article B: United States Government Contribution:

A.I.D. project inputs under this Project Agreement will total \$9,800,000 over a five year period as detailed in this Article B (refer to Attachment I, Project Financial Plan):

1. Networking:

This Project will support the establishment of collaborative agricultural research networks on sorghum in West Africa, sorghum and millet in East Africa, maize -- starting in West and Central Africa, and cowpeas -- starting in West and Central Africa. In support of the research networks, the project will support resident commodity research on sorghum, millet, maize and cowpeas for the first year and a half of the project. The resident commodity research will provide necessary scientific input into the research networks and will be supported by a regional research program which implements region-wide trials, i.e. uniform variety trials for the four principal SAFGRAD - mandated crops. The resident research will be conducted by IITA for maize and cowpeas and by ICRISAT for sorghum and millet.

Initially, the IARCs will provide network coordinators, but will gradually shift responsibility for network coordination to national scientists as is feasible over the life of the project.

Each network will be assisted in its organization and direction by an advisory committee. The advisory committees will be composed of practicing researchers from participating SAFGRAD member countries, the network coordinator and the SCO as observer. The advisory committee, in collaboration with IITA and ICRISAT, will implement and monitor network activities and provide policy direction for the network membership. To this end, the advisory committee will review work plans and provide guidance as to how SAFGRAD can provide effective technical services to NARSs and review annual technical progress of SAFGRAD activities for interaction with donors to ensure further financial support.

a. West African Sorghum Collaborative Research Network:

Under the Project, the West African Sorghum Collaborative Research Network will be established comprising up to seventeen countries. ICRISAT, in collaboration with the advisory committee for the West African sorghum network, will have the principal responsibility for the implementation and coordination of this network for the full five-year period of the project. As such, ICRISAT will provide a network coordinator, who will be based in Burkina Faso, to direct the sorghum research network and will be funded for the full five-year period of the project. The network coordinator, a sorghum breeder, will also carry out a limited amount of his own research if time permits. In support of this research

network, ICRISAT will also provide an additional sorghum breeder who, with the network coordinator, will conduct resident commodity research for the development of improved technologies (varieties and agronomic practices) for improved sorghum production. The ICRISAT sorghum breeder will, likewise, be based in Burkina Faso and will be funded for sixteen (16) months under the project.

Budget for the West African Sorghum Collaborative Research Network:

	U.S. Dollars
A. Salaries and Allowances	
Professional Staff	
Support Staff	800,000
B. Operational	650,000
C. Overhead	121,000
D. Commodities	129,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,700,000

b. East African Sorghum/Millet Collaborative Research Network:

The Project will support the East African Sorghum/Millet Collaborative Research Network which comprises six African countries and was established during the SAFGRAD I Project. ICRISAT, in collaboration with the advisory committee for this network, will, likewise, have the principal responsibility for the implementation and coordination of the network for the full five-year period of the project. To this end, ICRISAT will provide a network coordinator, who will be based in Nairobi, Kenya, to direct this network and who will be funded for the full five years of the project. Additionally, ICRISAT will provide an Agronomist to conduct direct research in support of networking activities. The Agronomist will, likewise, be based in Nairobi, Kenya, and will be funded for 15 months under the Project.

Budget for East African Sorghum/Millet Collaborative Research Network:

	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
A. Salaries and Allowances	
Professional staff	
Support staff	695,000
B. Operational	548,000
C. Overhead	104,000
D. Commodities	83,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,430,000

C. Cowpea Collaborative Research Network:

The Project will support the Cowpea Collaborative Research Network which will first be undertaken in West and Central Africa. A prototype cowpea network was established during the SAFGRAD I Project with the participation of nearly all of SAFGRAD's twenty-six member countries. IITA, in collaboration with the advisory committee to be established for this network, will have the principal responsibility for the implementation and coordination of the network for the full five-year period of the project. IITA will provide a network coordinator, who will be based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to direct this network and who will be funded for the full five years of the project. IITA will support the Cowpea Collaborative Research Network by providing a two-member resident commodity research team (agronomist and part-time entomologist) to conduct research for the development of improved technologies (varieties and agronomic practices) for improved cowpea production. It is anticipated that a member of the resident commodity research team will also serve the function of network coordinator. The IITA cowpea resident commodity research team will be funded for one and a half years under the project. A cowpea breeder not funded by AID is also a member of this team.

Budget for Cowpea Collaborative Research Network

	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
A. Salaries and Allowances	840,000
Professional staff	
Support staff	
B. Operational	810,000
C. Overhead	125,000
D. Commodities	105,000
TOTAL	1,880,000

d. Maize Collaborative Research Network:

The Project will support the Maize Collaborative Research Network which will also be first undertaken in West and Central Africa. A prototype maize network was, likewise, established during the SAFGRAD I Project which included countries from all regions of the continent. IITA, in collaboration with the advisory committee to be established for this network, will have the principal responsibility for the implementation and coordination of this network. IITA will provide a network coordinator, who will be based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to direct this network and who will be funded for the full five years of the project. IITA will support the Maize Collaborative Research Network by providing a three-member

resident commodity research team (agronomist, maize breeder and a soil and water management specialist) to conduct research for the development of improved technologies (varieties and agronomic practices) for improved maize production. It is anticipated that a member of the resident commodity research team will also serve the function of network coordinator. The IITA maize resident commodity research team will be funded for one and a half years under the project. The IITA entomologist, while spending most of his time on cowpea research, will also conduct some research on maize.

Budget for Maize Collaborative Research Network:

	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
A. Salaries and Allowances	
Professional staff	1,020,000
Support staff	
B. Operational	915,000
C. Overhead	145,000
D. Commodities	<u>120,000</u>
TOTAL	2,200,000

2. SAFGRAD Coordination Office (SCO):

The Project will provide support to the OAU/STRC for the continued operation of the SAFGRAD Coordination Office (SCO) located in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, for a period of two years to assist the participating NARSS and the IARCs in establishing the collaborative research networks and in implementing broad research policies established by the Oversight Committee for the SAFGRAD-mandated crops. The SCO will provide the political dimension required to assist the participating scientists and research organizations in transcending national boundaries to facilitate the movement of scientists, germplasm, research information, and research supplies between countries, including support for network meetings. The SCO is the key organization for facilitating the transition of the networking responsibilities to leadership provided by the NARSS. The SCO will serve as a liaison between the IARCs and NARSS and will help organize and sit as observers on the various advisory committees for the collaborative crop research networks. The SCO will also promote cooperation among the SAFGRAD member countries and provide assistance to help overcome political and operational problems which may limit the effectiveness of the networks by encouraging NARSS to allocate the necessary resources required for the effective participation in the networks.

a. Oversight Committee:

A project Oversight Committee will be organized through the intervention of the SAFGRAD Coordination Office in conjunction with Directors of Research from SAFGRAD member countries. The committee will be composed of five members representing African national agricultural research administrators, prominent scientists and members of university faculties of agriculture. The SAFGRAD Coordination Office, IITA and ICRISAT will attend committee meetings as observers. The role to be played by the Oversight Committee is as follows:

- to provide guidance in management and policy issues for SAFGRAD;
- to review work plans and provide guidance on how SAFGRAD could provide effective technical services to national research programs of member countries;
- to facilitate the formation of food grain and related networks administered by scientists of participating countries; and
- to review technical progress of network resident research, ACPOs and other SAFGRAD activities to ensure further financial support.

b. On-Farm Testing:

A key component of SAFGRAD I was the Accelerated Crop Production Officer (ACPO) Program which promoted the transfer of promising technologies between national agricultural research institutions and extension services. The ACPO program conducted on-farm tests of relevant technologies and reported the results back to national research and extension programs, as well as to researchers at regional centers. The SAFGRAD II Project will support the ACPO programs in Burkina Faso and Mali for an additional year and a half to assist in their transfer into the respective national programs. The Project will also support an evaluation of the SAFGRAD ACPO experience for purposes of delineating any possible future interventions for technology transfer activities, and one ACPO workshop is also to be funded.

Budget for SCO:

	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
A. Salaries and Allowances	305,000
B. Operations	330,000
C. Commodities	40,000
D. Oversight Committee Meetings	60,000
E. ACPO Programs	<u>350,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,085,000

3. Project Management

Lessons learned during the implementation of SAFGRAD I underline the importance of the need for clear and unified project management support for SAFGRAD II. As such, full implementation responsibility will be with USAID/Burkina, with support from the USAID Regional Economic Development Service Office for West and Central Africa (REDSO/WCA). In addition to USAID's in-house project management, the Project will fund a Senior Agricultural Project Manager and an Accountant to assist USAID/Burkina and its Office of Agriculture in carrying out their responsibilities. Short-term technical assistance will also be provided for under this Project Agreement on an as-needed basis.

a. Senior Agricultural Project Manager:

The Senior Agricultural Project Manager will be an experienced agricultural research administrator with specific skills in networking. He will monitor the implementation of all project components and activities and be a working link between USAID/Burkina and the OAU/STRC. He will consult regularly with commodity network coordinators and participating national scientists. This individual will be provided to the project under a direct contract with USAID/Burkina. The services of the Senior Agricultural Project Manager will be required for the full five years of the project.

b. Accountant:

In view of the expanded USAID/Burkina project management role, it is necessary to fund the services of an Accountant under the project for a two year period. The Accountant will be recruited locally and be contracted under a direct contract with USAID/Burkina. The Accountant will be directly responsible to the USAID/Burkina Office of Financial Management and will act as the Project's financial expert in coordinating the finances for the project -- including assisting the SCO in financial management and reporting, budgeting, review of

Project Implementation Letters relating to budget revisions, liaison with the SCO in applying USAID financial regulations, and maintaining USAID/Burkina financial records and files for the overall project.

c. Short-Term Technical Assistance

Short-term technical assistance will be for support to the SCO in problem and opportunity-specific areas such as research policy, information and documentation management, and operations and administration.

Budget for Project Management:

	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
A. Senior Agricultural Project Manager	875,000
B. Accountant	75,000
C. Short-Term Technical Assistance	<u>50,000</u>
TOTAL	1,000,000

4. Evaluation and Audit:

The Project will provide funding for a mid-term and final evaluation and audit to enable USAID/Burkina and all project cooperators to gauge the Project's impact and provide analyses upon which more effective project implementation can be promoted.

Budget for Evaluation and Audit:

	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
A. Evaluations	200,000
B. Audit	30,000
TOTAL	230,000

5. Contingencies:

The Project will provide funding under this Project Agreement to accommodate contingency needs and to offset the effects of inflation. U.S. Dollars 275,000 is provided for this purpose.

Article C: SAFGRAD Member Country Contribution:

The SAFGRAD member countries participating in the Project will provide in-kind contributions totally \$7,900,000. The bulk of this contribution will be comprised of staff salaries and facility use -- including equipment, land, researchers and research support personnel salaries and administrative support.

Article D: Outputs:

The SAFGRAD II Project Outputs will be the following:

1. SAFGRAD Coordination Office will be fully staffed.
2. SAFGRAD Oversight Committee meets annually.
3. Research for each collaborative research network reviewed and evaluated annually.
4. Future research activities identified, planned and allocated among participants.
5. In-country research implemented by NARSSs.
6. Varieties released and cultural practices recommended.
7. Responsive technical backstopping by IITA and ICRISAT.
8. Network advisory committees meet biannually.
9. Network priorities are reflected in NARSSs' decision-making.
10. Opportunities for future donor support at regional and national levels clarified.

Article E: End of Project Status:

The End of Project Status for SAFGRAD II will be the following:

1. Effectively operating collaborative research networks (West African sorghum, East African sorghum/millet, and maize and cowpeas) which will operate by the following criteria:
 - established common goals;
 - leadership by an apolitical entity with continuity;
 - policy set by advisory committee of researchers;
 - conducts, at least, annual meetings to identify objectives, technical problems, and review past research;
 - and
 - effective linkage to Southern African millet/sorghum network.
2. Effectively functioning service-oriented SCO that:
 - implements policies established by the Oversight Committee;
 - exercises oversight on research networking;
 - analyzes and plans for the future; and
 - facilitates information exchange on research.

Article F: Implementation:**1. OAU/STRC Responsibilities:**

One implementing organization for the SAFGRAD II Project will be the OAU/STRC, which is headquartered in Lagos, Nigeria. The OAU/STRC has established the SAFGRAD Coordination Office (SCO) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and will delegate to it certain authorities which will facilitate effective implementation of the project, such as financial management and program coordination. The SCO will be directed by the International Coordinator for SAFGRAD and be staffed by eight other professional and support personnel, funded by AID. The SCO will also oversee the implementation of the ACPO programs.

The International Coordinator will be the principal OAU/STRC liaison official between the OAU/STRC and USAID/Burkina for project management. The International Coordinator will have direct control over the administration of the SCO, the operating expense budget, facility use, and SCO personnel. Administrative support will be provided by the OAU/STRC headquarters in Lagos, Nigeria. The SCO will have a Controller responsible for the overall financial management of the Project, with financial management and audit support from OAU/STRC in Lagos.

2. USAID Responsibilities:

The USAID/Burkina Agricultural Development Officer will be the designated Project Officer and will have project management and monitoring responsibilities for overall project implementation on the part of USAID.

Utilizing funds under this Project Agreement, USAID/Burkina will contract the services of a Senior Agricultural Project Manager to assist with project management and advise the SCO and SAFGRAD research cooperators on SAFGRAD program and policy issues. Additionally, USAID/Burkina will contract the services of an Accountant to assist USAID/Burkina's Office of Financial Management in providing financial management backstopping to the Project. Occasionally the services of the Regional Legal Advisor and Regional Contracting Officer will be requested from REDSO/WCA.

3. IARCs:

The two IARCs participating in the Project, IITA and ICRISAT, will receive direct grants from USAID to implement the network coordination and resident commodity research activities under the Project.

IITA and ICRISAT will follow program and policy directives for SAFGRAD as formulated by the project Oversight Committee and will cooperate actively with the respective committees for the collaborative research networks.

Article G: Financial Plan

A Project Financial Plan is attached as Attachment 1 to this Annex. This plan is subject to change by representatives named in Section 8.3, or their designated representatives, without formal amendment of the Project Grant Agreement. Transfers may be made between line items provided that no line item is increased by more than 15% without written agreement of the parties and further provided that the total funds available to the Project are not exceeded.

Article H: Disbursement Procedures:

The disbursement of funds for the operating expenses of the SCO will be done by reimbursement of funds against periodic advances. The financial reporting system to be used will be the one developed and set in place by the USAID Sahel Regional Financial Management Project. Financial reporting for the Burkina Faso ACPO will also be handled by the SCO. USAID/Mali will disburse funds and provide accounting for the Mali ACPO program.

The disbursement of funds for the direct grants to IITA and ICRISAT will be done through the submission of financial reports justifying expenditures against the grants and subsequent reimbursement for approved grant expenditures.

25-Aug-86

SEMI-ARID FOODGRAINS DEVELOPMENT II
 PROJECT NO. 69B-0452
 PROJECT AGREEMENT, ANNEX 1

Attachment I: Project Financial Plan

	Authorized Project Funding	Obligations To Date	Obligations Per This Action	Total Project Obligations
I. West Africa Sorghum Collaborative Research Network (ICRISAT)	1,700	-	430	430
II. East Africa Sorghum/Millet Collab. Research Network (ICRISAT)	1,430	-	270	270
ICRISAT Subtotal	3,130	-	700	700
III. Cowpea Collaborative Research Network (IITA)	1,880	-	1,069	1,069
IV. Maize Collaborative Research Network (IITA)	2,200	-	776	776
IITA Subtotal	4,080	-	1,845	1,845
V. SAFGRAD Coordination Office	1,085	-	643	643
VI. Project Management	1,000	-	165	165
VII. Evaluation and Audit	230	-	-	-
VIII. Contingencies	275	-	-	-
DAU/STRC SCD Subtotal	2,590	-	808	808
PROJECT TOTAL	9,800	-	3,353	3,353

Best Available Document

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ATTACHMENT IV

**MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR
NON-U.S., NONGOVERNMENTAL GRANTEES'
INDEX OF
MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Allowable Costs | 8. Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs |
| 2. Accounting, Audit and Records | 9. U.S. Officials Not to Benefit |
| 3. Refunds | 10. Covenant Against Contingent Fees |
| 4. Revision of Grant Budget | 11. Nonliability |
| 5. Termination and Suspension | 12. Amendments |
| 6. Disputes | 13. Notices |
| 7. Ineligible Countries | |

The following standard provisions are mandatory for use in all grants with non-U.S., nongovernmental organizations. When these Standard Provisions are used for cooperative agreements, the following terms apply:

"Grantee" means "Recipient."

"Grant" means "Cooperative Agreement," and

"AID Grant Officer" means "AID Agreement Officer."

I. ALLOWABLE COSTS (NOVEMBER 1984)

The grantee shall be reimbursed for costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of this grant which are determined by the grant officer to be reasonable, allocable, and allowable in accordance with the terms of this grant and the cost principles (hereinafter referred to as "applicable cost principles") in effect on the date of this grant, which are attached.*

(a) *Reasonable*. Shall mean those costs that do not exceed those which would be incurred by an ordinarily prudent person in the conduct of normal business.

(b) *Allocable Costs*. Shall mean those costs which are necessary to the grant.

(c) *Allowable Costs*. Shall mean those costs which must conform to any limitations set forth in this grant.

(d) Unallowable costs, direct or indirect, include but are not limited to the following examples: Advertising, bad debts, contingencies, entertainment, fines and penalties, interest, fund raising, investment management costs, losses on other awards, taxes, first class air fare unless specifically approved, certain relocation costs, and professional service costs incurred in connection with litigation against the U.S. Government, and organization or reorganization costs. Additionally, public information service costs are unallowable as indirect costs. The applicable cost principles do authorize some of the above listed unallowable costs in appropriate circumstances. Prior to incurring a questionable or unique cost, the grantee should obtain the grant officer's written determination as to whether the cost will be allowable.

*NOTE: OMB Circular A-21 shall apply to universities.

OMB Circular A-122 shall apply to all other non-profits.

AID 1420-53 (1-85)

2. ACCOUNTING, AUDIT, AND RECORDS (NOVEMBER 1984)

(a) The grantee shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the grantee's usual accounting procedures to sufficiently substantiate charges to the grant. The grantee's financial management system shall provide for the following:

(1) Accurate, current, and complete disclosure for each AID-sponsored project or program in accordance with the reporting requirements of this grant. While AID requires reporting on an accrual basis, the grantee shall not be required to establish an accrual accounting system but shall develop such accrual data for its reports on the basis of an analysis of the documentation on hand.

(2) Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for AID-sponsored activities. These records shall contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, and income.

(3) Effective control over and accountability for all funds, property, and other assets. Grantee shall adequately safeguard all such assets and shall ensure that they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(4) Comparison of actual outlays with budget amounts for each grant. Financial information should be related to performance and unit-cost data whenever appropriate.

(5) Accounting records that are supported by documentation that at a minimum will identify, segregate, accumulate, and record all costs incurred under a grant and which fully disclose (i) the amount and disposition by the grantee of the proceeds of such assistance, (ii) the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, (iii) the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and (iv) such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) The grantee shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by AID and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their authorized representatives (1) until the expiration of three years from the date of termination of the grant and (2) for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit to resolve all questions concerning expenditures unless written approval has been obtained from the grant officer to dispose of the records. AID follows generally accepted accounting principles and auditing standards in determining that there has been proper accounting and use of grant funds. The grantee agrees to make available any further information requested by AID with respect to any questions arising as a result of the audit.

(c) The grantee shall require subgrantees to adopt the standards in paragraph (b) above.

3. REFUNDS (NOVEMBER 1984)

(a) If use of the AID funds results in accrual of interest to the grantee or to any other person to whom the grantee makes AID funds available, the grantee shall refund to AID the amount of interest accrued.

(b) Funds obligated by AID but not disbursed to the grantee at the time the grant expires or is terminated shall revert to AID, except for such funds encumbered by the grantee by a legally binding transaction applicable to this grant. Any funds disbursed to but not expended by the grantee at the time of expiration or termination of the grant shall be refunded to AID.

(c) If, at any time during the life of the grant, or as a result of final audit, it is determined by AID that funds it provided under this grant have been expended for purposes not in accordance with the terms of this grant, the grantee shall refund such amount to AID.

4. REVISION OF GRANT BUDGET (NOVEMBER 1984)

(a) The approved grant budget is the financial expression of the grantee's program as approved during the grant award process.

(b) The grantee shall immediately request approval from the grant officer when there is reason to believe that within the next 30 calendar days a revision of the approved grant budget will be necessary for any of the following reasons:

(1) To change the scope or the objectives of the project and/or revise the funding allocated among project objectives.

(2) Additional funding is needed.

(3) The grantee expects the amount of AID authorized funds to exceed its needs by more than \$5,000 or five percent of the AID award, whichever is greater.

(4) The grantee plans to transfer funds budgeted for indirect costs to absorb increases in direct costs or vice versa.

(5) The grantee intends to contract or subgrant any of the work under this grant, and such contracts or subgrants were not included in the approved grant budget.

(c) Except as required by other provisions of this grant specifically stated to be an exception from this provision, the Government shall not be obligated to reimburse the grantee for costs incurred in excess of the total amount obligated under the grant. The grantee shall not be obligated to continue performance under the grant (including actions under the "Termination" provision) or otherwise to incur costs in excess of the amount obligated under the grant, unless and until the grant officer has notified the grantee in writing that such obligated amount has been increased and has specified the new grant total amount.

5. TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION (NOVEMBER 1984)

(a) *For Cause.* This grant may be terminated for cause at any time, in whole or in part, by the grant officer upon written notice to the grantee, whenever it is determined that the grantee has failed to comply with the conditions of the grant.

(b) *For Convenience.* This grant may be terminated for convenience at any time by either party, in whole or in part, if both parties agree that the continuation of the grant would not produce beneficial results commensurate with the further expenditure of funds. Both parties shall agree upon termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial terminations, the portion to be terminated. The agreement to terminate shall be set forth in a letter from the grant officer to the grantee.

(c) *Termination Procedures.* Upon receipt of and in accordance with a termination notice as specified in either paragraph (a) or (b) above, the grantee shall take immediate action to minimize all expenditures and obligations financed by this grant and shall cancel such unliquidated obligations whenever possible. Except as provided below, no further reimbursement shall be made after the effective date of termination. The grantee shall within 30 calendar days after the effective date of such termination repay to the Government all unexpended AID funds which are not otherwise obligated by a legally binding transaction applicable to this grant. Should the funds paid by the Government to the grantee prior to the effective date of the termination of this grant be insufficient to cover the grantee's obligations in the legally binding transaction, the grantee may submit to the government within 90 calendar days after the effective date of such termination a written claim covering such obligations. The grant officer shall determine the amount(s) to be paid by the Government to the grantee under such claim in accordance with the applicable cost principles.

(d) *Suspension: Termination for Changed Circumstances.* If at any time AID determines that continuation

of funding for a program should be suspended or terminated because such assistance is not in the national interest of the United States or that it would be in violation of an applicable law, then AID may, following notice to the grantee, suspend this grant and prohibit the grantee from incurring additional obligations chargeable to this grant other than necessary and proper costs in accordance with the terms of this grant during the period of suspension. If the situation causing the suspension continues for 60 days or more, then AID may terminate this grant on written notice to the grantee and cancel that portion of this grant which has not been disbursed or irrevocably committed to third parties. Financial settlement of this grant shall be governed by the termination procedures specified in paragraph (c) above.

6. DISPUTES (NOVEMBER 1984)

(a) Any dispute under this grant shall be decided by the AID grant officer. The grant officer shall furnish the grantee a written copy of the decision.

(b) Decisions of the AID grant officer shall be final unless, within 30 days of receipt of the decision of the grant officer, the grantee appeals the decision to the Administrator of AID. Any appeal made under this provision shall be in writing and addressed to the Administrator, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. A copy of the appeal shall be concurrently furnished to the grant officer.

(c) In connection with any appeal proceeding under this provision, the grantee shall be given an opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence in support of its appeal.

(d) A decision under this provision by the Administrator or an authorized representative shall be final unless overruled by a court of competent jurisdiction.

7. INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES (NOVEMBER 1984)

Unless otherwise approved by the AID grant officer, no funds will be expended for costs incurred in countries ineligible for assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or under acts appropriating funds for foreign assistance.

8. NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS (NOVEMBER 1984)

No person in the United States, consistent with the laws of the United States, shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded

by this grant on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, handicap, or sex.

9. U.S. OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT (NOVEMBER 1984)

No member of or delegate to the U.S. Congress or resident U.S. Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this grant or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this grant if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

10. COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES (NOVEMBER 1984)

The grantee certifies that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this grant upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee except bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the grantee for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this certification, AID shall have the right to cancel this grant without liability or, to deduct from the grant amount, or otherwise recover, the full amount of each commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

11. NONLIABILITY (NOVEMBER 1984)

AID does not assume liability for any third party claims for damages arising out of this grant.

12. AMENDMENT (NOVEMBER 1984)

The grant may be amended by formal modifications to the basic grant document or by means of an exchange of letters between the grant officer and an appropriate official of the grantee.

13. NOTICES (NOVEMBER 1984)

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

To the AID grant officer, at the address specified in the grant.

To grantee, at grantee's address shown in the grant or to such other address designated within the grant.

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

ATTACHMENT V

**OPTIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR
NON-U.S., NONGOVERNMENTAL GRANTEES**

The standard provisions contained in this Form are required to be used when applicable. Applicability statements are contained in the parenthetical statement preceding the standard provision as set forth below. When a standard provision is determined to be applicable in accordance with the applicability statement, the use of such standard provision is mandatory unless a deviation has been approved in accordance with Paragraph 1E of Chapter 1 of Handbook 13. *Each grant is required to have a payment provision.* Since not all of the standard provisions will be used in each grant, the standard provisions selected should be numbered to follow consecutively with the mandatory standard provisions contained in AID 1420-53.

INDEX OF OPTIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. Payment—Periodic Advance	AID 1420-54A
2. Payment—Cost Reimbursement	AID 1420-54B
3. Air Travel and Transportation	AID 1420-54C
4. Ocean Shipment of Goods	AID 1420-54D
5. Procurement of Goods and Services	AID 1420-54E
6. Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services	AID 1420-54E
7. Subagreements	AID 1420-54F
8. Local Cost Financing with U.S. Dollars	AID 1420-54G
9. Publications	AID 1420-54H
10. Patent Rights	AID 1420-54I
11. Regulations Governing Employees	AID 1420-54J
12. Participant Training	AID 1420-54K
13. Voluntary Population Planning	AID 1420-54L
14. Protection of the Individual as a Research Subject	AID 1420-54M
15. Negotiated Overhead Rates—Provisional	AID 1420-54N
16. Government Furnished Excess Personal Property	AID 1420-54O
17. Title To and Use of Property (Grantee Title)	AID 1420-54P
18. Title To and Care of Property (U.S. Government)	AID 1420-54Q
19. Title To and Care of Property (Cooperating Country Title)	AID 1420-54R
20. Cost Sharing	AID 1420-54S

PAYMENT—PERIODIC ADVANCE (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when (1) the grantee has an acceptable accounting system (2) the grantee has the ability to maintain procedures that will minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and the disbursement thereof, and (3) the grantee's financial management system meets the standards for fund control and accountability required under the standard provision of this agreement entitled "Accounting, Audit and Records".)

(a) AID funds shall not be commingled with other grantee owned or controlled funds. The grantee shall deposit all AID cash advances in a separate bank account and shall make all disbursements for goods and services from this account.

(b) Each quarter, after the initial cash advance, the grantee shall submit to the AID Controller, identified in the schedule, voucher SF 1034 (original) and SF 1034-A (three copies), entitled "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal", copies of which are attached.

(c) Each Voucher shall be identified by the appropriate grant number and shall be accompanied by an original and three copies of a report in the following format:

FEDERAL CASH ADVANCE STATUS REPORT
(Report Control No. W-245)

A. Period covered by this report:

FROM (Month, day, year) _____

TO (Month, day, year) _____

Period covered by the next report

FROM (Month, day, year) _____

TO (Month, day, year) _____

B. Cash Advance Use and Needs:

1. Cash advance on hand at the beginning of this reporting period \$ _____

2. U.S. Treasury check advance(s) received during this reporting period .. \$ _____

3. Interest earned on cash advance during this reporting period \$ _____

4. GROSS cash advance available during this reporting period (Lines 1, 2, & 3) \$ _____

5. LESS, interest remitted to AID during this reporting period \$ _____

6. NET cash advance available during this reporting period (Line 4 minus Line 5) \$ _____

7. Total disbursements during this reporting period, including subadvances (see footnote 1) \$ _____

8. Amount of cash advances available at the end of this reporting period (Line 6 minus Line 7) \$ _____

9. Projected disbursements, including subadvances, for the next reporting period (see footnote 2) \$ _____

10. Additional cash advance requested for the next reporting period (Line 9 minus Line 8) \$ _____

11. Total interest earned on cash advance from the start of the grant to the end of this reporting period, but not remitted to AID \$ _____

12. Total cash advances to subgrantees, if any, as of the end of this reporting period \$ _____

FOOTNOTES:

1. The grantee shall submit a cumulative detailed report of disbursements by BUDGET Line item quarterly.
2. The grantee shall attach a Summary, by BUDGET line item, of its projected disbursements for the next reporting period.

C. Certification:

The undersigned hereby certifies: (1) that the amount in paragraph B.9 above represents the best estimate of funds needed for the disbursements to be incurred over the period described, (2) that appropriate refund or credit to the grant will be made in the event of disallowance in accordance with the terms of the grant, (3) that appropriate refund or credit to the grant will be made in the event funds are not expended, and (4) that any interest accrued on the funds made available herein will be refunded to AID.

DATE _____ BY _____
TITLE _____

**PAYMENT - COST REIMBURSEMENT
(NOVEMBER 1984)**

(This provision is applicable to grants for construction or to grants not qualified to receive periodic advances.)

(a) The grantee shall submit to the AID Controller an original and 3 copies of SF 1034, "Public Voucher for

Purchases and Services Other Than Personal" and SF 1034A, Continuation of SF 1034, on a monthly basis and in no event no later than on a quarterly basis. Each voucher shall be identified by the grant number and shall state the total costs for which reimbursement is being requested.

(b) Copies of SF 1034 and SF 1034A are attached.

AIR TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when any costs for air travel or transportation are included in the budget.)

(a) The grantee is required to present to the project officer for written approval an itinerary for each planned international trip financed by this grant, which shows the name of the traveler, purpose of the trip, origin/destination (and intervening stops), and dates of travel, as far in advance of the proposed travel as possible, but in no event less than three weeks before travel is planned to commence. At least one week prior to commencement of approved international travel, the grantee shall notify the cognizant mission, with a copy to the project officer, of planned travel, identifying the travelers and the dates and times of arrival.

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

(c) All air travel and shipments under this grant are required to be made on United States flag air carriers to the extent service by such carriers is available. A U.S. flag air carrier is defined as an air carrier which has a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board authorizing operations between the United States and/or its territories and one or more foreign countries.

(d) Use of foreign air carrier service may be deemed necessary if a U.S. flag air carrier cannot provide the foreign air transportation needed, or if use of such service will not accomplish the agency's mission. Travel and transportation on non-free world air carriers are not reimbursable under this grant.

(e) U.S. flag air carrier service is considered available even though:

(1) Comparable or a different kind of service can be provided at less cost by a foreign air carrier;

(2) Foreign air carrier service is preferred by or is more convenient for the agency or traveler; or

(3) Service by a foreign air carrier can be paid for in excess foreign currency, unless U.S. flag air carriers decline to accept excess or near excess foreign currencies for transportation payable only out of such monies.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, U.S. flag air carrier service must be used for all Government-financed commercial foreign air travel if

service provided by such carriers is available. In determining availability of a U.S. flag air carrier, the following scheduling principles should be followed unless their application results in the last or first leg of travel to or from the United States being performed by a foreign air carrier:

(1) U.S. flag air carrier service available at point of origin should be used to destination or in the absence of direct or through service to the farthest interchange point on a usually traveled route;

(2) Where an origin or interchange point is not served by U.S. flag air carrier, foreign air carrier service should be used only to the nearest interchange point on a usually traveled route to connect with U.S. flag air carrier service; or

(3) Where a U.S. flag air carrier involuntarily re-routes the traveler via a foreign air carrier the foreign air carrier may be used notwithstanding the availability of alternative U.S. flag air carrier service.

(g) For travel between a gateway airport in the United States (the last U.S. airport from which the traveler's flight departs or the first U.S. airport at which the traveler's flight arrives) and a gateway airport abroad (that airport from which the traveler last embarks enroute to the U.S. or at which the traveler first debarks incident to travel from the U.S.) passenger service by U.S. flag air carrier will not be considered available:

(1) Where the gateway airport abroad is the traveler's origin or destination airport, and the use of U.S. flag air carrier service would extend the time in a travel status, including delay at origin and accelerated arrival at destination, by at least 24 hours more than travel by foreign air carrier;

(2) Where the gateway airport abroad is an interchange point, and the use of U.S. flag air carrier service would require the traveler to wait six hours or more to make connections at that point, or delayed departure from or accelerated arrival at the gateway airport in the United States would extend the time in a travel status by at least six hours more than travel by foreign air carrier.

(h) For travel between two points outside the United States the rules in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this section will be applicable, but passenger service by U.S. flag air carrier will not be considered to be reasonably available:

(1) If travel by foreign air carrier would eliminate two or more aircraft changes enroute;

(2) Where one of the two points abroad is the gateway airport (as defined in paragraph (g) of this section) enroute to or from the United States, if the use of a U.S. flag air carrier would extend the time in a travel status by at least six hours more than travel by foreign

air carrier including accelerated arrival at the overseas destination or delayed departure from the overseas origin as well as delay at the gateway airport or other interchange point abroad; or

(3) Where the travel is not part of a trip to or from the United States, if the use of a U.S. flag air carrier would extend the time in a travel status by at least six hours more than travel by foreign air carrier including delay at origin, delay enroute and accelerated arrival at destination.

(i) When travel under either paragraph (g) or (h) of this section involves three hours or less between origin and destination by a foreign air carrier, U.S. flag air carrier service will not be considered available when it involves twice such travel time or more.

(j) Nothing in the above guidelines shall preclude and no penalty shall attend the use of a foreign air carrier which provides transportation under an air transport agreement between the United States and a foreign government, the terms of which are consistent with the international aviation policy goals set forth at 49 U.S.C. 1502 (b) and provide reciprocal rights and benefits.

(k) Where U.S. Government funds are used to reimburse the grantee's use of other than U.S. flag air carriers for international transportation, the grantee will include a certification on vouchers involving such transportation which is essentially as follows:

CERTIFICATION OF UNAVAILABILITY OF U.S. FLAG AIR CARRIERS

I hereby certify that the transportation service for personnel (and their personal effects) or property by certificated air carrier was unavailable for the following reason(s); state appropriate reason(s) as set forth above).

(l) *International Travel*

(1) As used herein, the term "international travel" includes travel to all countries other than travel within the home country of the grantee.

(2) The grantee will be reimbursed for travel and the reasonable cost of subsistence, post differentials and other allowances paid to employees in an international travel status in accordance with the grantee's established policies and practices which are uniformly applied to federally financed and other activities of the grantee. The standard for determining the reasonableness of reimbursement for overseas allowance is the Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas), published by the U.S. Department of State, as from time to time amended. The most current subsistence, post differentials, and other allowances may be obtained from the grant officer.

(m) This provision will be included in all subagreements and contracts which require air travel and transportation under this grant.

OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when goods purchased with funds provided under this grant are transported to cooperating countries on ocean vessels.)

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

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

(c) When U.S. flag vessels are not available, or their use would result in a significant delay, the grantee may

request a determination of non-availability from the AID Transportation Support Division, Office of Commodity Management, Washington, D.C. 20523, giving the basis for the request which will relieve the grantee of the requirement to use U.S. flag vessels for the amount of tonnage included in the determination. Shipments made on non-free world ocean vessels are not reimbursable under this grant.

(d) Vouchers submitted for reimbursement which include ocean shipment costs shall contain a certification essentially as follows:

"I hereby certify that a copy of each ocean bill of lading concerned has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Division of National Cargo, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, and that such bills of lading state all of the carrier's charges including the basis for calculation such as weight or cubic measurements."

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when goods or services are procured under the grant.)

The grantee may use its own procurement policies and practices for the procurement of goods and services under this grant, provided they conform to all of AID's requirements listed below and the standard provision entitled "Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services":

(a) General Requirements:

(1) The recipient shall maintain a code or standards of conduct that shall govern the performance of its officers, employees or agents engaged in the awarding and administration of contracts using AID funds. No employee, officer or agent shall participate in the selection, award or administration of a contract in which AID funds are used, where, to his/her knowledge, he/she or his/her immediate family, partners, or organization in which he/she or his/her immediate family or partners has a financial interest or with whom he/she is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment. The recipients' officers, employees or agents shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors or anything of monetary value from contractors or potential contractors. Such standards shall provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by the recipients' officers, employees or agents.

(2) All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The recipient should be alert to organizational conflicts of interest or noncompetitive practices among contractors that may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids and/or requests for proposals should be excluded from competing for such procurements. Awards shall be made to the bidder/offeror whose bid/offer is responsive/responsible to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the recipient, price and other factors considered. Solicitations shall clearly set forth all requirements that the bidder/offeror must fulfill in order to be evaluated by the recipient. Any and all bids/offers may be rejected when it is in the recipient's interest to do so.

(3) All grantees shall establish procurement procedures that provide for, at a minimum, the following procedural requirements:

(i) Proposed procurement actions shall follow a procedure to assure the avoidance of purchasing unnecessary or duplicative items. Where appropriate, an analysis shall be made of lease and purchase alternatives

to determine which would be the most economical practical procurement. Such an analysis shall not be required for motor vehicles.

(ii) Solicitations for goods and services shall be based upon a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or service to be procured. Such a description shall not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. "Brand-name or equal" descriptions may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of a procurement and when so used the specific features of the named brand which must be met by bidders/offerors shall be clearly specified.

(iii) Positive efforts shall be made by the recipients to utilize small business and minority-owned business sources of supplies and services. Such efforts should allow these sources the maximum feasible opportunity to compete for contracts utilizing AID funds. To permit AID, in accordance with the small business provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to give United States small business firms an opportunity to participate in supplying commodities and services procured under this grant, the grantee shall to the maximum extent possible provide the following information to the Office of Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization, AID/Washington, D.C. 20523, at least 45 days prior (except where a shorter time is requested of and granted by the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization) to placing any order or contract in excess of \$25,000.

- (A) Brief general description and quantity of goods or services;
- (B) Closing date for receiving quotations, proposals, or bids; and
- (C) Address where invitations or specifications can be obtained.

(iv) The type of procuring instruments used, e.g. fixed price contracts, cost reimbursable contracts, purchase orders, incentive contracts, shall be determined by the recipient but must be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program involved. The "cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost" method of contracting shall not be used.

(v) Contracts shall be made only with responsible contractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as contractor integrity, record of past performance, financial and technical resources or accessibility to other necessary resources.

(vi) All proposed sole source contracts or where only one bid or proposal is received in which the aggregate

expenditure is expected to exceed \$5,000 shall be subject to prior approval by an appropriate official within the grantee's organization.

(vii) Some form of price or cost analysis should be made in connection with every procurement action. Price analysis may be accomplished in various ways, including the comparison of price quotations submitted, market prices and similar indicia, together with discounts. Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of each element of cost to determine reasonableness, allocability and allowability.

(viii) Procurement records and files for purchases in excess of \$10,000 shall include the following:

(A) Basis for contractor selection;

(B) Justification for lack of competition when competitive bids or offers are not obtained;

(C) Basis for award cost or price.

A system for contract administration shall be maintained to ensure contractor conformance with terms, conditions and specifications of the contract, and to ensure adequate and timely followup of all purchases.

(b) Each contract shall contain the following contract provisions as well as any provision within this grant which requires such inclusion of that provision. Whenever a provision is required to be inserted in a contract under this grant, the grantee shall insert a statement in the contract that in all instances where the U.S. Government is mentioned the grantee's name shall be substituted.

(1) Contracts in excess of \$10,000 shall contain contractual provisions or conditions that will allow for administrative, contractual or legal remedies in instances in which contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such remedial actions as may be appropriate.

(2) All contracts in excess of \$10,000 shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the recipient including the manner by which termination will be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such contracts shall describe conditions under which the contract may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the contract may be terminated because of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor.

(3) In all contracts for construction or facility improvement awarded for more than \$100,000, recipients shall observe generally accepted bonding requirements.

(4) Contracts, the principal purpose of which is to create, develop or improve products, processes or methods; or for exploration into fields that directly concern public health, safety or welfare; or contracts in the fields of science or technology in which there has been little significant experience outside of work funded by Federal assistance, shall contain a notice to the effect that matters regarding rights to inventions and materials generated under the contract are subject to the regulations included in these grant provisions. The contractor shall

be advised as to the source of additional information regarding these matters.

(5) All negotiated contracts over \$10,000 awarded by recipients shall include a provision to the effect that the recipient, AID, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to the specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

INELIGIBLE AND RESTRICTED GOODS AND SERVICES (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when goods or services are procured under the grant.)

(a) *Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services:* If AID determines that the grantee has procured any of the restricted or ineligible goods and services specified below, or has procured goods and services from unauthorized sources, and has received reimbursement for such purpose without the prior written authorization of the grant officer, the grantee agrees to refund to AID the entire amount of the reimbursement.

(1) *Ineligible Goods and Services.* Under no circumstances shall the grantee procure any of the following under this grant.

(i) Military equipment,

(ii) Surveillance equipment,

(iii) Commodities and services for support of police or other law enforcement activities,

(iv) Abortion equipment and services,

(v) Luxury goods and gambling equipment, or

(vi) Weather modification equipment.

(2) *Ineligible Suppliers.* Funds provided under this grant shall not be used to procure any commodity or commodity-related services furnished by any supplier whose name appears on the List of Ineligible Suppliers under AID Regulation 8, "Suppliers of Commodities and Commodity-Related Services Ineligible for AID Financing" (22 CFR 208). The grantee agrees to review said list prior to undertaking any procurement under this grant. AID will provide the grantee with this list.

(3) *Restricted Goods.* The grantee shall not procure any of the following goods and services without the prior written authorization of the grant officer:

(i) Agricultural commodities,

(ii) Motor vehicles,

(iii) Pharmaceuticals,

(iv) Pesticides,

(v) Rubber compounding chemicals and plasticizers,

(vi) Used equipment,

(vii) U.S. Government-owned excess property, or

(viii) Fertilizer.

(b) *Source, Origin, and Nationality.* The eligibility of the source, origin, and nationality of the goods and services is divided into the following categories of under and over \$250,000 for the total procurement element during the life of the grant. The total procurement element includes procurement of all goods (e.g. equipment, materials, supplies) and services. Guidance on the eligibility of specific goods or services may be obtained from the grant officer. AID policies on source, origin, and nationality are contained in Chapters 4 and 5 of AID Handbook 1, Supplement B. (Procurement Policies).

(1) When the total procurement element during the life of this grant is valued at \$250,000 or less, the following rules apply:

(i) All goods and services, the costs of which are to be reimbursed under this grant and which will be financed with United States dollars, shall be purchased in and shipped from only "Special Free World" countries (i.e., AID Geographic Code 935) in accordance with the following order of preference:

(A) The United States (AID Geographic code (XX)).

(B) The Cooperating Country.

(C) "Selected Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 941).

(D) "Special Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 935).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) When the total procurement element exceeds \$250,000, the following rule applies: Except as may be

specifically approved or directed in advance by the grant officer, all goods and services, which will be reimbursed under this grant and financed with United States dollars, shall be procured in and shipped from the United States (Code (XX)) and from any other countries within the authorized geographic code as specified in the Schedule of this grant.

(c) *Marine Insurance.* The eligibility of marine insurance is determined by the country in which it is placed. Insurance is placed in a country if payment of the insurance policy is issued by an insurance company located in that country. Eligible countries for placement are governed by the authorized geographic code, except that if Code 941 is authorized, the Cooperating Country is also eligible. Section 604(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act requires that if a recipient country discriminates by statute, decree, rule, or practice with respect to AID-financed procurement against any marine insurance company authorized to do business in the United States, then any AID-financed commodity shipped to that country shall be insured against marine risk and the insurance shall be placed in the United States with a company or companies authorized to do marine insurance business in the United States.

(d) Ocean and air transportation shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions contained within this grant.

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

(1) Code (XX), United States.

(2) The Cooperating Country.

(3) Code 941, Selected Free World.

(4) Code 899, Free World.

(f) *Special Restriction on the Procurement of Construction or Engineering Services:* Section 604(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act provides that AID funds may not be used for "procurement of construction or engineering services from advanced developing countries, eligible under Geographic Code 941, which have attained a competitive capability in international markets for construction services or engineering services." In order to insure eligibility of a Code 941 contractor for construction or engineering services, the grantee shall obtain the grant officer's prior approval for any such contract.

SUBAGREEMENTS (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when subgrants or cooperative agreements are financed under the grant.)

All subagreements shall as a minimum contain the following provisions as well as any that are specifically required by any other provision in this grant. Whenever a provision within this grant is required to be inserted in a subagreement, the grantee shall insert a statement in the subagreement that in all instances where the U.S. Government is mentioned, the grantee's name will be substituted.

(a) Subagreements in excess of \$10,000 shall contain provisions or conditions that will allow for administrative or legal remedies in instances where subrecipients violate subagreement terms and provide for such remedial action as may be appropriate.

(b) All subagreements in excess of \$10,000 shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the recipient including the manner by which the termination will be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such subagreements shall describe conditions under which the subagreement may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the subagreement may be terminated

because of circumstances beyond the control of the subrecipient.

(c) Subagreements, the principal purpose of which is to create, develop or improve products, processes or methods; or for exploration into fields that directly concern public health, safety or welfare; or subagreements in the field of science or technology in which there has been little significant experience outside of work funded by Federal assistance, shall contain a notice to the effect that matters regarding rights to inventions and materials generated under the subagreement are subject to the regulations contained in the provisions of this grant. The subrecipient shall be advised as to the source of additional information regarding these matters.

(d) All subagreements over \$10,000 issued by recipients shall include a provision to the effect that the recipient, AID, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the subrecipient which are directly pertinent to the specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

LOCAL COST FINANCING WITH U.S. DOLLARS (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This Provision is applicable when local financing is authorized under the grant and must be used in conjunction with the provisions entitled "Procurement of Goods and Services" and "Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services".)

(a) Local cost financing is the use of appropriated U.S. dollars to finance the procurement of goods and services paid for with local currency in the cooperating country for furtherance of grant purposes. Local cost financing must be specifically authorized in the Schedule of the grant. The amount of U.S. dollars which may be used must be specified in the authorization together with any special restrictions on their use.

(b) Procurement of goods and services under local cost financing is subject to the restrictions listed in the grant provisions entitled "Procurement of Goods and

Services" and "Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services."

(c) Authorization of local cost financing makes the cooperating country, in addition to the United States and any other country included in the authorized geographic code for the project, an eligible source for the purchase of goods or services in the cooperating country. Goods or services purchased under local cost financing must be located in the cooperating country at the time they are purchased; they cannot be imported specifically for the project being implemented by this grant. The supplier from which goods or services are purchased under local cost financing must also be in the cooperating country. Suppliers of goods or services under local cost financing must meet the nationality eligibility tests prescribed in Chapter 5 of AID Handbook 1, Supplement B.

(d) Unless otherwise specifically authorized, the policies in Chapter 18 of AID Handbook 1, Supplement B are applicable to all local cost financing.

PUBLICATIONS (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when publications are financed under the grant.)

(a) If it is the grantee's intention to identify AID's contribution to any publication resulting from this grant, the grantee shall consult with AID on the nature of the acknowledgement prior to publication.

(b) The grantee shall provide the AID project officer with one copy of all published works developed under this grant and with lists of other written work produced under the grant.

(c) In the event grant funds are used to underwrite the cost of publishing, in lieu of the publisher assuming this cost as is the normal practice, any profits or royalties up to the amount of such cost shall be credited to the grant.

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

PATENT RIGHTS (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable whenever patentable processes or practices are financed by the grant).

(a) Definitions.

(1) "Invention" means any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code.

(2) "Subject Invention" means any invention of the recipient conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under this agreement.

(3) "Practical Application" means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are, to the extent permitted by law or Government regulations, available to the public on reasonable terms.

(4) "Made" when used in relation to any invention means the conception or first actual reduction to practice of such invention.

(5) "Small Business Firm" means a small business concern which meets the size standards for small business concerns involved in Government procurement and subcontracting at 13 CFR 121.3-8 and 13 CFR 121.3-12, respectively.

(6) "Nonprofit Organization" means a university or other institution of higher education or an organization which is not organized for profit as described in the laws of the country in which it was organized.

(b) Allocation of Principal Rights.

The recipient may retain the entire right, title, and interest throughout the world to each subject invention subject to the provisions of this clause and 35 U.S.C. 203. With respect to any subject invention in which the recipient retains title, the Federal Government shall have a non-exclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States the subject invention throughout the world.

(c) Invention Disclosure, Election of Title and Filing of Patent Applications by Recipient.

(1) The recipient shall disclose each subject invention to AID within two months after the inventor discloses it in writing to recipient personnel responsible for patent matters. The disclosure to AID shall be in the form of a written report and shall identify the agreement under which the invention was made and the inventor(s). It shall be sufficiently complete in technical detail to convey a clear understanding, to the extent known at the time of the disclosure, of the nature, purpose, operation, and physical, chemical, biological or electrical characteristics of the invention. The disclosure shall also identify any

publication, on sale or public use of the invention and whether a manuscript describing the invention has been submitted for publication and if so, whether it has been accepted for publication at the time of disclosure. In addition, after disclosure to AID the recipient shall promptly notify AID of the acceptance of any manuscript describing the invention for publication or of any on sale or public use planned by the recipient.

(2) The recipient shall elect in writing whether or not to retain title to any such invention by notifying AID within twelve months of disclosure to the recipient, provided that in any case where publication, on sale, or public use has initiated the one-year statutory period wherein valid patent protection can still be obtained in the United States, the period of election of title may be shortened by AID to a date that is no more than 60 days prior to the end of the statutory period.

(3) The recipient shall file its initial patent application on an elected invention within two years after election or, if earlier, prior to the end of any statutory period wherein valid patent protection can be obtained in the United States after a publication, on sale, or public use. The recipient shall file patent application in additional countries within either ten months of the corresponding initial patent application or six months from the date permission is granted by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to file foreign patent application where such filing has been prohibited by a Secrecy Order.

(4) Requests for extension of the time for disclosure to AID, election, and filing may, at the discretion of AID, be granted.

(d) Conditions When the Government May Obtain Title.

The recipient shall convey to AID upon written request, title to any subject invention:

(1) If the recipient fails to disclose or elect the subject invention within the times specified in c. above, or elects not to retain title, AID may only request title within sixty days after learning of the recipient's failure to report or elect within the specified times.

(2) In those countries in which the recipient fails to file patent applications within the times specified in c. above; provided, however, that if the recipient has filed a patent application in a country after the times specified in c., above, but prior to its receipt of the written request of AID the recipient shall continue to retain title in that country.

(3) In any country in which the recipient decides not to continue the prosecution of any application for, to pay the maintenance fees on, or defend in reexamination or opposition proceeding on a patent on a subject invention.

(c) Minimum Rights to Recipient.

(1) The recipient shall retain a nonexclusive, royalty-free license throughout the world in each subject invention to which the Government obtains title except if the

recipient fails to disclose the subject invention within the times specified in c. above. The recipient's license extends to its subsidiaries and affiliates, if any, within the corporate structure of which the recipient is a party and includes the right to grant sublicenses of the same scope to the extent the recipient was legally obligated to do so at the time the agreement was awarded. The license is transferable only with the approval of AID except when transferred to the successor of that party of the recipient's business to which the invention pertains.

(2) The recipient's license may be revoked or modified by AID to the extent necessary to achieve expeditious practical application of the subject invention pursuant to an application for an exclusive license submitted in accordance with applicable provisions in the Federal Property Management Regulations and agency licensing regulations (if any). This license shall not be revoked in that field of use or the geographical areas in which the recipient has achieved practical application and continues to make the benefits of the practical application and continues to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public. The license in any foreign country may be revoked or modified at the discretion of AID to the extent the recipient, its licensees, or its subsidiaries or affiliates have failed to achieve practical application.

(3) Before revocation or modification of the license, AID shall furnish the recipient written notice of its intention to revoke or modify the license, and the recipient shall be allowed thirty days (or such other time as may be authorized by AID for good cause shown by the recipient) after the notice to show cause why the license should not be revoked or modified. The recipient has the right to appeal, in accordance with applicable agency licensing regulations (if any) and the Federal Property Management Regulations concerning the licensing of Government-owned inventions, any decision concerning the revocation or modification of its license.

(f) Recipient Action to Protect the Government's Interest.

(1) The recipient agrees to execute or to have executed and promptly deliver to AID all instruments necessary to (i) establish or conform the rights the Government has throughout the world in those subject inventions to which the recipient elects to retain title, and (ii) convey title to AID when requested under paragraph d. above, and to enable the Government to obtain patent protection throughout the world in that subject invention.

(2) The recipient agrees to require, by written agreement, its employees, other than clerical and nontechnical employees, to disclose promptly in writing to personnel identified as responsible for the administration of patent matters and in a format suggested by the recipient each subject invention made under agreement in order that the

recipient can comply with the disclosure provisions of paragraph c. above, and to execute all papers necessary to file patent applications on subject inventions and to establish the Government's rights in the subject inventions. This disclosure format should require, as a minimum, the information required by c. (1) above. The recipient shall instruct such employees through employee agreements or other suitable educational programs on the importance of reporting inventions in sufficient time to permit the filing of patent application prior to U.S. or foreign statutory bars.

(3) The recipient shall notify AID of any decision not to continue the prosecution of a patent application, pay maintenance fees, or defend in a reexamination or opposition proceeding on a patent, in any country, not less than 30 days before the expiration of the response period required by the relevant patent office.

(4) The recipient agrees to include, within the specification of any United States patent application and any patent issuing thereon covering a subject invention, the following statement: "This invention was made with Government support under (identify the agreement awarded by AID). The Government has certain rights in this invention."

(g) Subagreements and Contracts.

The recipient shall include this clause suitably modified to identify the parties, in all subagreements and contracts, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental or research work to be performed by a small business firm or nonprofit organization. The subrecipient or contractor shall retain all rights provided for the recipient in this clause, and the recipient shall not, as part of the consideration for awarding the contract or subagreement obtain rights in the contractor's or subrecipient's subject inventions.

(h) Reporting Utilization of Subject Inventions.

The recipient agrees to submit on request periodic reports no more frequently than annually on the utilization of a subject invention or on efforts at obtaining such utilization that are being made by the recipient or its licensees or assignees. Such reports shall include information regarding the status of development, date of first commercial sale or use, gross royalties received by the recipient, and such other data and information as AID may reasonably specify. The recipient also agrees to provide additional reports as may be requested by AID in connection with any march-in proceedings undertaken by AID in accordance with paragraph j. of this provision. To the extent data or information supplied under this section is considered by the recipient, its licensee or assignee to be privileged and confidential and is so marked, AID agrees that, to the extent permitted by law, it shall not disclose such information to persons outside the Government.

(i) Preference for United States Industry.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this clause, the recipient agrees that neither it nor any assignee will grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States unless such person agrees that any products embodying the subject invention shall be manufactured substantially in the United States. However, in individual cases, the requirement for such an agreement may be waived by AID upon a showing by the recipient or its assignee that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States or that under the circumstances manufacture in the United States is not commercially feasible.

(j) March-in Rights

The recipient agrees that with respect to any subject invention in which it has acquired title, AID has the right in accordance with the procedures in OMB Circular A-124 to require the recipient, an assignee or exclusive licensee of a subject invention to grant a non-exclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license in any field of use to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms that are reasonable under the circumstances, and if the recipient, assignee, or exclusive licensee refuses such a request, AID has the right to grant such a license itself if AID determines that:

(1) Such action is necessary because the recipient or assignee has not taken or is not expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical application of the subject invention in such field of use;

(2) Such action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs which are not reasonably satisfied by the recipient, assignee, or their licensees;

(3) Such action is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the recipient, assignee, or licensees; or

(4) Such action is necessary because the agreement required by paragraph i. of this clause has not been obtained or waived or because a license of the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States is in breach of such agreement.

(k) Special Provisions for Agreements with Nonprofit Organizations.

If the recipient is a nonprofit organization, it agrees that:

(1) Rights to a subject invention may not be assigned without the approval of AID, except where such assignment is made to an organization which has as one of its primary functions the management of inventions and which is not, itself, engaged in or does not hold a substantial interest in other organizations engaged in the manufacture or sale of products or the use of processes that might utilize the invention or be in competition with embodiments of the invention (provided that such assignee shall be subject to the same provisions as the recipient).

(2) The recipient may not grant exclusive licenses under the United States patents or patent applications in subject inventions to person other than small business firms for a period in excess of the earlier of:

(i) Five years from first commercial sale or use of the invention; or

(ii) Eight years from the date of the exclusive license excepting that time before regulatory agencies necessary to obtain premarket clearance, unless on a case-by-case basis, AID approves a longer exclusive license. If exclusive field of use licenses are granted, commercial sale or use in one field of use shall not be deemed commercial sale or use as to other fields of use and a first commercial sale or use with respect to a product of the invention shall not be deemed to end the exclusive period to different subsequent products covered by the invention.

(3) The recipient shall share royalties collected on a subject invention with the inventor, and

(4) The balance of any royalties or income earned by the recipient with respect to subject inventions, after payment of expenses (including payments to inventors) incidental to the administration of subject inventions, shall be utilized for the support of scientific research or education.

(l) Communications

Communications concerning this provision shall be addressed to the grant officer at the address shown on the face of this agreement.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMPLOYEES
(NOVEMBER 1984)**

(The following applies to the grantees employees who are not citizens of the cooperating country.)

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

(b) The sale of personal property or automobiles by grantee employees and their dependents in the foreign country to which they are assigned shall be subject to the same limitations and prohibitions which apply to direct-hire AID personnel employed by the Mission except as this may conflict with host government regulations.

(c) Other than work to be performed under this grant for which an employee or consultant is assigned by the grantee, no employee or consultant of the grantee shall engage directly or indirectly, either in the individual's own name or in the name or through an agency of another person, in any business, profession, or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned, nor shall the individual make loans or investments to or in

any business, profession or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned.

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

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

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

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

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PARTICIPANT TRAINING (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when any participant training is financed under the grant.)

(a) Definitions:

(1) Participant training is the training of any non-U.S. individual outside of his or her home country using AID funds or under AID sponsorship.

(2) A participant is any non-U.S. individual being trained under this grant outside of his or her home country.

(b) Application of Handbook 10.

Participant training under this grant is to be conducted according to the policies established in AID Handbook 10, *Participant Training*, except to the extent that specific exception to Handbook 10 have been provided in this grant with the concurrence of the Office of International Training (Handbook 10 may be obtained by submitting a request to the grant officer.) The following provisions summarized from Handbook 10, however, may not be excluded from any grant.

(c) Participant Training Information System

All grantees shall ensure that participants trained in the United States or in a third country are included in the Agency's Participant Training Information System.

For participants trained in the United States, data is submitted by means of the form AID 1381-4, "Participant Data Form", simultaneously with enrollment in the Health and Accident Coverage Program (see Section (f) below). For participants trained in third countries, grantees shall submit to the grant officer only the top white sheet of the Participant Data Form (and blue copies if subsequent changes in the participant's training program are made). Copies of the Participant Data Form may be obtained from the grant officer. The grant officer will submit the completed forms to the Office of International Training (S&T/IT), Washington, D.C. 20523.

(d) Visa Requirements For Training Within The United States

(1) Under the authority of Section 635(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act, AID-sponsored participants are admitted to the United States under the Department of State (USA Exchange Visitor Program and are issued J-1 visas. The program identification number is G-2-0263.

(2) J-1 visas are issued by the U.S. Embassy or consulate for AID-sponsored participants upon submission by the participant of form IAP-66A which may be obtained only from the AID Mission.

(3) Holders of J-1 visas are subject to the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, and may not apply for an immigrant or a nonimmigrant visa until 2 years' residency is completed in their home country, after completion of training.

(4) Participant passports and visas should normally be valid for six months beyond the duration of the proposed program to allow for program readjustments if necessary. This may not be regarded as an opportunity to encourage program extensions.

(e) Maintenance and Other Allowances:

Grantees must observe the maintenance and other allowances for AID-sponsored participants in the United States and third countries as set forth in Handbook 10. No exceptions or variations are permissible except with the advance concurrence of the Office of International Training.

(f) Health and Accident Coverage (HAC) Program For Training Within The United States

The grantee shall enroll all participants training in the United States in AID's HAC Program.

(1) The HAC Program enables the participant, or the provider of medical services, to submit bills for medical costs resulting from illness and accident to the HAC Claims Office which pays all reasonable and necessary medical charges for covered services not otherwise covered by other insurance programs (see paragraph 5 below), in accordance with the standard coverage established by AID under the HAC Program.

(2) The grantee shall, as early as possible and no later than the initiation of travel to the United States by each participant financed by AID under this grant, fill out form AID 1381-4 entitled "Participant Data Form" and mail it to the grant officer, who shall transmit it to the addressee indicated on the back of the form. The grantee can obtain a supply of these forms and instructions for completing them from the grant officer.

(3) Enrollment fees shall be submitted, thirty days prior to the beginning of each new enrollment period. The current enrollment fee amount shall be obtained from the grant officer. Payments will be made via check made payable to AID and submitted to:

Agency for International Development
Office of Financial Development
Central Accounting Division-Cashier
(FM/CAD)
Washington, D.C. 20523

(i) The enrollment fee shall be accompanied by a letter which lists the names of the enrollees (identical to that on the Participant Data Form) period of coverage, fee amount paid, grant number, and the U.S. Government appropriation number as shown on the grant cover letter.

(ii) The enrollment fees shall be calculated on the basis of fixed rates per participant per each 30 day period. The enrollment fees may not be prorated for fractional periods of less than 30 days and should cover the current training period for which funds are obligated under the grant.

(4) The grantee shall assure that enrollment begins immediately upon the participant's departure for the United States for the purpose of participating in a training program financed or sponsored by AID, and that enrollment continues in full force and effect until the participant returns to his or her country of origin or is released from AID's responsibility, whichever occurs first.

(5) The grantee shall provide each participant with a copy of the HAC brochure, copies of which are available from the grant officer.

(6) If the grantee has a *mandatory*, nonwaivable health and accident insurance program for participants, the costs of such insurance will be allowable under this grant. Any claims eligible under such insurance will *not* be payable under AID's HAC plan or under this grant. However, even though the participant is covered by the grantee's mandatory, nonwaivable health and accident insurance program, the participant must be enrolled in AID's HAC Program. In addition, a copy of the mandatory insurance policy must be forwarded to the grant officer, who will forward it to the HAC Claims Office.

(7) Medical costs not covered by the grantee's health service program, or mandatory, nonwaivable health and accident insurance program, or AID's HAC Program shall not be reimbursable under this grant unless specific written approval from the grant officer has been obtained.

(g) *Participant Counseling For Training Within The United States.*

Problems involving participants such as serious physical or emotional illness, accident or injury, arrest, death, the voluntary or involuntary early termination of a program,

and the refusal of a participant to return to the home country upon completion of the program should be referred to the AID Participant Counselor at the Office of International Training.

The Counselor can be reached by calling the Office of International Training during workdays and the AID Duty Officer (202-632-1512) at other times. In referring cases, give the Counselor the name, country, and current location of the participant as well as a brief description of the problem with names and telephone numbers of hospitals, physicians, attorneys, etc. following verbal referral, the participant's name, home address, and next of kin, and location of training should be sent to the grant officer, who will transmit the information to the S&T/IT Counselor.

(h) *Orientation:*

In addition to the above mandatory requirements for all participants, grantees are strongly encouraged to provide, in collaboration with the Mission training officer, predeparture orientation (see Chapter 13 of Handbook 10) and orientation in Washington at the Washington International Center (See Chapter 18D of Handbook 10). The latter orientation program also provides the opportunity to arrange for home hospitality in Washington and elsewhere in the United States through liaison with the National Council for International Visitors (NCIV). If the Washington orientation is determined not to be feasible, arrangements for home hospitality can be arranged in most U.S. cities if a request for such is directed to the grant officer, who will transmit the request to NCIV through S&T/IT.

VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable to all grants involving any aspect of voluntary population planning activities.)

(a) *Voluntary Participation*

The grantee agrees to take any steps necessary to ensure that funds made available under this grant will not be used to coerce any individual to practice methods of family planning inconsistent with such individual's moral, philosophical, or religious beliefs. Further, the grantee agrees to conduct its activities in a manner which safeguards the rights, health and welfare of all individuals who take part in the program.

(b) *Prohibition on Abortion Related Activities*

(1) No funds made available under this grant will be used to finance, support, or be attributed to the following activities: (a) procurement or distribution of equipment intended to be used for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning; (b) special fees or incentives to women to coerce or motivate them to have abortions; (c) payments to persons to perform abortions or to solicit persons to undergo abortions; (d) information, education, training, or communication programs that seek to promote abortion as a method of family planning; and (e) lobbying for abortion.

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

(c) *Voluntary Participation Requirements For Sterilization Programs*

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

(2) The grantee shall ensure that any surgical sterilization procedures supported in whole or in part by funds from this grant are performed only after the individual has voluntarily gone to the treatment facility and has given informed consent to the sterilization procedure. Informed consent means the voluntary, knowing assent from the individual after being advised of the surgical procedures to be followed, the attendant discomforts and risks, the benefits to be expected, the availability of alternative methods of family planning, the purpose of the operation and its irreversibility, and the option to withdraw consent anytime prior to the operation. An individual's consent is considered voluntary if it is based upon the exercise of free choice and is not obtained by any special inducement or any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other forms of coercion or misrepresentation.

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

(4) Copies of informed consent forms and certification documents for each voluntary sterilization procedure must be retained by the grantee for a period of three years after performance of the sterilization procedure.

(d) The grantee shall insert this provision in all subsequent subgrants and contracts involving family planning or population activities which will be supported in whole or part from funds under this grant.

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**PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AS A
RESEARCH SUBJECT (NOVEMBER 1984)**

(This provision is applicable when human subjects are involved in research financed by the grant.)

(a) Safeguarding the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in research supported by AID is the responsibility of the organization to which support is awarded. It is the policy of AID that no work shall be initiated under any grant for the support of research involving human subjects unless the research is given initial and continuing review and approval by an appropriate committee of the applicant organization. This review shall assure that (1) the rights and welfare of the individuals involved are adequately protected, (2) the methods used to obtain informed consent are adequate and appropriate, and (3) the risks and potential medical benefits of the investigation are assessed.

(b) The organization must provide written assurance to AID that it will abide by this policy for all research involving human subjects supported by AID. This assurance shall consist of a written statement of compliance with the requirements regarding initial and continuing review of research involving human subjects and a description of the organization's review committee structure, its review procedures, and the facilities and personnel available to protect the health and safety of human

subjects. In addition to providing the assurance, the organization must also certify to AID for each proposal involving human subjects that its committee has reviewed and approved the proposed research before any work may be initiated.

(c) Since the welfare of the subject individual is a matter of concern to AID as well as to the organization, AID advisory groups, consultants, and staff may independently review all research involving human subjects, and prohibit research which presents unacceptable hazards. This provision, however, shall not derogate in any manner from the responsibility of the organization set forth herein.

(d) All of the above provisions apply to any research involving human subjects conducted outside of the United States and, in addition, such overseas research will conform to legal and other requirements governing human research in the country where they are conducted.

(e) In addition to the procedures set forth above, studies with unmarketed drugs will be carried out in accordance with provisions applicable in the country where the study is conducted.

(f) Guidance on procedures to safeguard human subjects involved in research is found in Title 45, Part 46, of the Code of Federal Regulation. Compliance with these procedures, except as modified above, is required.

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**NEGOTIATED OVERHEAD RATES—
PROVISIONAL (NOVEMBER 1964)**

(This provision is applicable to all recipients who have an established provisional overhead rate.)

(a) An overhead rate shall be established for each of the grantee's accounting periods during the term of this grant. Pending establishment of a final rate, provisional overhead payments shall be at the rate(s), on the base(s), and for the period(s) shown in the Schedule of this grant.

(b) The grantee, not later than 6 months after the close of each of its accounting periods during the term of this grant, shall submit to the grant officer a proposed final rate(s) for the period, together with supporting cost data. Negotiation of final overhead rate(s) by the grantee and the grant officer shall be undertaken as promptly as practicable after receipt of the grantee's proposal.

(c) The results of each negotiation shall be set forth in an amendment to the grant and shall specify (1) the agreed upon final rate(s), (2) the base(s) to which the rate(s) apply, and (3) the period for which the rates apply. The overhead rate amendment shall not change any monetary ceiling, grant obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in this grant.

(d) To prevent substantial over or under payment, the provisional or billing rates may, at the request of either party, be revised by mutual agreement, either retroactively or prospectively. Any such revision of negotiated provisional rates provided in this provision shall be set forth in an amendment to this grant.

(e) Any failure by the parties to agree on any final rate(s) under this provision shall be considered a dispute within the meaning of the standard provision of the grant, entitled "Disputes".

**GOVERNMENT FURNISHED EXCESS PERSONAL
PROPERTY (NOVEMBER 1984)**

The policies and procedures of *Handbook 16*, "Excess Property," and the appropriate provisions of 41 CFR 101-4.3 apply to the Government furnished excess property under this grant.

(This provision applies when personal property is furnished under the grant.)

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TITLE TO AND USE OF PROPERTY (GRANTEE TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when the Government vests title in the grantee only.)

Title to all property financed under this grant shall vest in the grantee, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The grantee shall not charge for any depreciation, amortization, or use of any property, title to which remains in the grantee under this provision under this grant

or any other U.S. Government grant, subagreement, contract, or subcontract.

(b) The grantee agrees to use and maintain the property for the purposes of the grant in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1T of Chapter 1 of Handbook 13.

(c) With respect to nonexpendable property having an acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more, title to which vests in the grantee, the grantee agrees to report such items to the grant officer from time to time as they are acquired and to maintain a control system which will permit their ready identification and location.

**TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY
(U.S. GOVERNMENT) (NOVEMBER 1984)**

(This provision is applicable when title to property is vested in the U.S. Government.)

(a) Property, title to which vests in the Government under this grant, whether furnished by the Government or acquired by the grantee, is subject to this provision and is hereinafter collectively referred to as "Government property." Title to Government property shall not be affected by the incorporation or attachment thereof to any property not owned by the Government, nor shall such Government property, or any part thereof, be or become a fixture or lose its identity as personality by reason of affixation to any realty.

(b) Use of Government Property

Government property shall, unless otherwise provided herein or approved by the grant officer, be used only for the performance of this grant.

(c) Control, Maintenance and Repair of Government Property

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

The grantee shall submit, for review and written approval of the grant officer, a records system for property control and a program for orderly maintenance of Government property; however, if the grantee's property control and maintenance system has been reviewed and approved by another Federal department or agency pursuant to Attachment N of OMB Circular No. A-110 (see paragraph 1T of Chapter 1, Handbook 13), the grantee shall furnish the grant officer proof of such approval in lieu of another approval submission.

(1) Property Control

The property control system shall include but not be limited to the following:

(i) Identification of each item of Government property acquired or furnished under the grant by a serially controlled identification number and by description of item. Each item must be clearly marked "Property of U.S. Government."

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Maintenance Program

The grantee's maintenance program shall be consistent with sound business practice, the terms of the grant, and provide for:

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

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

(iii) recording of work accomplished under the program.

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

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

A report of status of maintenance of Government property shall be submitted annually concurrently with the annual report.

(d) Risk of Loss

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

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

(ii) Which results from a failure on the part of the grantee, due to the willful misconduct or lack of good faith

on the part of any of its directors, officers, or other representatives mentioned in (i) above:

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

(B) to take all reasonable steps to comply with any appropriate written directions of the grant officer under (c) above;

(iii) For which the grantee is otherwise responsible under the express terms designated in the Schedule of this grant;

(iv) Which results from a risk expressly required to be insured under some other provision of this grant, but only to the extent of the insurance so required to be procured and maintained, or to the extent of insurance actually procured and maintained, whichever is greater; or

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

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

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

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

(i) The lost, destroyed, and damaged Government property;

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

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

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

The grantee shall make repairs and renovations of the damaged Government property or take such other action as the grant officer directs.

(4) In the event the grantee is indemnified, reimbursed, or otherwise compensated for any loss or destruction of or damage to the Government property, it shall use the proceeds to repair, renovate or replace the Government property involved, or shall credit such proceeds against the cost of the work covered by the grant, or shall otherwise reimburse the Government, as directed by the grant officer. The grantee shall do nothing to prejudice the Government's right to recover against third parties for any such loss, destruction, or damage, and upon the request of the grant officer, shall, at the Government's expense, furnish to the Government all reasonable assistance and cooperation (including assistance in the prosecution of suits and the execution of instruments or assignments in favor of the Government) in obtaining recovery.

(e) Access

The Government, and any persons designated by it, shall at all reasonable times have access to the premises wherein any Government property is located, for the purpose of inspecting the Government property.

(f) Final Accounting and Disposition of Government Property

Upon completion of this grant, or at such earlier dates, as may be fixed by the grant officer, the grantee shall submit, in a form acceptable to the grant officer, inventory schedules covering all items of Government property not consumed in the performance of this grant or not theretofore delivered to the Government, and shall prepare, deliver, or make such other disposal of the Government property as may be directed or authorized by the grant officer.

(g) Communications

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

**TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY
(COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE)
(NOVEMBER 1984)**

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

(a) Except as modified by the Schedule of this grant, title to all equipment, materials and supplies, the cost of which is reimbursable to the grantee by AID or by the cooperating country, shall at all times be in the name of the cooperating country or such public or private agency as the cooperating Government may designate, unless title to specified types or classes of equipment is reserved to AID under provisions set forth in the Schedule of this grant, but all such property shall be under the custody and control of grantee until the owner of title directs otherwise or completion of work under this grant or its termination, at which time custody and control shall be

turned over to the owner of title or disposed of in accordance with its instructions. All performance guarantees and warranties obtained from suppliers shall be taken in the name of the title owner.

(b) The grantee shall prepare and establish a program, to be approved by the Mission, for the receipt, use, maintenance, protection, custody and care of equipment, materials and supplies for which it has custodial responsibility, including the establishment of reasonable controls to enforce such program. The grantee shall be guided by the requirements of paragraph 1T of Chapter 1, *Handbook 13*.

(c) Within 90 days after completion of this grant, or at such other date as may be fixed by the grant officer, the grantee shall submit an inventory schedule covering all items of equipment, materials and supplies under the grantee's custody, title to which is in the cooperating country or public or private agency designated by the cooperating country, which have not been consumed in the performance of this grant. The grantee shall also indicate what disposition has been made of such property.

COST SHARING (NOVEMBER 1984)

(This provision is applicable when the recipient is either voluntarily cost sharing or is required to provide a matching share.)

(a) For each year (or funding period) under this grant, the grantee agrees to expend from non-Federal funds an amount at least equal to the percentage of the total expenditures under this grant specified in the schedule of the grant. The schedule of this grant may also contain restrictions on the application of cost sharing/matching funds. The schedule takes precedence over the terms of this provision.

(b) Eligibility of non-Federal funds applied to satisfy cost sharing/matching requirements under this grant are set forth below:

(1) Charges incurred by the grantee as project costs. Not all charges require cash outlays by the grantee during the project period; examples are depreciation and use charges for buildings and equipment.

(2) Project costs financed with cash contributed or donated to the grantee by other non-Federal public agencies and institutions, and private organizations and individuals, and

(3) Project costs represented by services and real and personal property, or use thereof, donated by other non-Federal public agencies and institutions, and private organizations and individuals.

(c) All contributions, both cash and in-kind, shall be accepted as part of the grantee's cost sharing and matching when such contributions meet all of the following criteria:

(1) Are verifiable from the grantee's records;

(2) Are not included as contributions for any other Federally assisted program;

(3) Are necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project objectives;

(4) Are types of charges that would be allowable under the applicable Federal cost principles;

(5) Are not paid by the Federal Government under another grant or agreement (unless the grant or agreement is authorized by Federal law to be used for cost sharing or matching);

(6) Are provided for in the approved budget when required by AID; and

(7) Conform to other provisions of this paragraph.

(d) Values for grantee in-kind contributions will be established in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles.

(e) Specific procedures for the grantee in establishing the value of in-kind contributions from non-Federal third parties are set forth below:

(1) *Valuation of volunteer services.* Volunteer services may be furnished by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor. Volunteer services may be counted as cost sharing or matching if the service is an integral and necessary part of an approved program.

(i) *Rates for volunteer services.* Rates for volunteers should be consistent with those paid for similar work in the grantee's organization. In those instances in which the required skills are not found in the grantee's organization, rates should be consistent with those paid for similar work in the labor market in which the grantee competes for the kind of services involved.

(ii) *Volunteers employed by other organizations.* When an employer other than the grantee furnishes the services of an employee, these services shall be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay (exclusive of fringe benefits and overhead costs) provided these services are of the same skill for which the employee is normally paid.

(2) *Valuation of donated expendable personal property.* Donated expendable personal property includes such items as expendable equipment, office supplies, laboratory supplies or workshop and classroom supplies. Value assessed to expendable personal property included in the cost-sharing share should be reasonable and should not exceed the market value of the property at the time of the donation.

(3) *Valuation of donated nonexpendable personal property, buildings, and land or use thereof.*

(i) The method used for charging cost sharing or matching for donated nonexpendable personal property, buildings and land may differ according to the purpose of the grant as follows:

(A) If the purpose of the grant is to assist the recipient in the acquisition of equipment, buildings or land, the total value of the donated property may be claimed as cost sharing or matching.

(B) If the purpose of the grant is to support activities that require the use of equipment, buildings, or land, depreciation or use charges for equipment and buildings may be made. The full value of equipment or other capital assets and fair rental charges for land may be allowed provided that AID has approved the charges.

(ii) The value of donated property will be determined in accordance with the usual accounting policies of the grantee with the following qualifications:

(A) *Land and buildings.* The value of donated land and buildings may not exceed its fair market value, at the time of donation to the grantee as established by an independent appraiser; and certified by a responsible official of the grantee.

(B) *Nonexpendable personal property.* The value

of donated nonexpendable personal property shall not exceed the fair market value of equipment and property of the same age and condition at the time of donation.

(C) *Use of space.* The value of donated space shall not exceed the fair rental value of comparable space as established by an independent appraisal of comparable space and facilities in a privately owned building in the same locality.

(D) *Borrowed equipment.* The value of borrowed equipment shall not exceed its fair rental value.

(f) The following requirements pertain to the grantee's supporting records for in-kind contributions from non-Federal third parties.

(1) Volunteer services must be documented and, to the extent feasible, supported by the same methods used by the grantee for its employees.

(2) The basis for determining the valuation for personal services, material, equipment, buildings and land must be documented.

(g) Individual expenditures do not have to be shared or matched provided that the total expenditures incurred during the year (or funding period) are shared or matched in accordance with the agreed upon percentage set forth in the schedule of the grant.

(h) If at the end of any year (or funding period)

hereunder, the grantee has expended an amount of non-Federal funds less than the agreed upon percentage of total expenditures, the difference may be applied to reduce the amount of AID funding the following year (or funding period), or, if this grant has expired or been terminated, the difference shall be refunded to AID.

(i) Failure to meet the cost sharing/matching requirements set forth in paragraph (a) above shall be considered sufficient reasons for termination of this grant for cause in accordance with paragraph (a) entitled "For Cause" of the standard provision of this grant entitled "Termination."

(j) The restrictions on the use of AID grant funds hereunder set forth in the standard provisions of this grant are applicable to expenditures incurred with AID funds provided under this grant. The grantee will account for the AID funds in accordance with the standard provision of this grant entitled "Accounting, Audit and Records".

(k) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of the standard provision of this grant entitled "Refunds", the parties agree that in the event of any disallowance of expenditures from AID grant funds provided hereunder, the grantee may substitute expenditures made with funds provided from non-Federal sources provided they are otherwise eligible in accordance with paragraph (b) of this provision.

memorandum

DATE: January 15, 1986

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Kristin LaBarre, FSNP

SUBJECT: Health Room Privileges for USAID Contractors, Fulbright Scholars,
Dependent Parents, School Teachers, and Non-government American
Employees of specified agencies

TO:

In order to qualify for Health Room Services, USAID Contractors, Fulbright Scholars, American Teachers at schools funded by Offices of Overseas Schools, dependent parents of Foreign Service personnel, and Americans whose employment or presence in-country is related to U.S. government funded projects or activities, must have a complete medical history and physical within 90 days of coming to Post or initiating Health Room privileges, and must carry medical evacuation insurance.

Please note that the following forms must be completed before Health Room privileges can be authorized. (These forms can be obtained at the Health Unit.)

- a) Medical Certificate Form #001
- b) Medical History and Examination, Form nos. 93 and 88
- c) Form DS 1622, children's history and physical
- d) Authorization for routine Health Room privileges
- e) Proof of Medical Evacuation Insurance

It is understood that Burkina Faso is a hardship post and good health is a high priority. It is in the basic interest of those assigned here to be in optimum health. Chronic illnesses requiring special care cannot be covered by our Health Unit (i.e. Sugar Diabetes requiring insulin injections or life threatening illnesses such as Asthma). If the Nurse Practitioner or Regional Medical Officer deems any individual not cleared for access to the Health Unit, that individual will be required to use locally available services.

Page 1 of 3

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-114

Explanation of Forms:

- A. Adults (Forms 001, 93 and 88) - Persons over 21 years of age should complete exams required on Forms 93 and 88. The examining physician should note qualifying instructions concerning certain lab exam. Besides routine lab work on the form, a fasting blood sugar, cholesterol, triglycerides, SGOT need to be performed. An EKG is required on all individuals over 40, or when indicated. A chest X-ray is required on adults if indicated. A tuberculin skin test is required.
- B. Adolescents (Forms 001, 93 and 88) 12 to 20 years of age
- The medical examination prescribed for children aged 12 to 20 years of age is the same as for adults except that a pelvic and rectal examination is not required unless indicated to evaluate a suspected abnormality. A CBC and urinalysis is the only lab work required. A chest X-ray is required for all children in this age group if indicated a tuberculin test is required.
- C. Children under 12 years of age (Forms 001, DS 1622)
- A routine history and a thorough medical examination including hematocrit and urinalysis are required. Additional laboratory tests and X-rays may be ordered to evaluate any abnormality. A visual acuity test, hearing test, and a tuberculin skin test are required for all school age children as is a stool examination for those children returning from foreign areas in which intestinal parasites are prevalent. All abnormalities should be identified and evaluated. The physician's report of his/her clinical lab findings may be set forth in a brief written statement which would identify the child by name, date of birth and name of employee-parent. A chest X-ray is required on children under age 12 only as a family history or physical examination indicates. Doctors are to fill out forms DS 1622 and 001.

What to do with Forms

The forms, 001, 93, 88 and DS 1622 (if applicable - for children) should be presented to the Health Unit for the nurse and/or Regional Medical Officer to review. The Nurse Practitioner then recommends whether that individual should receive Health Room privileges to the JAO Director (this decision is based upon whether the individual passes the Physical Exam). The JAO Director must sign "Authorization, for routine Health Room privileges, specifying the period of time such privileges are in effect.

Health Room Services Include:

1. Health orientation upon arrival to Post.
2. Immunizations.
3. Malaria Suppressant.
4. Evaluation and treatment for acute illness and injury.
5. Advice and referral when local care is inadequate.
6. Consultation with nurse and/or physician for health care and problems.

Health Room Services Do Not Include:

1. Services provided outside Embassy Health Unit such as medical evaluations, hospitalization, house calls, or outpatient services by local physicians.
2. Daily or routine medication such as vitamins, flouride, birth control pills, aspirin, etc, are not supplied, nor are bandaids, alcohol and other routine supplies.
3. Arrangements for tickets, travel, lodging for medical evacuations (the Health Unit will make medical appointments for the evacuation site, but the remainder will be the employee's agency's responsibility).
4. X-rays, lab tests, other expenses from outside the Health Unit.

SOS Insurance:

It is mandatory that all individuals with Health Unit privileges carry evacuation insurance in the event of an emergency. If the parent agency does not provide for this, inquire for information at the Health Unit.

Billing:

Non-government American employees' visits to the Health Unit will be billed to the parent agency at the rate of \$15.00 per visit. The parent agency is responsible for payment, and the patient will not be billed by the Embassy. It is the parent agency's option to collect funds from the patient or to budget for Health Unit services as a benefit to the patient.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION FORM

I, _____, M.D. hereby
certify that I have completed a through examination of _____

_____ who has agreed to an overseas assignment as a _____
_____ employee or employee's dependent

and I hereby certify that this individual is free of communicable
disease and is physically and mentally in good health and able to
work, travel and reside under the adverse conditions prevailing in
Burkina Faso which is the country where the _____
_____ employee is recommended for duty.

Signed _____

Date _____

The Health Unit will not utilize local blood products for the obvious reason that Hepatitis B virus and AIDS virus can be transmitted to the recipient. In emergencies the Health Unit will ask for donations from the American community - and we maintain a file with everyone's blood type for this reason. If there is any history of the following, you should not participate in the blood donation program:

1. Under 17 years of age.
2. Known history of hepatitis.
3. Recent onset of night sweats, unexplained fever or weight loss, lumps on the neck, armpits or groin or discolored areas of skin or mouth.
4. Currently taking antibiotics for infections.
5. Chronic use of Penicillin or Sulfa drugs prophylactically.
6. Anyone who has received a transfusion of whole blood or blood fractions (fibrinogen, cryoprecipitate, fresh frozen plasma) during the last 6 years.
7. On insulin or tuberculosis medication for active disease.
8. Pregnant women.
9. History of coronary artery disease manifested by myocardial infarct or angina pectoris.
10. Diagnosis of cancer, Leukemia, or established bleeding disorder such as Hemophilia. (A history of completely excised and cured skin cancer are acceptable donors.)
11. Individuals at increased risk of AIDS:
 - sexually active homosexual and bisexual men
 - present or past intravenous drug abusers
 - hemophiliacs
 - sexual partners of the above individuals, including prostitutes.

If you do not have any of these conditions or risk factors, please sign the statement:

I am not a member of any of the groups listed as not acceptable as donors, and voluntarily donate my blood for use as deemed advisable.

Signed _____

Date _____

Witness _____

NAME _____ AGENCY _____

SSN _____ OFFICE NO. _____ HOME NO. _____

DOB _____ BLOOD TYPE _____

INSURANCE COMPANY _____ ALLGERIES _____

SPOUSE'S WORK NO. _____

DEPENDENTS:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Allergies</u>	<u>Blood Type</u>
Spouse:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Children:	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

Has anyone in your family had hepatitis or malaria? _____

<u>Name</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Year</u>
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Who to contact in case of an emergency:

Name _____

Address _____

Location of next of kin _____

If contract:

Contract name and number _____

Administrative office and location _____

TO: FSNP
FROM: JAO DIRECTOR OR AMBASSADOR
SUBJECT: Authorization for Routine Health Room Privileges

=====

Name _____

Organization _____

Health Room Privileges are extended to the above individual for

one visit

duration of illness

duration of assignment in Ouaga

Foreign Service Nurse Practitioner

JAO Director

Date

Date

WELCOME TO THE OUAGADOUGOU AMERICAN EMBASSY HEALTH UNIT!

Please take the time to read the Health Unit Medical Bulletin which provides detailed information on medical problems unique to Western Africa, preventive health tips, and practical information about the Health Unit.

As outlined in the Policy Guidelines for Health Room Privileges, you will need a physical examination if you have not received one in the last 3 months. The Health Unit does not provide this exam, so you should arrange an exam with a local M.D. (see attached list with maps). The Health Unit will perform lab tests for free.

When you have completed all the necessary paperwork, and authorization for Health Room Privileges has been obtained, then you should stop by the Health Unit to receive an orientation by the Nurse Practitioner. Once your chart is established and orientation completed, you are entitled to use of the Health Unit as outlined in the Policy Guidelines.

Health Unit Hours are Monday through Friday from 7:30 AM - 12:30 PM; 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM. The Health Unit is staffed by one Nurse Practitioner who sees State Dept. employees and all contract Americans, and 2 RN's who see Peace Corps Volunteers and local employees. Whenever possible, you will be attended to by the State Dept. Nurse Practitioner. Please note that the State Dept. Nurse sees patients Monday through Friday 8:30 AM - 12:30 PM; 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM, except Wednesday afternoons, which is reserved for administrative work. In the event of an emergency, a nurse is on duty at all times. You can contact the Marine Guard at American Embassy at 35-34-22 to locate the duty nurse. Please call the Duty Nurse only in the event of an emergency.

The Regional Medical Officer, a MD posted in Bamako, schedules trips to Ouaga every 6 weeks for a few days to see patients. If you want to see Dr. Hasse while he is here, you should call the Health Unit to arrange an appointment.

Thank you.

Kristin LaBarre,
Foreign Service Nurse Practitioner

ATTACHMENT 5.2

DEFINITIONS OF ABSOLUTE LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY RATINGS

MINIMUM PROFESSIONAL PROFICIENCY (S-3, R-3):

- S-3 ABLE TO SPEAK THE LANGUAGE WITH SUFFICIENT STRUCTURAL ACCURACY AND VOCABULARY TO PARTICIPATE EFFECTIVELY IN MOST FORMAL AND INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS ON PRACTICAL SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL TOPICS. CAN DISCUSS PARTICULAR INTERESTS AND SPECIAL FIELDS OF COMPETENCE WITH REASONABLE EASE; COMPREHENSION IS QUITE COMPLETE FOR A NORMAL RATE OF SPEECH; VOCABULARY IS BROAD ENOUGH THAT HE/SHE RARELY HAS TO GROPE FOR A WORD; ACCENT MAY BE OBVIOUSLY FOREIGN, CONTROL OF GRAMMAR GOOD; ERRORS NEVER INTERFERE WITH UNDERSTANDING AND RARELY DISTURB THE NATIVE SPEAKER.
- R-3 ABLE TO READ STANDARD NEWSPAPER ITEMS ADDRESSED TO THE GENERAL READER, ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS AND TECHNICAL MATERIAL IN HIS SPECIAL FIELD. CAN GRASP THE ESSENTIALS OF ARTICLES OF THE ABOVE TYPES WITHOUT USING A DICTIONARY, FOR ACCURATE UNDERSTANDING MODERATELY FREQUENT USE OF A DICTIONARY IS REQUIRED. HAS OCCASIONAL DIFFICULTY WITH UNUSUALLY COMPLEX STRUCTURES AND LOW-FREQUENCY IDIOMS.

LIMITED WORKING PROFICIENCY (S-2, R-2):

- S-2 ABLE TO SATISFY ROUTINE SOCIAL DEMANDS AND LIMITED WORK REQUIREMENTS. CAN HANDLE WITH CONFIDENCE BUT NOT WITH FACILITY MOST SOCIAL SITUATIONS INCLUDING INTRODUCTIONS AND CASUAL CONVERSATIONS ABOUT CURRENT EVENTS, AS WELL AS WORK, FAMILY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION; CAN HANDLE LIMITED WORK REQUIREMENTS, NEEDING HELP IN HANDLING ANY COMPLICATIONS OR DIFFICULTIES; CAN GET THE GIST OF MOST CONVERSATIONS ON NON-TECHNICAL SUBJECTS (I.E. TOPICS WHICH REQUIRE NO SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE) AND HAS A SPEAKING VOCABULARY SUFFICIENT TO EXPRESS HIMSELF SIMPLY WITH SOME CIRCUMLOCATIONS; ACCENT, THOUGH OFTEN QUITE FAULTY, IS INTELLIGIBLE; CAN USUALLY HANDLE ELEMENTARY CONSTRUCTIONS QUITE ACCURATELY BUT DOES NOT HAVE THOROUGH OR CONFIDENT CONTROL OF THE GRAMMAR.
- R-2 ABLE TO READ SIMPLE PROSE, IN A FORM EQUIVALENT TO TYPESCRIPT OR PRINTING, ON SUBJECTS WITHIN A FAMILIAR CONTEXT. WITH EXTENSIVE USE OF A DICTIONARY CAN GET THE GENERAL SENSE OF ROUTINE BUSINESS LETTERS, INTERNATIONAL NEWS ITEMS, OR ARTICLES IN TECHNICAL FIELDS WITHIN HIS COMPETENCE.