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PASA
PARTICIPATING AGENCY SERVICE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND

The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture / Office for International Cooperation & Development

1 Initial Starting Date (Mo./Day, Yr) <i>Jan 4/27/91</i>	2. Project Completion Date (Mo. Day, Yr) <i>7/30 9/29/93</i>	3 Category <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TDY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNED	4. Duration of Funding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CURRENT YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> FORWARD FUNDING
5 Project Number and Title 907-1526 - Famine Mitigation Activity			6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PASA ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> PASA AMENDMENT
7 PASA Number AFR-1526-P-AG-1129-00	8. Country/AID/W Office OFDA/PMP	9. Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Loan	10. Year FY 19 <u>91</u>

11 FUNDING

A CITATIONS	(1) Appropriation Number 72-11X1035	(2) Budget Plan Code JFDX-91-10700-HG48	(3) PIO/T/Obligation Number 907-1526-91-100-1075055
B FOR PARTICIPATING AGENCY	(1) Initial or Current \$1,500,000	(2) Change (+ or -) N/A	(3) New Total \$1,500,000
C FOR A I D DIRECT DISBURSEMENT FOR IN-COUNTRY SUPPORT	(1) Initial or Current N/A	(2) Change (+ or -) N/A	(3) New Total N/A
D TOTAL AMOUNT OBLIGATED (Lines B+C)	(1) Initial or Current \$1,500,000	(2) Change (+ or -) N/A	(3) New Total \$1,500,000
E PRINCIPAL COST COMPONENTS OF (Block B (3))	(1) Salaries, Differential and Benefits \$222,312	(2) Transportation including Per Diem \$245,600	(3) Miscellaneous \$659,908
			(4) Overhead \$372,180

12 Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this PASA is to have USDA/OICD organize and coordinate various teams of experts who will design an array of activities which can be implemented at the household and community level by PVOs and others as soon as early warning systems indicate that a famine situation may be developing.

13 GOVERNING PROVISIONS Pursuant to the General Agreement dated February 15, 1966 between A I D and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture the Agency named above agrees to provide the services outlined in Block 12 amplified as needed by Appendix A, unless otherwise authorized by A I D, all services shall be of U S origin. Any appendices attached hereto are considered part of this PASA

14 Signatures

NAME <u>Juan A. Muanda</u>	NAME <u>Jean M. Hacken</u>
TITLE <u>Administrator</u>	TITLE <u>Contracting Officer</u>
OFFICE <u>USDA/OICD</u>	OFFICE <u>Africa Branch</u>
DATE <u>Sept 23, 1991</u>	DATE <u>9/25/91</u>

15 Appendices	16 Negotiating Officers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPENDIX A-SCOPE OF WORK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPENDIX B-BUDGET PLAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPENDIX C-STANDARD PROVISIONS	A.I.D <u>C. A. Williams</u> AGENCY <u>Richard Record</u>

Appendix A
Scope of Work

STATEMENT OF WORK

I. INTRODUCTION

Under a PASA with OFDA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, through the Office of International Cooperation/Development Resources Division will implement the Famine Mitigation Project outlined below.

II. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the famine mitigation project is to save human lives and minimize economic loss resulting from natural or man-made famines in both conflict and non-conflict situations. This objective will be accomplished by designing an array of activities which can be implemented at the household and community level by PVOs and other organizations as soon as early warning systems indicate that a famine situation may be developing. The project will improve and expand on already existing mitigation technologies, test them in the field, and make them available to OFDA and its cooperating partners through US and regional training programs.

III. BACKGROUND

From 1964 through 1989, OFDA responded to 384 declared disasters in Africa. The two largest disaster categories were drought/food shortage (109) and civil strife (63). During that period, more than 100 million people were adversely affected by drought/food shortage emergencies, at least 1 million perished, more than 61 million people were affected and over 1.5 million were killed in civil strife situations. The U.S. Government expended more than 1.5 billion in responding to drought/food shortage disasters and more than \$45 million to assist the victims of civil strife. These two emergency categories are closely related; civil conflict often prevents farmers from planting or harvesting and brings on famine emergencies. In other cases, civil conflict perpetuates famine conditions after the climatic environment has returned to normal.

Over the years, the frequency of drought/food shortage and civil strife/food shortage emergencies has increased. In FY 89 alone, there were 10 drought and civil conflict disasters affecting more than 8 million people in which more than 300,000 victims reportedly perished. Already in FY 91 there have been ten declared disasters in Africa related to famine and civil conflict and an estimated 10 million people at risk. Experts expect to see an increasing number of famine and civil conflict

disasters in Africa in the 1990s and as a result, a significant need for food and non-food emergency resources.

Famine and civil strife disaster declarations have not been as frequent in Latin America or Asia and the Near East. In 1990, however, the prospect of OFDA Famine responses in these regions is increasing. Early warning systems indicate that drought conditions might be developing in South East Asia and they already prevail in Bolivia.

IV. JUSTIFICATION

A. Mitigation as a Part of the Famine Response

Most donors have not integrated mitigation interventions into their famine emergency response strategies. In most responses, the initial focus is on providing food and basic health care and only secondarily on mitigation activities. Because of this, famine conditions at the community and household levels may be unnecessarily harsh and the famine itself prolonged. Emergency experts have viewed seeds, cattle inoculation, water conservation and other activities (what would called mitigation activities), as rehabilitation programs designed to return victims to where they were before the famine began and to be undertaken after the emergency phase is over. This is especially true in famine/civil conflict emergencies where such interventions frequently lag even further behind in the response sequence. Some see such activities as futile as long as the conflict persists. Viewing these interventions as mitigation programs which are designed to lessen the impact of the famine on the victim and to lessen the effects of future famines, suggests that these activities should be initiated before and during the famine and not as a second step in an emergency response. Mitigation interventions, which are available to the donor community, have not been systematically tested and used as an integral part of our emergency response strategies.

B. The Relationship to OFDA's mandate

The project's strategy builds upon OFDA's mandate and expertise. OFDA is not mandated or staffed to engage governments in policy discussions on national food security issues. That is the role of the USAID missions. OFDA is mandated to take action at the community and household levels to mitigate food shortage emergencies, regardless of cause, when such circumstances first become evident.

The project proposes to enhance the capacities of OFDA and its cooperating partners to respond quickly and effectively to the needs of small land owners and pastoralists to avoid

large-scale population movements in search of food. The interventions, which will be fine-tuned through this project, are tested techniques which enhance traditional coping mechanisms used to survive periods of food shortage. The interventions will be modified, as appropriate, to be used in conflict as well as non-conflict situations. Through these interventions we hope to contribute to the saving of lives, the preservation of economic assets and the mitigation of the effects of famine.

C. Relationship to the Africa Bureau Strategy

Food security is one of the four strategic objectives being pursued by the Africa Bureau. In its Congressional Presentation, the Africa Bureau notes that much of African food insecurity stems from inadequate incomes and lack of access to the markets. It also states that "...drought and civil disturbances also play important roles in fostering African food insecurity. Although this kind of food insecurity is termed "transitory," its solution will surely continue to be an important focus for support over the next several years." The Bureau also notes that "famine is certain to remain a threat for the foreseeable future " Bureau priority activities include emergency food assistance and a focus on preparedness by "developing famine early warning networks in countries particularly prone to drought through the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) project; fostering the growth of food needs assessment capacity; supporting grass-roots PVO activities which provide the necessary community-based links for both assessing needs and managing relief and prevention (e.g., village grain stores, community redistribution mechanisms); and generally encouraging the growth of public and private institutions which can respond."

The Bureau's country-specific food security projects are most often directed at the national or macro level. OFDA's emphasis at the community and household levels prior to and during famine situations coincides with the Bureau's overall strategy for mitigating and responding to famine emergencies in Africa.

V. Scope of Work

The project has seven components: (1) early warning and rapid assessment, (2) seeds and tools, (3) livestock maintenance, (4) water conservation, (5) cash for work and cash transfer options, (6) intervention modifications for conflict situations and (7) workshops. Under the PASA, USDA will assemble expert teams to implement the various components of the project. The teams will identify, from the array of available famine mitigation interventions in their assigned component, the

interventions most effective in famine emergencies and fine tune them for use by OFDA's cooperating partners. Because of the particular political-military situations existing in most of the countries where famine mitigation activities are needed, the mitigation interventions will be designed for implementation in conflict and non conflict situations.

Teams of three to five experts will be assembled for each of the technical areas. The teams, within sixty days of being formed, will identify two or three mitigation interventions which they recommend for development as pilot projects for field testing and three others which OFDA might wish to develop in the future. The team will formally present these interventions to the OFDA Oversight Committee (see below).

Each team will have a specialist familiar with OFDA activities and the difficulties of providing humanitarian relief in conflict situations. Because the pool of experts in this area is limited, OFDA/AFR staff and the Africa Regional Advisor may be asked to participate on some of the teams.

If the ideas for pilot projects are approved by the Oversight Committee, the team will prepare a project paper for each intervention. The project paper will be submitted to the OFDA Oversight Committee for review. If approved, the team will implement directly or through an appropriate PVO the pilot activity in an on-going emergency. The pilot project should take no more than three months. Following the completion of the project, the team of experts will evaluate the activity and present its findings to the OFDA Oversight Committee.

If it is agreed that the pilot project was successful, the team will revise its project paper based on the evaluation and comments provided by OFDA. Each project paper will become OFDA's generic shelf project for that type of intervention and will contain a detailed explanation of how to carry out the specific intervention.

The team will also be responsible for developing training materials for the workshops. Some of the experts will participate in three training workshops, one in Washington and two in Africa. The Washington workshop will be for OFDA and other A.I D. staff and interested cooperating partners. The workshops in Africa will be designed for PVO field personnel and interested host country officials. Each component will have taken into account how the technology works in conflict, as well as non-conflict emergency situations.

Details on each of the project components are attached as Attachment 1.

VI OFDA OVERSIGHT AND USDA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. An OFDA Oversight Committee, composed of representatives of each of the three divisions of OFDA and USDA, and chaired by the Deputy Director of OFDA, will oversee the progress of the experts. Each of the expert teams will prepare concept papers, pilot project papers and final generic project papers. In some of the components, other reports and lists are required. Each of these documents will be submitted to the Oversight Committee for review and approval before initiating the next step. Following the completion of each generic project, the OFDA Oversight Committee will determine if the intervention should be implemented generally in famine emergencies and included in the training workshops.

B. USDA will submit monthly progress reports to OFDA/Washington and to the Regional OFDA Office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The narrative should include an update on technical and personnel issues as well as any problems encountered in the implementation of individual project components.

C. USDA will monitor the financial expenditures under each component of the project based on the approved PASA budget and will be responsible for notifying OFDA if expenditures for individual components are likely to exceed budgeted amounts.

Financial reporting shall be submitted to A.I.D./FM/CARD/IABU, Room 603, SA-2, Washington, DC 20523-0208. Two copies shall also be submitted to the OFDA Project Officer, Mary G. Little at Room 1062A, NS, Washington, DC 20523-0008.

D. A final report and financial statement should be submitted not later than 60 days after completion of the project to the Project Officer specified above in paragraph C.

PROJECT COMPONENTS (DETAILED)1. Early Warning and Rapid Assessment

Almost half a year goes by from the time rainfall is determined to be inadequate to the time a drought is confirmed and a famine begins. During these months, rapid assessment of the at-risk areas and populations is critical to timely and appropriate interventions. By taking steps early on in the drought sequence, its most severe impacts on the vulnerable population may be mitigated and mass migration might be avoided. To respond quickly with mitigation interventions two systems are critical: satellite imagery to alert relief officials to potential droughts and rapid assessments of the vulnerable populations.

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) system currently used by A.I.D. and OFDA only covers seven of the drought prone countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Sudan). Under this component of the project, USDA on behalf of OFDA will explore the feasibility of a buy-in to the joint US Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Joint Agricultural Weather Forecasting (JAWF) world-wide satellite rainfall monitoring system. The buy-in will begin with coverage of Africa and could be expanded world-wide if proven useful to OFDA. Under this activity, JAWF will begin sending OFDA its drought and crop assessment reports on a country as soon as reported rainfall drops below 40 percent of normal. OFDA will continue to receive the country reports until OFDA determines they are no longer needed.

Following alerts from JAWF and after conferring with the local USAID Mission if there is one, OFDA will determine the need to dispatch a rapid assessment (RA) team to the vulnerable country. The RA, which should take less than two weeks, will provide OFDA with critical information needed to design an appropriate famine mitigation strategy for the affected area. The RA will verify the satellite data by ground-truthing, conducting an agricultural and nutritional baseline study, and considering food production and consumption patterns. The RA will also provide information on food preferences, the condition of livestock and availability of forage and fodder crops, market access, cash availability, and, equally important, identify traditional coping mechanisms and the most effective ways to enhance them. The assessment will also identify the most food-insecure groups and highlight intra-regional differences.

Finally, the RA will provide information at the household and community levels and will not just be applicable in droughts but in any food shortage situation. It will be specifically adapted to both conflict and non-conflict situations.

A project paper beyond the one here will not be required for the NOAA subcomponent of the project. However, a concept paper and a project paper will be required for the rapid assessment activity. The RA design team will submit a concept paper to the Oversight Committee which will outline the assessment methodology, procedures for incorporating other pertinent available information and the reporting format. In the first year of the famine mitigation project, it is proposed that the team undertake 2 RAs, as pilot projects, in real famine situations. Completion of the generic project paper will take place after the completion of the two RAs.

The objective of this component is to identify possible drought situations as quickly as possible, and in drought and non-drought induced food shortages identify the most appropriate mitigation interventions. There will be five outputs from this component: (1) receipt, as required, of NOAA famine early warning information, (2) a concept paper on rapid assessments, (3) the completion of two RAs, (4) a generic project paper for rapid assessments and (5) the preparation of workshop training materials related to rural assessments.

2. Seeds and Hand Tools

Over 80% of the population in Africa's drought prone countries is engaged mainly or exclusively in rainfed agriculture. Rainfed farming is a precarious industry in these countries as any significant fluctuation in rainfall negatively affects agricultural production. In such an uncertain agricultural environment, the introduction of drought resistant and high yield crop varieties, more efficient cropping systems, and supplemental household gardens are critical to help mitigate the effects of drought and to strengthen the farmers' capacity to survive future ones.

Information on seed varieties and agricultural production techniques is available to development experts through development organizations, universities and regional agricultural research institutes, but this information is not readily available to emergency managers. Traditionally, agricultural rehabilitation interventions have come toward the end of an emergency response and emergency managers have left decisions on agricultural interventions to others.

Increasingly, however, emergency managers are involved in drought and famine emergencies and are forced to make quick decisions on seed and tool interventions and other agricultural programs without access to essential information. For effective emergency responses in drought prone countries in Africa, it has now become essential to have at hand an agricultural profile of the affected country and basic information on cropping patterns, seed varieties and seed distributors.

Under this component of the project, two expert teams will be established, one will focus on cereal seeds and the other on garden seeds. The cereals seed team will carry out four activities. First, the cereals team, in cooperation with the garden specialists (see below), will develop agricultural profiles of the five countries where OFDA is currently working. The first part of the profile will provide an overview of the agricultural systems of the countries, the primary and secondary crops, and famine foods native to the area. The review of the agricultural systems will include an explanation of cropping patterns and other basic agricultural techniques, agricultural data such as average farm size, traditional agricultural implements, planting and harvesting times, rainy seasons, as well as seed and grain storage practices. The country information will be provided by some appropriate sub-national breakdown.

The second half of the profile will recommend appropriate mitigation interventions. The profile will pinpoint sources of local seeds varieties and recommend amounts of seeds per family. It will identify high yield or drought resistant seed varieties which could be grown in the region and alternative famine foods. The profile will determine appropriate hand tools to be supplied per farm family. It will recommend improved cropping techniques and modifications of other pertinent agricultural practices, as appropriate. Finally, the country agricultural profile will contain lists of seeds which can be used in the country and the location of suppliers. The concept paper the team will provide to the OFDA Oversight Committee will outline the information to be contained in the agricultural country profile and the methodology for compiling the data.

The second assignment for the cereals team is to study the need for seed banks and what role, if any, OFDA should play. The team will determine if private suppliers have on hand adequate supplies of the most needed seeds. Depending on the team's findings, it could recommend to OFDA consideration of establishing its own stocks of certain seeds and/or supporting regional seed banks.

Third, the cereals team will prepare a concept paper selecting two countries where agpaks projects have figured prominently in emergency responses and detailing the methodology for evaluating their effectiveness. After the evaluation, the team will design

a generic agpak project for OFDA. The project will lay out the methodology for selecting the seeds and hand tools and the quantities per family, storage requirements, the process for identifying beneficiaries and the most effective distribution strategy.

Finally, the cereals team will provide a concept paper for the design two pilot projects for testing drought resistant cropping techniques or other improved agricultural practices which could mitigate against the effects of famine. Following the implementation of the pilot activities and their evaluation and review by the Oversight Committee, the generic project papers will be completed.

A second team of experts will focus on vegetable seeds and household gardening techniques. The team will contribute to the five agricultural country profiles and participate in the drafting of the concept paper for OFDA detailing the information to be included in the profile. The garden seed team's focus will be on the identification of indigenous seed varieties of primary and secondary preference, the most effective traditional gardening practices and garden water conservation techniques and, finally, on essential gardening tools.

For the second part of the profile, the garden seed team will recommend mitigation interventions. The profile will identify drought resistant seeds, cropping techniques and improved water conservation practices. It will recommend combinations of vegetable seeds to maximize their nutritional value and drought resistance, emphasizing varieties rich in vitamin A. The profile will include a list of the most appropriate vegetable seeds per country, quantities required per household garden and list seed distributors.

The garden seed team will prepare a concept paper recommending to OFDA two pilot projects, one for household gardens in a garrison situations and another for gardens in non-conflict rural settings. If approved, the team will design the project papers, implement the pilot activities, directly or by subcontractor, and evaluate them. This subcomponent of the project will be completed with the preparation of two generic gardenpak project papers.

In cooperation with the other seed team, the garden experts will evaluate the availability of seeds in the region and recommend to OFDA whether or not it should be involved in seed banks.

Both seed teams will prepare training materials to be used at the OFDA workshops.

The objective of this component is to develop basic agricultural and seed information to enable OFDA and its cooperating partners to make rapid and informed decisions about the most appropriate seeds and tools and agricultural mitigation activities. The outputs for this component include (1) five agricultural profiles, including seeds and distributors lists, (2) recommendations on the need for seed banks, (3) two evaluations of agpak projects, (4) one generic agpak project, (5) two generic project on drought resistant cropping or agricultural techniques, (6) two generic household gardenpak projects, and (7) training materials for improved cropping or other agricultural techniques and for agpak and gardenpak projects. As each of these sub-activities are developed, concept papers will be presented to the OFDA Oversight Committee and approved before any activities are actually initiated. Each of the concept papers will contain recommendations for interventions to be carried out immediately and three additional interventions which OFDA may consider adding to its generic project portfolio in the future.

3. Livestock Preservation

Seventy percent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa is heavily dependent on livestock production for food and services. According to North Carolina State University livestock expert Robert McDowell, sub-Saharan "pastoral populations depend on livestock for up to 95% of their food needs. Mixed farmers are dependent on livestock for 60% of their food needs and up to 20% for crop farmers." The animals of greatest importance in drought prone Africa are camels, cattle, goats and sheep.

In the already marginal lands of sub-Saharan Africa, low rainfall can cause livestock production to fall by as much as 40%. This severely reduces milk and meat production and jeopardizes the nutritional status of the people at risk. Herd reductions also reduce draft power and the farmer's ability to clear land and plant sufficient acreage.

Livestock require long periods of time to recover from the effects of drought and famine. After a severe drought, herds may require more than eight years to recover fully. Drought often occurs before the recovery period has been completed, increasing and perpetuating the vulnerability of the human population. Experts argue that herds could be maintained and remain productive during droughts if assisted early on in the

drought/famine cycle. Most of the supplementary feeds required to sustain the herds are available in the drought prone countries themselves. Livestock feed supplements include: oil seed cakes, food grain brans, distillers by-products, root crops, molasses blends, groundnut tops, coffee pulp, poultry waste and crop residues.

Up till now, OFDA has not provided significant amounts of emergency relief to maintain livestock in famine situations. As has been seen so starkly in southern Sudan, however, livestock herds are vital to the nutritional well-being of the Dinka tribe and other cultures in southern Sudan. Any relief operation which hopes to assist in the recovery of these people must help maintain the livestock population.

Under this component of the project, the team of livestock experts will recommend, in a concept paper to the OFDA Oversight Committee, three livestock interventions to be tested and three additional interventions for future consideration by OFDA. The team will focus on camels, cattle, goats and sheep. Poultry will also be considered, as appropriate. Following completion of the pilot activities and their evaluation, the team will finalize three generic livestock mitigation projects. The livestock experts will also prepare training materials for use in the OFDA famine mitigation workshops.

The objective of this component is to maintain the livestock herds through the famine period not only to sustain the nutritional level of the vulnerable human population, but also to minimize economic loss and reduce the long term effects of famine on the at risk populations. The outputs of this component are (1) a livestock intervention concept paper; (2) the implementation of three livestock mitigation pilot projects; (3) three generic livestock mitigation projects papers; and (4) the preparation of training materials for the OFDA workshops.

4. Water Conservation

Water conservation activities are vital programs in drought prone areas. Already in many countries in the Sahel, PVOs, in cooperation with donors and host governments, are engaged in water conservation programs. It is OFDA's intention to encourage the PVOs to continue these interventions both before and during droughts. However, in the event a drought strikes an area where such programs are not already in place, or an area where a PVO's regular programs cannot handle the increased need for water harvesting activities, OFDA would propose to implement emergency water conservation techniques.

While by its very definition, drought implies a lack of water, in some areas even during a drought, small streams and shallow wells provide some water for agriculture, livestock and drinking. The purpose of the water conservation interventions will be to work with local populations to make optimal use of these water sources during the early stages of a drought.

There is a wealth of technology which has been successfully applied in both desert and mountainous drought-prone areas. Under this component, the team of water experts will recommend which of the available technologies can best be introduced on a rapid basis when a drought is identified in either desert or highland areas. Activities such as drilling wells, building small catchment dams, constructing small rock and concrete diversions in highlands, or otherwise capturing small stream runoff for community or agricultural use will be considered. Likewise, the team will look at smaller community activities such as establishing small gardens using the runoff from community water sources as well as evaluate the water requirements of livestock in pastoralist areas and offer suggestions as to the best way to deal with these requirements during a drought. Work in this last area of livestock needs may overlap or complement work performed by the livestock team, above.

It should be recognized that in some instances it may be impractical to initiate emergency water programs, particularly if the drought is in pastoral areas.

The water team will prepare a concept paper outlining two appropriate water technologies each, for desert and highland situations for testing as pilot projects and suggest three additional technologies for later implementation. These technologies will have to take environmental factors into consideration, such as the potential deleterious impact of new well drilling in desert and semi-desert zones, or the positive effects of terracing for both water and soil conservation.

After identifying the four most appropriate water technologies in drought onset situations, the team will submit four project papers to OFDA for review by the Oversight Committee. The next step will be pilot activities testing the technologies in the field and, finally, preparation of the generic project papers. The final activity will be the production of training materials for the OFDA famine mitigation workshops.

The objective of this component is to develop water conservation activities which will provide clean water to drought distressed populations and thereby safeguard human and animal life and promote limited agricultural activities. The outputs of this component are (1) a water conservation concept paper; (2) the implementation of four water conservation pilot projects; (3) four generic water conservation projects papers; and (4) the preparation of training materials for the OFDA workshops.

5. Cash for Work or Cash Transfer

In famine emergencies, drought is a key cause but usually not the only one. As food shortages persist, food prices climb, livestock prices decline and daily wage rates plunge. The constraint to the poorer famine victims often is reduced purchasing power rather than a shortage of food. Depending on government policies and market integration, it may make sense in these instances to initiate activities which will sustain rural purchasing power rather than ship food into an area where food is already available.

If it is determined that the drought/famine emergency is a demand rather than a supply problem, the objectives of a famine mitigation intervention will be to maintain the purchasing power of the poorer segments of the affected population and to prevent households from selling off their assets, particularly livestock, to purchase food.

Several types of small scale economic interventions can be introduced to increase poor people's purchasing power, such as to stabilize local markets and increase consumption levels, and by relying on existing and traditional systems. Interventions can include income transfer programs such as cash for work, direct sale of food, internal commodity purchase, grain for livestock and improved storage capacities. (Food for work projects have been studied in detail by FVA/FFP and the PVO community and do not have to be studied again. Cash for work or direct cash transfers have not been used as often and their effects are not entirely known.)

Under this component, the team of experts will prepare a concept paper recommending three interventions for pilot projects and three more interventions for subsequent consideration. The team will draft the project papers, and in this instance, most likely implement the activities themselves. Following the successful completion of the projects and their evaluation, the team will revise them into generic cash for work or cash transfer famine mitigation projects. These intervention will be developed for conflict and non-conflict situation and, as with all technical teams, a conflict specialist will participate. Finally the team will prepare the training materials for the OFDA famine mitigation workshops

BUDGET PLAN APPENDIX B PAGE 1 OF 2	PARTICIPATING AGENCY SERVICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND USDA/OICD		1 PASA NUMBER AFR-1526-P-AG-1129-00	2 AMENDMENT NO N/A	3 FISCAL YEAR 91	
			4 APPROPRIATION 72-11X1035	5 ALLOTMENT N/A	6 AMOUNT CURRENTLY FUNDED -0-	
7 FUNDED BY OFDA/PMP	PIO/T-OBLIG. NO 1075055	AMOUNT \$1,500,000	PIO/T-OBLIG. NO	AMOUNT	PIO/T OBLIG. NO	AMOUNT

8. PASA BUDGET PLAN - FUNDING		9 STAFFING			
DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	NAME AND TITLE	GRADE	PERIOD (PEOPLE-DAYS/MONTHS)	AMOUNT
SALARIES	\$188,400	Richard Record - Activity Coord.	GM14	261	\$61,839
BENEFITS (18 % OF SALARIES)	33,912	Lynette Simon - Activity Spec.	GS11	261	36,717
DIFFERENTIAL (_____ % OF SALARIES)	-0-	TBD - Program Assistant	GS7	261	24,795
LEAVE FACTOR (TDYs ONLY)	-0-	Brian D'Silva (ERS)	GS13	90	22,255
(_____ % OF SALARIES AND BENEFITS)	-0-	Dennis Phillippi (SCS)	GS13	126	26,201
TRAVEL (EXPLAIN BELOW)	117,500	Dennis Child (ARS)	GS15	32	9,215
PER DIEM (EXPLAIN BELOW)	128,100	B.A. Stewart	ES04	32	14,540
MOVEMENT EFFECTS (INTERNATIONAL)	-0-	Dennis Magnello	GS9	71	8,805
(NORMALLY ONLY MOVEMENT TO POST)	-0-	Harvey Metz	GS14	71	17,944
MOVEMENTS/STORAGE OF EFFECTS (DOMESTIC)	-0-				
OTHER (SPECIFY BELOW)	659,908				
OVERHEAD <input type="checkbox"/> SALARIES & BENEFITS					
33 % <input type="checkbox"/> PERSONNEL COSTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALL COSTS	372,180				
IN-COUNTRY SUPPORT PROVIDED DIRECTLY BY AID (EXPLAIN BELOW)*	-0-				
TOTAL (INCLUDES _____ TO BE FUNDED BY FUTURE PASA AMENDMENTS)	\$1,500,000				

EXPLANATORY COMMENTS

Travel: 35 roundtrips to Africa @ \$3,000 ea. = \$105,000
 25 roundtrips to various U.S. cities @ \$500 ea. = \$12,500

Per Diem: Total U.S. and overseas per diem is based on 1,281 days of travel at an average rate of \$100 per day = \$128,100

Other Costs: See Next Page

*NOTE This should include housing and other allowances to be paid at post, administrative support, local travel, and international travel and shipments for which A I D is responsible (see 1C3a(2) of H B 12 - Ch 1)

Other Costs:

Equipment (1 PC and 1 Laptop Computer)	\$ 4,000
Supplies & Materials (postage, communications, conference facilities, purchase of research documents)	4,000
Printing & Reproduction (Preparation, printing, and copying of 2 workshop proceedings)	11,000
Cooperative Agreement with Univ. of Arizona for document development and the participation of Univ. specialists	95,158
Resources & Materials for the implementation of 3 Pilot Interventions (small sub-projects), 2 @ \$100,000 ea. and 1 @ \$150,000	350,000
Individual Contracts (Consultancies) with specialists from Land Grant Universities and other organizations (See Standard Provision no. 2 of Appendix C)	<u>195,750</u>
Total Other Costs	\$659,908

STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

A. Participating Agency (PA) Selection - AID looks to other PA's for technical assistance in their fields of competence only in cases where AID direct-hire staff are not available and where the PA has unique or particularly suited resources available to carry out the technical assistance and can do so without unduly interfering with its domestic program.

B. Reimbursed Technical Assistance - Any technical assistance for which a PA is to be reimbursed must be authorized prior to the performance of the technical assistance by an agreement signed by the AID agreement officer on PASA Form AID 2-2 or RSSA Form AID 240-1, regardless of whether it is for the long-term service of a team or short-term for an individual. This requirement is applicable to increments of new work for which funding is necessary. Continuation of services by a PA beyond the expiration date of the PASA/RSSA or incurrence of costs beyond available funds requires the prior specific authorization by the AID agreement officer. Until such time as the PASA/RSSA is amended to provide additional funds, the PA is not authorized to expend funds in excess of the current obligation.

C. Authority to Execute PASA/RSSAs - AID contracting officers (hereafter designated as agreement officers) have the authority to execute a PASA or RSSA and amendments thereto. When PASA/RSSA's are executed by AID's Office of Procurement (MS/OP) and subsequently transferred to the field for administration, all responsibilities of the MS/OP agreement officer, as set forth in these Standard Provision, are transferred to the field agreement officer who is responsible for procurement in the Mission having responsibility of the requirement.

D. Responsibility for Project Performance - The PA assumes technical responsibility for project performance, including staffing, supervision, backstopping, and reporting--subject to general guidance from AID.

E. PA Personnel - PASA/RSSA personnel working for AID remain on their parent-agency's employment rolls and position ceilings. The PA personnel utilized in the United States operate in accordance with the rules and regulations of their parent agency unless otherwise required by AID legislation or regulations. When overseas, they are subject to AID regulations and entitled, to the extent regulations permit, to the same support and privileges as AID direct-hire staff.

F. Responsibility for Administrative Arrangements - The AID Operations Manual for Participating Agencies, as set forth in AID Handbook 12, Use of Federal Agencies, is applicable to PA employees serving under this agreement. Before the employee undertakes an overseas assignment, the PASA or RSSA employee's own agency is responsible for making the administrative arrangements required, including arranging all predeparture clearances (i.e. health (including medical waivers), security, language training and testing, orientation, etc.).

G. Official Communications with the field on technical matters are the responsibility of the AID project officer if the PASA is being administered in Washington. The project officer will obtain appropriate clearances and authorize transmission. Messages pertaining to staffing and budgetary matters should be cleared with the agreement officer and the project office prior to transmission.

H. Participant Training - All participant training required in conjunction with this agreement will be implemented through Mission-generated and funded PIO/Ps in accordance with policies, allowances, guidance, and reporting requirements stated in AID Handbook 10, Participant Training.

I. Restrictions on PASA and RSSA Personnel - Except as specifically provided in writing by AID, PASA and RSSA personnel shall not: officially represent AID at any function; approve policy documents; supervise AID employees; negotiate, review, or sign contracts on behalf of AID; certify vouchers; select or recruit AID employees; or prepare AID funding or budget documents.

2. CONTRACTING UNDER A PASA/RSSA

A. This provision applies to contracts, purchase orders, grants, cooperative agreements, Intergovernmental Personnel Act assignments, and the employment of experts and consultants hired under authority of 5 U.S.C. 3109 when these instruments are specifically in support of a PASA/RSSA effort. For the purposes of this provision, the term

"contract" is deemed to include these instruments--with the exception that grants, cooperative agreements, and appointments covered by the Federal Employee Compensation Act are not included in reference to the requirement for Defense Base Act-(DBA) insurance and grants and cooperative agreements are not subject to the FS-1 ceiling on compensation.

B. The terms of this provision do not apply to contracts with the DOE affiliated energy agencies, such as PETC and METC, nor to existing relationships with Government-Owned-Contractor-Operated entities, but do apply to subcontracts thereunder with private sector organizations or individuals.

C. Contracting by a PA must be specifically authorized in advance by the AID agreement officer. Specific contracts must be identified in the PA's Budget submission.

D. The PA will obtain the AID agreement officer's approval of the subcontract prior to execution. The following documentation will be submitted in support of the request to contract, and is required prior to executing the contract, even if the contract was identified in the PASA/RSSA:

(1) Documentation describing the selection methodology, including any non-competitive justifications necessitated by the FAR. Small and disadvantaged business subcontractors shall be identified.

(2) The contract statement of work, the general provisions and a negotiation memorandum setting forth the cost and price analysis with special consideration to type of contract, indirect cost, personnel compensation, including documentation such as salary history and fee, if any.

E. It is the responsibility of the PA to make the required OMB Circular A-76 determinations and to follow the Federal Acquisition Regulations (or the OMB Circular A-110, as applicable), as implemented by the PA. When AID authorized contracting is performed under a PA's own contracting authority, such authority must be cited in the contract or purchase order. The PA shall also follow the AID Acquisition Regulations provisions with respect to source/origin, nationality and commodity eligibility. (Pertinent AIDAR regulations are obtainable from the AID agreement officer.) The PA agrees to require the contractor to insert these requirements in any subcontract at any tier.

F. The PA must obtain advance approval from the AID agreement officer to authorize personal compensation in excess of the FS-1 level for other than grants and cooperative agreements. This requirement extends to the personal compensation elements of negotiated fixed-price or lump-sum contracts, when personal compensation elements are specifically identified in the proposal and are specifically discussed when negotiating the contract amount. PA's are expected to established reasonable levels of compensation. Personal compensation paid shall not exceed the highest such compensation received in the past three years, or the daily rate of an FS-1, whichever is lower, without the prior written approval of the AID agreement officer. Requests for approval of compensation levels shall be accompanied by Form AID 1420-17, "Employee Biographical Data Sheet", which is obtainable from the agreement officer.

G. All contracts issued specifically in support of the PASA/RSSA effort shall include a requirement that lower-tier subcontracting and consultant services require the prior approval of the AID agreement officer.

H. The Defense Base Act requires employees working overseas under contracts to be provided with worker's compensation insurance. This requirement applies to all contracts (other than grants, cooperative agreements, and appointments covered by the Federal Employees Compensation Act) that involve overseas performance which are awarded by PA's under PASA's or RSSA's. The PA will include the following language in all such contracts:

(1) The Contractor agrees to procure Defense Base Act (DBA) insurance pursuant to the terms of the contract between AID and AID's DBA insurance carrier unless the Contractor has a DBA self insurance program approved by the Department of Labor or has an approved retrospective rating agreement for DBA.

(2) If AID or the Contractor has secured a waiver of DBA coverage for Contractor's employees who are not citizens of, residents of, or hired in the United States, the Contractor agrees to provide such employees with worker's compensation benefits as required by the laws of the country in which the employees are working, or by the laws of the employees native country, whichever offers greater benefit. The list of countries for which AID has secured waiver of DBA coverage is shown in AIDAR 728.305-70(a)(2) (48 CFR 728.305-70(a)(2)).

(3) The Contractor further agrees to insert in all subcontracts hereunder to which the DBA is applicable, a provision similar to this standard provision including this sentence, imposing on all subcontractors a like requirement to provide overseas workmen's compensation insurance coverage and obtain DBA coverage under the AID requirements contract."

I. The PA will be responsible for the approval and reporting requirements of contracted advisory and assistance services that are subject to OMB Circular A-120.

Alternate 1: For PASA/RSSAs with OIH/DHHS, use the following in lieu of Paragraph B.:

B. The terms of this standard provision do not apply to agreements with PHS-related federal health agencies, but do apply to contracts thereunder with private sector organizations.

Alternate 2: For PASA/RSSAs with OICD/USDA, use the following in lieu of Paragraph B.:

B. The terms of this standard provision do not apply to pre-existing agreements with land-grant universities provided the agreement utilizes the university in the capacity covered by the pre-existing agreement. For example, if the pre-existing agreement is a cooperative agreement with the university to support the Extension Service, and if the agreement is to utilize the capacity of the Extension Service, the terms of this standard provision would not apply. If however, another department of the university is being accessed, the provision would apply. USDA will submit to the AID agreement officer a copy of the pre-existing agreement when a land-grant agreement is considered exempt from this provision.

3. REPORTS

A. Unless otherwise provided in the schedule of this agreement, the PA shall prepare:

(1) Semi-annual reports, within 45 days following the end of the period being covered, which shall include the following:

(a) Substantive reports--covering the status of the work under the agreement, indicating progress made with respect thereto, setting forth plans for the ensuing period, including recommendations covering the current needs in the fields of activity that are covered under the terms of this agreement--to be submitted as follows:

1. Agreement officer--3 copies

2. Project office--4 copies

3. PPC/CDIE/DI--2 copies (See Paragraph C.)

(b) An administrative report--covering expenditures, foreign country national trainees, and personnel employed under the agreement, including the AID-funded, full-time employees stationed in the United States--to be submitted as follows:

1. Agreement officer--3 copies

2. Project office--4 copies

(2) Quarterly reports within 15 days after the end of the quarter, which shall include the following:

(a) The number of both assigned and temporary duty personnel who have been assigned to AID during that quarter, including those who started and completed an assignment during the quarter, those who began before the quarter and terminated during the quarter, and those who will continue beyond the end of the quarter.

(b) Billing notices (see Provision No. 5.)

(3) Other reports, within 15 days after generation, which shall include the following:

(a) one copy of all personnel actions involving FC personnel appointments, transfers, promotions, and terminations during the period of AID funding to be sent to the agreement officer--1 copy

(b) One copy of time and attendance records--which are the responsibility of the employee serving overseas to forward to the appropriate PA for record keeping and processing salary checks--when required by the project officer.

B. Unless otherwise provided in the schedule of this agreement, within 60 days of the conclusion of the work hereunder, the PA shall prepare a final report which summarizes the accomplishments of the assignment, methods of work used and recommendations regarding unfinished work and/or program continuation--to be submitted as follows:

1. Agreement officer--3 copies

2. Project office--4 copies

3. PPC/COIE/DI--2 copies

C. When PPC/COIE/DI is indicated in the distribution of reports, the reports should be submitted to it at the following address:

PPC/COIE/DI, ACQUISITIONS
Agency for International Development
Room 209, SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523-1802.

D. The title page of all reports submitted pursuant to this standard provision shall include a descriptive title, the author's name(s), agreement number, project number and title, PA's name, name of the-AID project office, and the publication or issuance date of the report.

E. When preparing reports, the PA shall refrain from using elaborate art work, multicolor printing and expensive paper/binding, unless it is specifically authorized to do so in the schedule of this agreement. Wherever possible, pages should be printed on both sides using single spaced type.

F. The metric system of measurements shall be used for specifications that are contained in reports unless AID determines in writing that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or the loss of markets to U.S. firms.

4. AID FACILITIES

The use of AID facilities (office space, equipment, vehicles, etc) and AID clerical/technical personnel hereunder must be specifically authorized in this PASA.

5. BILLING PROCEDURES

A. The PA will use one of various procedures specified below to submit monthly or quarterly billings to:

(The agreement officer will insert the name and address of designated AID paying office. When the paying office is AID/W, the Agency Location Code, 72-00-0001, will also be inserted.)

B. If the paying office specified in the agreement is AID/Washington, the On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC) system is AID's preferred method of being billed. However, the PA may also bill AID/Washington using the Simplified Intra-governmental Billing and Collection (SIBAC) system (if authorized by the Department of the Treasury) or using Standard Forms 1080 or 1081.

C. If an AID overseas mission is designated as the paying office, the PA must use Standard Forms 1080 or 1081 procedures because the missions can not process OPAC or SIBAC billings.

D. A Financial Status Report will be submitted to the paying office with each billing to itemize expenditures to the level of detail specified in the PASA Budget Plan (Appendix B) or the RSSA Budget Agreement (Appendix A). The Financial Status Report will substantially follow the format in Attachment A of this Appendix.

E. Amounts determined to be unallowable under the agreement will not be reimbursed or will be charged-back to the PA if payment was made prior to such a determination.

F. Additional details of PA-specific billing procedures may be included in a supplemental memorandum of understanding between the two agencies, which is attached or referenced in the schedule if applicable.

6. DISPOSITION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY WHEN AN AID-FUNDED ACTIVITY TERMINATES

A. Records (Other Than Property)

Responsibility for maintenance of records and their final disposition rests with the PA. Upon written request, a Mission will arrange for destruction of records without any screening of their contents or significance.

B. Property

(1) Overseas

All AID-funded commodities unexpended and on hand on termination of a PASA project procured by and under the control of the PASA technicians are to be turned over to the cooperating country and/or the AID Mission, as determined by AID.

(2) Domestic

When there is no longer an AID need for equipment or termination of AID support, the PA, as mutually agreed with AID, will:

- credit AID the depreciated value of the commodities, or
- return the items to AID, or
- otherwise dispose of them.

C. Disposition of Property Records

The PA will see that itemized property records will be maintained on all nonexpendable items costing more than \$50 each. The records will include, at a minimum, the description, date acquired, from whom, cost, and present location.

7. PASA (FC) EMPLOYEES' PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

A. Overseas Employees

All PA direct-hire employees stationed overseas and funded under PASA's and are entitled to the same privileges and immunities as an equivalent AID direct-hire employee at the same post.

Note: This does not mean that the PASA technician is necessarily entitled to obtain support from the same source as AID direct-hire staff. For example, in some instances, housing may be provided by a country institution for a PASA employee and by the Mission or Embassy for a direct-hire person. However, the quality of the PASA employee's housing and facilities are to be equivalent with that provided a direct-hire employee at the same grade.

B. APO, Commissary, PX and Club Privileges

PASA employees under AID agreements will receive the same APO, Commissary, PX, and club privileges as AID direct-hire employees when allowed by the regulations of the organization to which the facility is attached. PASA employees and their dependents are entitled to the same health benefits as AID direct-hire employees.

8. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

PASA personnel and their dependents are required to maintain high standards of personal conduct expected of U.S. Government officials; representing the United States overseas. Failure to do so can lead to disciplinary action.

9. TERMINATION OF SERVICE BEFORE SCHEDULED DATE

When a program is curtailed or terminated, AID determines which categories of employees (AID direct-hire, PASA, or contract) are to be retained. If a PASA employee's appointment is to be terminated, the PA will be given adequate advance notice of termination plans.

Note: There is no reduction-in-force competition between AID direct-hire and PASA staff.

10. REMOVAL OF PA EMPLOYEES FROM AID FUNDING

An assigned employee, on completion of his/her assignment, where he/she is not entitled to home leave, shall cease having his/her salary and benefits attributable to AID under a Foreign Service Assignment not later than the next regular pay period ending after the employee's return to the United States. Exceptions may be made to this rule with the concurrence of the agreement officer.

DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY
FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT

PASA/RSSA No.
From: _____

Current Billing Period:

To: _____

Project Name:

Project Number:
From: _____

PASA/RSSA Agreement Period:

To: _____

Fiscal Data: PIO/T Oblig. No.
Appropriation No.
Budget Plan Code

<u>Description of Budget Line Items</u>	<u>Current Billing</u>	<u>Cumulative Billing to Date</u>	<u>Current PASA RSSA Budget</u>
Salaries			
Benefits (x% of salaries)			
Differential (x% of salaries)			
Leave Factor (x% of salaries & benefits)			
Per Diem			
Travel			
Transportation [as a subheading under Transportation]			
- movement of Effects (International)			
- movement/storage of Effects (Domestic)			
Supplies & Materials			
Other (Explain)			
Overhead			
% Salaries & Benefits	_____	_____	_____
% of Personnel Costs	_____	_____	_____
% of All Costs	_____	_____	_____

Cumulative Funds Obligated in PASA/RSSA through
Amendment Number _____
\$ _____

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. Definition

If this agreement is identified on the Cover Page hereof as a Resources Support Services Agreement, then all references in Appendix C, Standard Provisions, to "PASA" shall mean "RSSA."

2. Payment Office

With reference to the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "Billing Procedures," the A.I.D. payment office is as follows:

3. Use of A.I.D. Facilities

With reference to the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "AID Facilities," the Participating Agency (PA) is hereby authorized to use A.I.D. facilities if this agreement is a RSSA. If authorized by the cognizant A.I.D. Project Officer identified on the Cover Page of this agreement, the PA may use A.I.D. clerical/technical personnel.

4. Equipment Purchases

The PA may not purchase nonexpendable personal property under this agreement unless specifically approved in advance and in writing by the A.I.D. Agreement Officer.

5. Reports

With reference to the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "Reports," the PA may submit one (1) copy to the Agreement Officer of reports required to be submitted to the Agreement Officer, rather than the Three (3) copies specified in the aforementioned Standard Provision.

6. Grants and Cooperative Agreements

With reference to the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "Contracting Under a PASA/RSSA," the PA shall comply with A.I.D. Handbook 13, in addition to OMB Circular A-110 as specified in paragraph E of the aforementioned Standard Provision. A.I.D. Handbook 13, or pertinent sections thereof, are obtainable from the A.I.D. Agreement Officer.

7. Advisory and Assistance (A&A) Services

With reference to the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "Contracting Under a PASA/RSSA," the PA shall comply with subpart 37.2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (and the corresponding subsection of the PA's supplement to the FAR, if any), in addition to OMB Circular A-120 as specified in paragraph I of the aforementioned Standard Provision.

8. Transfer of Equipment

If this agreement is a follow-on to an earlier PASA or RSSA, any nonexpendable personal property acquired by the PA under that earlier PASA or RSSA is hereby transferred to this agreement for use, accountability, and disposition hereunder.

9. Restrictions on PASA and RSSA Personnel

With reference to paragraph I of the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "Governing Principles," the PA's personnel who are career or career-conditional civil service employees of the PA may, if this agreement is a RSSA, and subject to the terms and conditions of this agreement and the prior written approval (including any limitations contained in such approval) of the cognizant A.I.D. Project Officer identified on the Cover Page of this agreement, serve as an A.I.D. Project Officer by representing A.I.D. at project-related functions, providing administrative approval of A.I.D. contractor and grantee/recipient vouchers and financial reports, and preparing A.I.D. funding or budget documents. However, to the extent that the PA's personnel who are career or career-conditional civil service employees of the PA are authorized to perform these functions, such personnel may not perform those functions for any matters which involve, or may potentially involve, the PA itself. Thus, for example, the PA's personnel may not serve as

an A.I.D. Project Officer for this agreement or any other agreement between A.I.D. and the PA, nor may such personnel be involved in the development or preparation of, or have access to, an A.I.D. Project Paper or related project documentation if the PA may or will be involved in implementing all or part of that project. If the PA's personnel who are career or career-conditional civil service employees of the PA are authorized to perform these functions, such personnel may not redelegate such authority. If the PA's personnel who are career or career-conditional civil service employees of the PA are authorized to perform these functions, such personnel must comply with all A.I.D. regulations, guidance, procedures, and limitations pertaining to the exercising of an A.I.D. Project Officer's functions, authorities, and responsibilities. If the PA's personnel who are career or career-conditional civil service employees of the PA are authorized to serve as an A.I.D. Project Officer, such personnel may not, without the prior written of the A.I.D. Agreement Officer, approve A.I.D. policy documents; supervise or direct A.I.D. employees; negotiate, review, or sign contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements on behalf of A.I.D.; certify (as distinct from providing administrative approval for) vouchers; or select or recruit A.I.D. employees. Without the prior written approval of the A.I.D. Agreement Officer, PA personnel may not perform any of the foregoing functions if this agreement is a PASA.

10. Changes to Level of Effort and Personnel

If this agreement is a RSSA, the PA shall not make any changes to the level of effort set forth in Appendix A, Budget Agreement, of this agreement without the prior written approval of the A.I.D. Agreement Officer. If this agreement is a PASA, the PA shall not make any changes to the level of effort set forth in Appendix B, Budget Plan, of this agreement without the prior written approval of the cognizant A.I.D. Project Officer; provided, however, that such approval must be within the terms and conditions of this agreement, and shall not be construed as authorizing the PA to exceed the total estimated amount, or the obligated amount, of this agreement (whichever is less), which may only be authorized by the A.I.D. Agreement Officer (see paragraph B of the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "Governing Principles"). Any changes in, or appointments of, specific personnel must be approved, in advance and in writing, by the cognizant A.I.D. Project Officer and, if required by Special Provision No. 11 entitled "Short-Term Technical Assistance," below, by the A.I.D. Agreement Officer.

11. Short-Term Technical Assistance

With reference to Special Provision No. 10 entitled "Changes to Level of Effort and Personnel," above, and notwithstanding any other provision of this agreement to the contrary, the PA must obtain the advance written approval of the A.I.D. Agreement Officer for the use of all personnel for short-term technical assistance under this agreement if such personnel are not career or career-conditional civil service employees of the PA.

12. Term and Funding of Contracts

With reference to paragraphs C and D of the Standard Provision set forth in Appendix C of this agreement entitled "Contracting Under a PASA/RSSA," whereby the A.I.D. Agreement Officer must authorize or approve all contracts, purchase orders, grants, and cooperative agreements to be awarded by the PA under this agreement, the PA shall not, in any circumstances, award any contracts, purchase orders, grants, or cooperative agreements which extend beyond the term of this agreement or which commit the PA to pay the contractor or grantee/recipient any amount in excess of the amount available under this agreement for reimbursement to the PA (considering all costs and commitments incurred or anticipated to be incurred by the PA), as may, from time to time, be amended, unless specifically authorized, in advance and in writing, by the A.I.D. Agreement Officer.

AID 1350 1 (3 871) *PIO/T	AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/TECHNICAL SERVICES	1 Cooperating Country N/A	Page 1 of _____ Pages
		2 PIO/T No 907-1526-91-100-1075055	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original or Amendment No. _____
		4 Project/Activity No and Title RSSA with USDA/Office for International Cooperation and Development: Famine Mitigation Activity	

DISTRIBUTION Initials: _____ Date Posted: 8/24/91 PFM/FM/A/PNP OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNDS RESERVED BY:	5 Appropriation Symbol 72-11X 1035	6 Budget Plan Code JFDX-91-10700-HG48
	7 Obligation Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Administrative Reservation <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing Document	8 Project Assistance Completion Date (Mo, Day, Yr) July 31, 1993
	9 Authorized Agent	10 This PIO/T is in full conformance with PRO/AG No _____ Date _____

11a Type of Action and Governing AID Handbook <input type="checkbox"/> AID Contract (HB 14) <input type="checkbox"/> AID Grant or Cooperative Agreement (HB 13) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PASA/RSSA (HB 12) <input type="checkbox"/> Other		11b Contract/Grant/Cooperative Agreement/PASA/RSSA Reference Number (if this is an Amendment) BOF-0000-R-AG-5091-00			
12 Estimated Financing (A detailed budget in support of column (2) is attached as Attachment No. 3)					
Maximum AID Financing Available	A Dollars	(1) Previous Total	(2) Increase	(3) Decrease	(4) Total to Date
			1,500,000		1,500,000
	B US Owned Local Currency				

13 Mission References

14A Instructions to Authorized Agent
Please negotiate a separate RSSA with USDA/OICD/Development Resources Division for a separate funding document for the Famine Mitigation Activity which is currently a part of the OFDA General Support RSSA. A carry-over balance of \$692,471 remains in the previous budget. This \$1,500,000 represents the add-on/first tranche of funding under the new RSSA agreement and partial for FY91-92 for this activity. The POC at USDA/OICD is Richard Record on 245-5912.
(202)

14B Address of Voucher Paying Office
A.I.D./PFM/FM/CMPD/DCB
Lynette Simon Room 700, SA-02
Washington, D.C. 20523-0209
Fax: (202) 245-5953

15 Clearances—Include typed name, office symbol telephone number and date for all clearances			
A The Project Officer certifies that the specifications in the statement of work or program description are technically adequate OFDA/PMP: Mary G. Little OFDA/PMP: Barry N. Heyman	Phone No 647-5046	B The statement of work or program description lies within the purview of the initiating office and approved agency programs OFDA/OD: Dayton Maxwell	Date 8/23/91
	Date 8/23/91		
C OFDA/OS: Carole A. Siegel OFDA/OS: Gerard Bradford	Date 8/22/91	D Funds for the services requested are available FM/A/PNP: Ambrose Spence	Date
	Date 8/21/91		
E OFDA/OS: Susie Chandler OFDA/OD: Fred Cole	Date 8/21/91	16 For the Cooperating Country The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby agreed to	Date
	Date 8/22/91		

Signature _____ Date _____	Signature <u>Dayton Maxwell</u> Date <u>8/23/91</u>
Title _____	Title <u>Deputy Director, OFDA</u>

*See HB 3, Sup A App C, Att B, for preparation instructions Note The completed form contains sensitive information whose unauthorized disclosure may subject an employee to disciplinary action