

1. Application Deadline Date Changed on pages 1 and 36 to December 3, 2014 from November 25, 2014

Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA)

Increasing Capacity of the Dominican Republic Ministry of Health in the Areas of Blood Safety, Monitoring and Evaluation, Epidemiology, and Health Information Systems under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

CDC-RFA-GH15-1518

Division of Global HIV/AIDS
Center for Global Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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Part I. Overview Information

Applicants must go to the synopsis page of this announcement at www.grants.gov and click on the "Send Me Change Notifications Emails" link to ensure they receive notifications of any changes to CDC-RFA-GH15-1518. Applicants also must provide an e-mail address to www.grants.gov to receive notifications of changes.

A. Federal Agency Name

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

B. Funding Opportunity Title

Increasing Capacity of the Dominican Republic Ministry of Health in the Areas of Blood Safety, Monitoring and Evaluation, Epidemiology, and Health Information Systems under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

C. Announcement Type:

New-Type 1

This announcement is only for non-research international activities supported by CDC. If research is proposed, the application will not be considered. Research for this purpose is defined at:

<http://www.cdc.gov/od/science/integrity/docs/cdc-policy-distinguishing-public-health-research-nonresearch.pdf>.

D. Agency Funding Opportunity Number

CDC-RFA-GH15-1518

E. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number

93.067 Global AIDS program

F. Dates

1. Letter of Intent Deadline Date: N/A

Application Deadline Date: December 3, 2014, 11:59 p.m. U.S. Eastern Standard Time, on www.grants.gov

Informational conference call or pre-application workshop if held in person for potential applicants: N/A

G. Executive Summary

1. Summary Paragraph

This funding opportunity announcement (FOA) reflects the close partnership and collaboration between the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Dominican Republic Ministry of Health (MOH). It is designed to improve capacity in nine technical areas:

1. Increasing access to Safe Blood
2. Improving an HIV Patient Monitoring Information System
3. Implementing a Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)
4. Developing a laboratory information system at the National Reference Laboratory
5. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity
6. Extending a Tuberculosis electronic patient register
7. Extend the National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE)
8. Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Survey
9. Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) among People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH)

All of these activities have been prioritized by the MOH and also contribute to all three priority areas in the PEPFAR/DR Results Framework.
a. Eligible Applicants: Single Eligibility
b. FOA Type: Cooperative Agreement
c. Approximate Number of Awards: 1
d. Total Project Period Funding: None
e. Average One Year Award Amount: \$1,631,500.00
f. Number of Years of Award: 5 Years
g. Approximate Date When Awards will be Announced: February 2015
h. Cost Sharing and /or Matching Requirement: N/A

Part II. Full Text

A. Funding Opportunity Description

1. Background:

1. Increasing Access to Safe Blood

At the 46th PAHO Directors Council meeting in 2005, a Blood Transfusion Action Plan for Safety 2006-2010 was approved. The plan recommends that all countries have a blood safety quality program and that 100% of blood products are collected from voluntary donors. WHO guidelines also establish that the amount of blood a country needs is estimated based on 2% of the population. For the Dominican Republic, this represents 187,576 blood units per year. According to the Dominican National Blood Service (DNBS), between 2010 and 2012, the country only collected 53% of the estimated need. Additionally during this period, only 15% of units came from voluntary donors and 62% were from relatives/replacement donors. Data shows that blood from relatives/replacement donors is less safe, often because those donors are pressured and may not disclose information about their health or lifestyle that may disqualify them from donating.

The goal of this activity is to strengthen the MOH National Directorate for Blood Services (DNBS) to ensure timely access to safe blood throughout the country. In 2013, CDC worked with the MOH to develop a National Blood Safety Strategy and Action Plan. This activity will support specific elements in that plan, including: strengthening the quality management system (QMS); donor selection; blood collection; processing, screening, storage, and use of blood components; and a safe distribution from voluntary unpaid donors.

This activity will take place in seven regions: 0, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII (Hospital Jose María Cabral y Baez, Hospital San Vicente de Paúl, Hospital Jaime Mota, Hospital Antonio Musa, Hospital Alejandro Cabral and Hospital Luis Morillo King) and two maternities: Maternidad Nuestra Señora de la Altagracia and Maternidad San Lorenzo de los Mina. These regions have the largest need and are strategically located to support regions I and VII. The target populations are Blood Bank network staff, Peer Educators and general population.

2. Improving an HIV Patient Monitoring Information System

In 2012, CDC and the MOH conducted a feasibility assessment for a data collection instrument to monitor key performance indicators of the HIV Treatment Program. As a result, CDC and MOH developed an HIV Patient Monitoring System (HPMS) composed of a hard-copy anti-retroviral therapy (ART) card to be completed by the physician at each visit and included in patients' records as well as an online central database where a data clerk enters the data from the card. As of January 2014, HPMS had

been implemented in all 77 HIV treatment sites in the country (includes MOH and NGO providers). Of the 25,232 patients in HPMS, 9.6% are <25 years of age, 54.4% are women, 8.0 are Haitian, 73.4% are on ART, 17.4% had a CD4, and 5% had a viral load recorded in the last 6 months. The HPMS is a tool for monitoring whether HIV services are provided according to national guidelines. It is the first time that accurate data are available for all persons with HIV in clinical follow-up or receiving ART.

Since March 2014, the MSP has officially recognized the HPMS as the official data source about patients living with HIV who receive services at publicly-supported HIV clinics. The HPMS will help monitor the quality of the HIV treatment services by collecting clinical data on a continuous basis at a national level. Further development of the electronic data collection tool will facilitate data use, analysis, and indicator measurement.

3. Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

The Field Epidemiology Training Program has been one of the most successful projects in the region of the Americas for the development of technical capabilities of countries' epidemiology services. The Dominican Republic has a long but interrupted history of the program. In the past 3 years, the CDC office in Dominican Republic has provided financial and technical support to the development of courses for the basic- (including a course designed exclusively for laboratory technicians) and intermediate-level field epidemiology.

The program has trained 180 professionals at the basic level and 60 professionals at the intermediate level. In February 2014, the first Dominican Epidemiology Conference was attended by 260 local professionals to see 57 scientific presentations. There are now trained epidemiologists at all provincial and regional levels throughout the country. In addition to the training courses, the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) has been developing Dominican trainers and mentors so that the capacity building program becomes self-sustaining.

This project will continue to provide basic- and intermediate-level FETP training in the Dominican Republic. This activity will be conducted entirely by the MOH without technical assistance from UPR. Training will continue to be offered nationally, but there will be increased emphasis on training MOH professionals that work at the MOH central level in HIV, STI and TB programs. In addition, another key objective is to strengthen the tutors/teachers through continuing education, developing the advanced level course in the country, and promoting spaces for technical discussions and exchange of experiences among epidemiologists trained by the project.

4. Laboratory Information System at the National Reference Laboratory

The Dominican Health System has an extensive health care infrastructure, within which there are 256 public clinical laboratories, including 32 provincial hospitals, 8 regional hospitals, and a National Reference Laboratory (NRL). The NRL processes approximately 300,000 tests per year, from routine tests to confirmatory tests and specialized tests (Viral Load, HIV DNA PCR, CD4, and TB cultures, among others). They also serve as epidemiologic and surveillance support to the MOH. PEPFAR funds have been used to purchase basic equipment for laboratories enrolled in Strengthening Laboratory Management Toward Accreditation (SLMTA), developing capacity for MOH to certify and repair biosafety cabinets, and CD4 and viral load testing machines at the NRL to support the delivery of accurate, timely, and reliable results.

The NRL has several departments that are constantly receiving samples and sending out results nationwide, mainly manual/hard copy forms. This manual process delays the turnaround process for clients to obtain timely and quality services. Data collected by NRL is not complete or consistently and

regularly updated across departments at times, affecting the reliability of key information regarding many health programs and the decision making process.

This component aims to increase the capacity of NRL to collect, use, and share automated key data for MOH programs, faster results for sites, and increased confidentiality. Having the ability to compare each patient's results will improve care and treatment.

5. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity

The General Health Law (Law 42-01) requires the separation of the functions within the National Health System. The law leaves M&E activities as one of the key functions for the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Evaluations conducted of National Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV/AIDS in 2008 and 2010 identified among the major weaknesses the need to expand formal training on issues related to monitoring and evaluation. Other M&E limitations have also been identified, including:

- The country needs a unified national system of data collection,
- Limited knowledge about the flow of information,
- No single M&E framework at the Ministry,
- National HIV M&E plan is outdated and does not respond to the country's needs,
- Lack of an M&E Directorate responsible of standardizing M&E practice and processes at the MOH,
- Program evaluation and economic evaluation are absent,
- Decision making is not always evidence-based.

To address these issues, the Minister of Health, with technical assistance from PEPFAR/CDC, has prioritized building capacity to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation. This is in line with PEPFAR's goals on country ownership and sustainability. In 2013, 250 individuals were trained on M&E, 198 were trained on basic concepts of M&E with participants from 38 Health Provinces, Vice-Ministries for the Development of the Regional Health Services (REDES), National AIDS Programme and of the National AIDS Council (CONAVIHSIDA in Spanish) and other MOH Vice-Ministries. 52 individuals were also enrolled in a diploma program designed to develop staff capacity so they can design, plan, implement, and use the results of an evaluation, increase the use of assessment results to improve programs of HIV/AIDS and promote collaboration between program areas within Ministry of Public Health in the field of M&E.

The activity is designed to increase national capacity in monitoring and evaluation and will include MOH staff at provincial, regional, and central level, national programs (HIV, TB and Maternal and Child Health), Planning Directorate, Vice-Minister of Quality and the Directorate of Institutional Development. This activity is designed to foster a culture of evidence-based decision making at all levels of the MOH. Stronger M&E capacity and systems will benefit all PEPFAR-supported activities and greatly improve the information base for the MOH to determine effectiveness for planning and resource allocation.

6. Tuberculosis Electronic Patient Register

The Dominican Republic has the fifth highest prevalence of tuberculosis (98 per 100,000 persons) in the Americas, of which 67% of cases were detected; 3,529 TB cases were registered by the National TB Control Program (PNCT in Spanish) in 2013. 67% of TB patients received an HIV test, of whom 21% were HIV positive; and 70% of patients with HIV/TB co-infection received Co-trimoxazole. In 2011, CDC and the MOH started the development and implementation of an electronic patient register for the PNCT. As of January 2014, 46 out of 148 secondary- and tertiary-level clinics have implemented the electronic register, including >300 people trained in its use, and >900 TB cases (30% of all TB cases in the country) have been registered. However, the MOH needs to extend coverage to the Primary Care Units level.

This electronic platform is part of National Government priorities through CDC-PEPFAR technical & financial support.

This activity will provide continued support to the development and implementation of the electronic TB registry. The activity will expand to all 148 secondary- and tertiary-level PNCT treatment services, by working with staff from all 9 Regional Health Services, 38 Provinces, the National TB Reference Laboratory, and MOH headquarters.

7. National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE)

In the last 5 years, the Directorate of Epidemiology of the MOH has developed an electronic National System of Epidemiological Surveillance (SINAVE) based on a modular structure and progressive implementation throughout the country. SINAVE collects individual-level and aggregated-level data on demographic, clinical, and laboratory information for 38 reportable events. In 2013, SINAVE reached 20% coverage and received reports of more than 27,000 events, including 524 new HIV diagnoses, 637 new TB diagnoses, and 96 new STI diagnoses. Event reporting is done by provincial epidemiologists through an on-line reporting tool. While most reported events occur in public sector health facilities, SINAVE can also accept reports from the private sector.

During the last 2 years, the CDC office in Dominican Republic has supported the expansion of SINAVE's coverage as well as the development of specific modules for HIV and sexually transmitted infections. The project needs to continue to expand coverage of the system to at least 80% as well as increase the quality of the recorded information and the progressive incorporation of the network of public health laboratories. It is necessary to strengthen the supervision of the provincial directorates of health as well as the quality control of the data, and ensure software support of the electronic platform along with development of analysis tools.

8. Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Survey

ARV resistance studies are fundamental to ensure the adequate supply of ARV therapy to patients with HIV. Improper treatment schemes do not improve the health of affected individuals or reduce transmission, and can potentially increase resistance. The Dominican Republic only has one study done in 2 clinics of primary/transmitted resistance to ARV. The percentage of resistance found was 9%, the highest reported by studies in the region of the Americas.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has prioritized acquired resistance surveillance in the Americas and has developed guidelines for the implementation of the monitoring of resistance to ARV in the clinics that provide care for people living with HIV (PLWH). There are more than 18,500 individuals receiving ARV therapy in the Dominican Republic.

The project is designed to develop the first survey of the national surveillance of ARV resistance to the network of public service clinics that provide services to individuals living with HIV. This survey seeks to estimate the acquired resistance in people with 12 and 24 months of ARV treatment. In addition, the prevalence of suppression of viral load will be obtained.

9. Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey among People Living with HIV AIDS (PLWH)

In 2003, the Dominican Republic MOH implemented an integrated care service now called SAI for individuals with HIV/AIDS. These services were part of the overall national response. As of 2013, there are 25,232 PLWH receiving services at 77 sites distributed through the country. Service data shows that 9.6% are under 25 years of age, 54.4% are women, 8.0% are of Haitian origin, 73.4% were on ART, 17.4% had a CD4 test result recorded in the last six months, and only 5% had a viral load result recorded in the

last six months. However, there is no information about behavioral characteristics and the quality of health of people living with HIV/AIDS who are enrolled at public HIV clinics in the country.

Existing data shows that in the Dominican Republic, HIV prevalence in the general population is estimated at 0.8% (DHS 2007) and 1.9% among pregnant women (MOH program data). HIV prevalence is higher among key populations (KP) and other vulnerable groups; (BSS data, range by province) MSM 3.9%-6.9%, commercial sex workers (CSW) 1.7-6.3%, drug users 1.3%-4.8%, (programmatic data from CDC) farm workers 5%, construction workers 2.6%, street vendors 2.1%, and market vendors 1.4%.

The project seeks to understand the sexual risk behaviors (including condom use), use of alcohol and drugs, discrimination, access to health services, treatment adherence, health / medical, and public health interventions in the Dominican Republic.

a. Statutory Authorities

This program is authorized under Public Law 108-25 (the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003) [22 U.S.C. 7601, et seq.] and Public Law 110-293 (the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008), and Public Law 113-56 (PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013).

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has called for immediate, comprehensive and evidence based action to turn the tide of global HIV/AIDS. The overarching purpose of this FOA is to fund activities to prevent or control disease or injury and improve health, or to improve a public health program or service. Recipients may not use funds for research. Certain activities that may require human subjects review due to institutional requirements but that are generally considered not to constitute research (e.g., formative assessments, surveys, disease surveillance, program monitoring and evaluation, field evaluation of diagnostic tests, etc.) may be funded through this mechanism.

b. Healthy People 2020:

Healthy People 2020 provides national health objectives for improving the health of all persons by encouraging collaborations across sectors, guiding individuals toward making informed health decisions, and measuring the impact of prevention activities. Additional information on Healthy People 2020 is available at <http://www.healthypeople.gov>.

c. PEPFAR Priorities and Strategies

Under the leadership of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, as part of the President's Emergency Plan, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS/CDC) works with host countries and other key partners to assess the needs of each country and design a customized program of assistance that fits within the host nation's strategic plan and partnership framework.

HHS/CDC focuses primarily on two or three major program areas in each country. Goals and priorities include the following:

- Achieving primary prevention of HIV infection through activities such as expanding confidential counseling and testing programs linked with evidence based behavioral change and building programs to reduce mother-to-child transmission;
- Improving the care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and related opportunistic infections by improving STI management; enhancing laboratory diagnostic capacity and the care and treatment of opportunistic infections; interventions for

intercurrent diseases impacting HIV infected patients including tuberculosis (TB); and initiating programs to provide anti-retroviral therapy (ART);

- Strengthening the capacity of countries to collect and use surveillance data and manage national HIV/AIDS programs by expanding HIV/STI/TB surveillance programs and strengthening laboratory support for surveillance, diagnosis, treatment, disease monitoring and HIV screening for blood safety; and
- Developing, validating and/or evaluating public health programs to inform, improve and target appropriate interventions, as related to the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, TB and opportunistic infections.

In an effort to ensure maximum cost efficiencies and program effectiveness, HHS/CDC also supports coordination with and among partners and integration of activities that promote Global Health Initiative principles. As such, grantees may be requested to participate in programmatic activities that include the following activities:

- Implement a woman- and girl-centered approach;
- Increase impact through strategic coordination and integration;
- Strengthen and leverage key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships and private sector engagement;
- Encourage country ownership and invest in country-led plans;
- Build sustainability through investments in health systems;
- Improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation; and
- Promote research, development and innovation (research is not supported by this FOA).

This announcement is only for non-research activities supported by CDC. If research is proposed, the application will not be reviewed. For the definition of research, please see the CDC Web site at the following Internet address: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/science/integrity/docs/cdc-policy-distinguishing-public-health-research-nonresearch.pdf>

d. Other National Public Health Priorities and Strategies:

N/A

e. Relevant Work:

N/A

2. CDC Project Description

a. Approach:

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>		
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>
(1) Increasing Access to Blood Safety				
Design and implement a national mass media campaign for the promotion of voluntary blood donation	National mass-media campaign implemented	Increased number of Community institutions that are integrated and support the voluntary blood donation Increased number of blood units collected from regular, low risk, voluntary and non-remunerated donors Increased knowledge and skills among blood bank staff on the guidelines for clinical use of blood components and the management model Increased knowledge and skills among volunteer promoters on how to promote the voluntary blood donation, donor recruitment and implementation of donor clubs	Improved efficiency of management for the provision of blood services Increased redistribution of blood and components in a timely manner by demand of the health centers in the context of network service Improved quality of products associated with the use of blood and blood products Increased adherence to the guidelines for clinical use of blood components among blood bank staff Increased utilization of data from the National hemo-vigilance and blood safety computer systems for programmatic improvements	Increased availability of safe blood in Dominican Republic
Develop national quality standards for the implementation of a quality management system to improve the quality of care in prioritized blood transfusion services	National quality standards developed and implemented Quality management system implemented in the prioritized blood transfusion services			
Training of blood service personnel on the prioritized guidelines for clinical use of blood components and the management model (planning, storage, inventory and distribution management)	Personnel trained on the guidelines for clinical use of blood components and the model of management Implemented guidelines for clinical use of blood components in national blood network services			
Train volunteer promoters on how to promote the voluntary blood donation, abilities for donor recruitment and implementation of donor clubs based on the national blood collection plan	Collection of blood from regular, low risk, voluntary and non-remunerated donors through donor recruitment, and donor clubs Transfusion committees created to monitor patient safety and			

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>		
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>
	transfusion outcomes			
Establish an information system to collect and manage data about blood safety	National hemo-vigilance system developed and implemented Blood safety computer systems implemented			
(2) Improving an HIV Patient Monitoring System				
Provide training to health workers of the regional health services (SRS) in supervision and data quality assurance, at the comprehensive care services or SAI (HIV clinics) where the system of monitoring patients HIV (ARV-Card) is implemented	Regional services health personnel trained in monitoring and data quality assurance	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the health personnel of the regional health services in supervision and data quality assurance	Increased adherence or compliance with standards and guidelines by health personnel of the SAI for the correct use of the system for monitoring HIV patients	Increased use by decision makers of quality data on HIV patients to improve the quality of services to HIV patients
Train the staff of services comprehensive care, or SAI, in the correct and proper use of the HIV patients monitoring system (ARV-Card), registration, analysis and reporting and use of data	SAI staff trained in the proper and correct use of the tool, in recording, analysis, reporting and use of data	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of health care staff in the correct and proper use of the tool, log, analysis, reporting and use of data	Increased quality of the data generated in terms of reliability, precision and opportunity	
Formalize a monitoring and audit program of the quality of the data generated by the HIV patient monitoring system of all comprehensive care services (ARV-Card) in charge of the Direction for Strengthening of the Regional Facilities (DDF-SRS/networks)	Comprehensive care services or SAI HIV clinics supervised and audited by the national program of HIV, DPS / DAS Monitoring report Data quality report Clinic personnel complete the ARV Card on a routine basis	Increased comprehensive care services in the provinces that report HIV data with accurate, complete and timely information		

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>			
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>	
Update and maintain the platform for routine data collection, in order to maintain the development of new applications for the analysis of data, generation of new indicators according to the needs of the SAI (HIV clinics) or patients comprehensive care services	<p>Current data available</p> <p>Routine update of the Platform</p> <p>Export tools, data analysis and generation of available indicators</p> <p>Generated reports</p>				
(3) Implementing a Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)					
Train the MOH staff (provincial, regional and central level) in field epidemiology at the basic- and intermediate-levels (Field Epidemiology Training Program-FETP)	Health personnel of different levels of service delivery trained in basic and intermediate field epidemiology	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the staff of the public health network to conduct field epidemiology	Increased availability and use of quality data in epidemiological surveillance for programmatic decision-making	Improved epidemiological surveillance in the country	
Create a mentorship program in the FETP in the General Direction of Epidemiology (DIGEPI), for the follow-up of the staff being trained in field epidemiology	Mentorship program designed and functioning according to the guidelines established by DIGEPI				Increased reliability, accuracy and timeliness of data generated in epidemiological surveillance
Train the graduates of the different levels of the FETP in order that they may update their knowledge of epidemiological surveillance	Graduates of the different levels of the FETP trained in new updates associated with epidemiological surveillance				
(4) Developing a Laboratory Information System at the National Reference Laboratory					
Conduct an assessment of the flow processes to develop the Laboratory Information System (LIS) for the National Laboratory Dr. Defilló	Assessment completed and informing the design of the LIS	Reduced time of sample processing and delivery of results to patients	Improved coordination and the flow of information between the National Laboratory Dr. Defilló and other information systems	Increased availability of quality data for programmatic decision-making	
		Increased the laboratory			

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>		
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>
Design and implement the information system for the National Laboratory Dr. Defilló (LIS)	Developed electronic tool and operating according to the needs of the National Laboratory Dr. Defilló	knowledge and skills to generate automated information	related to HIV and AIDS in the DIGECITSS, networks, and other bodies of the Ministry of Health	
Train the staff of the laboratory Dr. Defilló in proper and correct use of the electronic platform, in the registration, analysis, reporting and data use	Staff trained in the proper and correct use of the tool, in register, analysis, reporting and data use	Increased reliability, accuracy and timeliness of data generated in the laboratory	Increased confidentiality of patient data	
Update and provide routine maintenance of the electronic platform (LIS), in order to sustain the development of new modules, new data analysis, generation of new indicators according to the needs of the National Laboratory Dr. Defilló	Current data available Platform routinely updated New features developed Laboratories-generated reports	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the staff of the laboratory Dr. Defilló for the proper and correct use of the tool, in recording, analysis, reporting and use of data		
(5) Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity				
Design a National Strategic M&E framework within the MOH	Strategic national plan of the Ministry of public health includes appropriate M&E components	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of health personnel to design and conduct monitoring activities for programs	Increased use of programmatic data for decision-making	Improved capacity of the MOH for accountability
Design and implement a central M&E directorate within the MOH, to establish guidelines, coordinate and harmonized M&E systems and standardize M&E practice and processes	There is a national M&E Directorate There are guidelines for the development of M&E activities, guidelines and protocols	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of health personnel to design and conduct evaluations	Increased quality of evaluations designed and implemented by programs	Increased the awareness of a culture of data quality and evidence-based decision-making
Provide training and mentorship to MOH staff on how to conduct M&E Activities (<i>through to Diploma or Master training program and mentoring for senior</i>)	Human resources of the different levels of care (Local, Regional and central level) trained in M&E M&E Diploma course	Improved standardization of M&E processes and activities in the MOH	Improved coordination and communication of information between the different M&E subsystems within the Ministry	Increased the knowledge and

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>		
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>
<i>M&E professionals)</i>	implemented M&E mentoring program implemented Master degree in evaluation implemented			skills of the MOH to conduct evaluations with minimum external technical assistance
Design and implement (programmatic and cost-effectiveness) evaluations of health programs	Designed and implemented evaluations			
(6) Extending a Tuberculosis Electronic Patient Register				
Provide training to health workers in prioritized Tuberculosis sites (TB), in the proper use of the tuberculosis electronic information system, for recording, analysis, reporting and data use	TB health staff trained at the priority sites in the proper and correct use of the tool, recording, analysis, reporting and data use	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of Tuberculosis (TB) health personnel of the in the proper use of the electronic tuberculosis information system, to recording, analyzing, reporting and use of data. Increased the prioritized sites of Tuberculosis (TB) to do reports with accurate, complete and timely information	Increased adherence or compliance with standards or guidelines on the proper use of the electronic TB information system by health staff of the prioritized TB sites	Increased availability of quality data for decision-making for the improvements of the TB program
Expand the implementation of the electronic tuberculosis information system at the primary level of care (primary care units or UNAP) and its link with other HIV health information systems (ARV-Card / HIV Patient Monitoring Information System) and epidemiological surveillance (national epidemiological surveillance system / SINAVE)	Export tools, data analysis, and indicators generated Primary care units use the tuberculosis-electronic information system Tuberculosis-electronic information system linked with TB laboratories, SINAVE and HIV Patient Monitoring System Consolidated reports that integrates data from the primary		Increased quality of the data generated in terms of reliability, precision and opportunity Increased coordination and the flow of information between stakeholders to coordinate actions for expansion of the electronic TB information system and	

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>		
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>
	level of care and other health care related to TB and HIV		its integration with other HIV information and epidemiological surveillance systems	
Create a technical working group between the TB/HIV, DIGEPI, DIGECITSS, DIES, Enabling, DDF-SRS (Primary Care Directorate) programs and technical assistance agencies, to coordinate actions of expansion the TB electronic information system and its integration with other information systems linked to HIV and epidemiological surveillance	Created and functioning technical working group on information systems on TB and HIV			
Monitor and audit the quality of the data generated by the tuberculosis electronic information system in all units where is implemented	Units / clinics supervised and audited by TB, DPS program / DAS in priority provinces Data quality and monitoring report generated			
(7) Extend the National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE)				
Provide training to staff of the network of laboratories of the MOH in the use of tools and national standards of notification, for their integration into the national surveillance system of (SINAVE)	Public health laboratories reporting to SINAVE Staff trained in the use of reporting tools and the national norms of SINAVE Electronic tool created and integrated into the SINAVE for laboratory reporting	Increased availability of updated epidemiological surveillance data Increased the number of reporting units reporting in a timely manner Increased knowledge, skills and abilities of the staff of the DPS/DAS in monitoring, data quality assurance,	Increased quality of notification for epidemiological surveillance purposes Increased level of compliance of the national system of surveillance (SINAVE)	Increased utilization of epidemiological reports for programmatic decision-making Better understanding of epidemiological characterization
Provide training to the staff of provincial and area health units on	Developed and implemented a supervision program.			

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>		
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>
data quality assurance, analysis and use of data for purposes of epidemiological surveillance	The DPS / DAS staff trained on monitoring, quality assurance of data, analysis and use of data	analysis and use of data for purposes of epidemiological surveillance		of the country in terms of HIV and STIs
Update the SINAVE electronic platform in order to maintain the development of tools for exporting data, for data analysis and for generating indicators	Current data available Routinely updated platform Developed new export tools Surveillance reports generated	Increased knowledge, skills and abilities of laboratory staff of the MOH in the use of tools and national notification guidelines		
(8) Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Study				
Design and conduct a study of resistance to antiretroviral drugs, or ARV in people living with HIV (ARV-Resistance)	ARV-Resistance protocol revised and approved by IRB Hired and trained field staff Completed field work Created databases and completed analysis Report of the study completed and disseminated among the stakeholders and decision maker agencies	Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the DIGEPI and DIGECITSS staff to design, conduct resistance studies Increased knowledge and needs of resistance to ARV in people living with HIV Increased coordination between the instances of the MOH and other stakeholders to design and conduct resistance studies	Increased use of results to make decisions related to design interventions aimed at improving the adherence to treatment of people living with HIV	Improved quality in care services to people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH) Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of technical staff of the Ministry to design and conduct ARV resistance studies with minimum external support
Create a technical working group with the participation of DIGECITSS & DIGEPI, CONAVIHSIDA and other actors in order to manage and lead study	Technical working group set up and running			
Provide training to DIGEPI and	Trained health personnel under			

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>		
		<u>Short Term Outcomes (1-2 Years)</u>	<u>Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 Years)</u>	<u>Long Term Outcomes (5+ Years)</u>
DIGECITSS staff to design and conduct studies of ARV resistance	ARV-Resistance methodology & implementation			
(9) Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey among People Living with HIV/AIDS				
Design and conduct a Behavioral Sentinel Survey of people living with HIV (BSS in PLWH)	<p>BSS PLWH protocol revised and approved by IRB</p> <p>Hired and trained field staff</p> <p>Completed field work</p> <p>Created databases and analysis completed</p> <p>Report of the study completed and disseminated among the stakeholders and decision makers, agencies</p>	<p>Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of DIGEPI and DIGECITSS to design and conduct surveys and to carry out behavior surveillance</p> <p>Increased knowledge of the characterization of the HIV epidemic</p> <p>Increased coordination between the instances within the MOH and other stakeholders to design and conduct behavior surveys</p>	<p>Increased use of results to make decisions related to designing interventions aimed at people living with HIV</p>	<p>Increased the quality in the care and services for people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH)</p> <p>Increased the knowledge, abilities and skills of technical staff of the Ministry to design and conduct behavior surveys with minimum external technical assistance</p>
Create a technical working group with the participation of DIGECITSS, DIGEPI & CONAVIHSIDA and other stakeholders in order to conduct and lead the survey	Technical working group set up and running			
Provide training or skill building at DIGEPI and DIGECITSS to design and conduct surveys and behavioral surveillance	Health personnel trained in BSS for PLWH methodology & implementation			

i. Problem Statement:

1. Increasing Access to Safe Blood

The Dominican Republic has a recognized deficiency in the availability of blood; 100,107 units per year are collected when 187,576 units of blood are needed per year. Under the current system, the needs of blood of the country are not covered. Additionally, the system is disorganized and promotes non-compliance with the legal framework.

Additionally, the fragmentation of the current system impedes the development of a national hemo-vigilance system and the application or development of operational protocols with standardized tests that are performed to detect the STI/HIV/AIDS. It is advisable to implement a model for centralized processing of blood and its components, designed to cover the blood needs of the population, with quality, sufficiency, availability, opportunity and security, but above all based on the altruistic and repetitive voluntary donation. This would be a network composed of a national Hemocenter, located in the National District, and 3 regional blood centers located in Santiago de los Caballeros, another (already built) in Azua and a third in the East region. In addition to these centers, the network would have to consider the existence of facilities for storage and distribution that can help in the daily distribution to more remote areas of the country.

The country has identified key needs around blood safety:

- 1) Low number of blood units collected from voluntary and non-remunerated donors
- 2) Lack of national quality standards for monitoring blood services
- 3) Strengthen quality management system in prioritized blood transfusion services
- 4) Lack of training of human resources to support at the local level
- 5) Lack of a blood service information system

2. Improve the HIV Patient Monitoring Information System

In 2013, CDC worked with the MOH to develop an HIV Patient Monitoring System (HPMS). This system is composed of a hard-copy ART card that is completed by the physician at each patient visit and included in patients' medical records. It also includes an online central database into which a data entry clerk enters data from the ART card. Data as of December 31, 2013 show 25,232 (45.6% male, median age=41) persons receiving clinical follow-up, of which 18,539 (73.5%) were on ART. The HPMS is a tool for monitoring whether HIV services are being provided in line with national guidelines, such as frequency of CD4 and viral load. Ongoing support is needed to further develop the HPMS and ensure that high data quality is achieved not just in the short-term but over longer periods.

3. Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

Despite considerable success in FETP training in the DR, there continue to be key staff working in public health without having received formal training/education in epidemiology. The FETP basic- and intermediate-level programs will continue to provide essential training to public health workers as well as develop a cadre of tutors and supervisors that will promote sustainability.

4. Laboratory Information System at the National Reference Laboratory

Problem with an incompatible coding method that identifies each sample and inadequate processing time. Reporting test results from the NRL is currently a slow and unreliable process.

The NRL processes approximately 300,000 tests each year and currently there is no automated

method of obtaining, processing, and maintaining this valuable information. As a result, the quality of services is compromised because without this automation, it is more difficult to obtain accurate and timely information. More importantly, confidentiality may be threatened.

5. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity

Weak "data culture," the questionable quality of some data within MOH programs, limited experience in the use of information for evidence-based decision making, and limited capacity to design and conduct evaluations are current challenges in the Ministry of Health.

6. Tuberculosis Electronic Patient Register

Although a new web-based database has been developed and deployed, not all TB clinics throughout the country are electronically registering new cases. In the Dominican Republic, there are 1,532 TB clinics, of which 148 report more than 80% all new TB cases every year. Most of these clinics manually register and report new cases. The manual system was not conducive to ensuring the quality of the data, having accurate reports and using data analysis for decision making. With CDC's technical assistance (TA), 99 of the 148 clinics report using the web-based system. Existing reporting forms do not include laboratory results which delay the timely initiation of treatment. There is also a lack of close coordination with the HIV program in order to ensure testing and reporting. This activity will also allow the training of health care providers in the use of this web-based system.

7. National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE)

There is a low coverage of epidemiological notification of individual events in Dominican Republic, including the cases of HIV and STIs. The tools of analysis for data collected by monitoring needs more development and socialization at more operational levels (DPS) to provide a timely response to events that affect public health.

8. Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Survey

There is no national data on ARV resistance of individuals living with HIV who receive ARV therapy in the Dominican Republic HIV clinics.

9. Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) among People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH)

There is no information around behavioral characteristics and the quality of health of people living with HIV/AIDS who are enrolled at public HIV clinics in the country. The BSS will seek to describe behavioral risk patterns and quality of care in these facilities. This study will have nationwide coverage, including 77 publicly funded HIV clinics in 9 regions throughout the country. These clinics serve 25,232 patients distributed among 38 health areas and 9 health regions with a lack of important information to improve this service.

ii. Purpose

The purpose and objectives of the program in the Dominican Republic are as follows:

1. Increasing Access to Safe Blood

To strengthen the capacity of the national blood service network in: QMS implementation; donor selection and blood collection; training and establishing the processing, screening, storage and blood components; safe distribution; and data collection, management and analysis.

2. Improve the HIV Patient Monitoring Information System

To ensure the proper functioning of the ARV Card to provide a nominal recording and reporting

of data, which is the primary source of information of HIV patients treated in public health clinics the Dominican Republic.

3. Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

To strengthen the capacity of MOH staff in Applied Field Epidemiology in Dominican Republic.

4. Laboratory Information System at the National Reference Laboratory

To implement an electronic laboratory information system (LIS) at the NRL that will track samples through the pre-analytic, analytic, and post-analytic phases and facilitate the reporting of results, as well as provide accurate data for decision making.

5. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity

To train key public health workers in M&E tools while also developing structures, processes, and protocols within the MOH to effectively conduct M&E throughout the Ministry.

6. Tuberculosis Electronic Patient Register

To further support ongoing improvements in service quality. Linking the TB program with HIV treatment services will be a major challenge for the two programs, which may be facilitated by linking of the two electronic patient databases. More in-depth epidemiological analysis of TB patients will also result in more targeted interventions and greater understanding of TB transmission in the Dominican Republic and strengthen the epidemiological surveillance in 148 secondary- and tertiary-level PNCT treatment services, by working with personnel at the 9 Regional Health Services, personnel in 38 Provinces, the National TB Reference Laboratory, and personnel at the MOH headquarters and the NRL Dr. Defilló accordingly for the Expansion implementation plan.

7. National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE)

To strengthen the National Epidemiological Surveillance System, with emphasis on the reporting of HIV and STIs in the network of public hospitals in the Dominican Republic.

8. Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Survey

To conduct the first national HIV drug resistance surveillance survey of people living with HIV/AIDS in the Dominican Republic.

9. Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) among People Living with HIV AIDS (PLWH)

To conduct the first risk behavior surveillance study among people living with HIV/AIDS in public health HIV clinics.

iii. Outcomes

1. Increasing Access to Safe Blood

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased number of Community institutions that are integrated and support the voluntary blood donation
- Increased number of blood units collected from regular, low risk, voluntary and non-remunerated donors
- Increased knowledge and skills among blood bank staff on the guidelines for clinical use of blood components and the management model
- Increased knowledge and skills among volunteer promoters on how to promote the voluntary blood donation, donor recruitment and implementation of donor clubs

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Improved efficiency of management for the provision of blood services
- Increased redistribution of blood and components in a timely manner by demand of the health centers in the context of network service
- Improved quality of products associated with the use of blood and blood products.
- Increased adherence to the guidelines for clinical use of blood components among blood bank staff
- Increased utilization of data from the National hemo-vigilance and blood safety computer systems for programmatic improvements

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Increased availability of safe blood in Dominican Republic

2. Improve the HIV Patient Monitoring Information System

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the health personnel of the regional health services in supervision and data quality assurance
- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of health care staff in the correct and proper use of the tool, log, analysis, reporting and use of data
- Increased comprehensive care services in the provinces that report HIV data with accurate, complete and timely information

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Increased adherence or compliance with standards and guidelines by health personnel of the SAI for the correct use of the system for monitoring HIV patients
- Increased quality of the data generated in terms of reliability, precision and opportunity

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Increased use by decision makers of quality data on HIV patients to improve the quality of services to HIV patients

3. Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the staff of the public health network to conduct field epidemiology
- Increased reliability, accuracy and timeliness of data generated in epidemiological surveillance

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Increased availability and use of quality data in epidemiological surveillance for programmatic decision-making

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Improved epidemiological surveillance in the country
- Improved immediate response (disease control) and long-term (planning) of public health

4. Laboratory Information System at the National Reference Laboratory

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Reduced time of sample processing and delivery of results to patients

- Increased the laboratory knowledge and skills to generate automated information
- Increased reliability, accuracy and timeliness of data generated in the laboratory
- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the staff of the laboratory Dr. Defilló for the proper and correct use of the tool, in recording, analysis, reporting and use of data

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Improved coordination and the flow of information between the National Laboratory Dr. Defilló and other information systems related to HIV and AIDS in the Sexually Transmitted Infection and AIDS Control Board (DIGECITSS in Spanish), networks, and other bodies of the Ministry of Health
- Increased confidentiality of patient data

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Increased availability of quality data for programmatic decision-making

5. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of health personnel to design and conduct monitoring activities for programs
- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of health personnel to design and conduct evaluations
- Improved standardization of M&E processes and activities in the MOH

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Increased use of programmatic data for decision-making
- Increased quality of evaluations designed and implemented by programs
- Improved coordination and communication of information between the different M&E subsystems within the MOH

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Improved capacity of the MOH for accountability
- Increased the awareness of a culture of data quality and evidence-based decision-making
- Increased the knowledge and skills of the MOH to conduct evaluations with minimum external technical assistance

6. Tuberculosis Electronic Patient Register

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of Tuberculosis (TB) health personnel in the proper use of the electronic tuberculosis information system, in recording, analyzing, reporting, and use of data
- Increased the prioritized sites of Tuberculosis (TB) to do reports with accurate, complete and timely information

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Increased adherence or compliance with standards or guidelines on the proper use of the electronic TB information system by health staff of the prioritized TB sites
- Increased quality of the data generated in terms of reliability, precision and opportunity
- Increased coordination and the flow of information between stakeholders to coordinate actions for expansion of the electronic TB information system and its integration with

other HIV information and epidemiological surveillance systems

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Increased availability of quality data for decision-making for the improvements of the TB program

7. National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE)

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased availability of updated epidemiological surveillance data
- Increased the number of reporting units reporting in a timely manner
- Increased knowledge, skills and abilities of the staff of the DPS/DAS in monitoring, data quality assurance, analysis and use of data for purposes of epidemiological surveillance
- Increased knowledge, skills and abilities of laboratory staff of the MOH in the use of tools and national notification guidelines

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Increased the quality of the notification for epidemiological surveillance purposes
- Increased the level of compliance of the national system of surveillance (SINAVE)

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Increased utilization of epidemiological reports for programmatic decision-making
- Better understanding of epidemiological characterization of the country in terms of HIV and STIs

8. Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Survey

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of the Dirección General de Epidemiología (DIGEPI) and DIGECITSS staff to design and conduct resistance studies
- Increased knowledge and needs of resistance to ARV in people living with HIV
- Increased the coordination between the instances of the MOH and other stakeholders to design and conduct resistance studies

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Increased use of results to make decisions related to design interventions aimed at improving the adherence to treatment of people living with HIV

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Improved quality in care services to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH)
- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of technical staff of the MOH to design and conduct ARV resistance studies with minimum external support

9. Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey among People Living with HIV AIDS (PLWH)

Short-Term Outcomes (1-2 years)

- Increased knowledge, abilities and skills of DIGEPI and DIGECITSS to design and conduct surveys and to carry out behavior surveillance
- Increased knowledge of the characterization of the HIV epidemic
- Increased coordination between the instances within the MOH and other stakeholders to design and conduct behavior surveys

Intermediate Outcomes (3-4 years)

- Increased use of results to make decisions related to designing interventions aimed at people living with HIV

Long-Term Outcomes (5th year)

- Increased the quality in the care and services for PLWH
- The knowledge, abilities and skills of technical staff of the Ministry are increased to design and conduct behavior surveys with minimum external technical assistance

iv. Funding Strategy

N/A

v. Strategies and Activities

1. Increasing Access to Safe Blood

- Design and implement a national mass media campaign for the promotion of voluntary blood donation.
- Develop national quality standards for the implementation of a quality management system to improve the quality of care in prioritized blood transfusion services.
- Train blood service personnel on the prioritized guidelines for clinical use of blood components and the management model (planning, storage, inventory, and distribution management).
- Train volunteer promoters on how to promote the voluntary blood donation, abilities for donor recruitment and implementation of donor clubs based on the national blood collection plan.
- Establish an Information system at the blood network computer services to collect and manage data efficiently.

2. Improve the HIV Patient Monitoring Information System

- Provide training to health workers of the regional health services (SRS) in supervision and data quality assurance, at the comprehensive care services or SAI (HIV clinics) where the system of monitoring patients HIV (ARV-Card) is implemented.
- Train the staff of services comprehensive care, or SAI, in the correct and proper use of the HIV patient monitoring system (ARV-Card), registration, analysis and reporting and use of data.
- Formalize a monitoring and audit program of the quality of the data generated by the HIV patient monitoring system of all comprehensive care services (ARV-Card) or UPS (HIV clinics) in charge of the Direction for Strengthening of the Regional Facilities (DDF-SRS/networks).
- Update and maintenance of platform for routine data collection, in order to maintain the development of new applications for the analysis of data, generation of new indicators according to the needs of the SAI (HIV clinics) or patients comprehensive care services.

3. Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

- Train the MOH staff (provincial, regional and central level) in field epidemiology at the basic, intermediate, and advanced levels.
- Create a mentorship program in the FETP in the General Direction of Epidemiology (DIGEPI), for the follow-up of the staff being trained in field epidemiology.
- Train the graduates of the different levels of the FETP in order that they may update their knowledge of epidemiological surveillance.

4. Laboratory Information System at the National Reference Laboratory

- Conduct an assessment of the flow processes to develop the Laboratory Information System (LIS) for the National Reference Laboratory Dr. Defilló.
- Design and implement the information system for the National Laboratory Dr. Defilló (LIS).
- Train the staff of the laboratory Dr. Defilló in proper and correct use of the electronic platform, in the registration, analysis, reporting and data use.
- Update and provide routine maintenance of the electronic platform (LIS), in order to sustain the development of new modules, new data analysis, and generation of new indicators according to the needs of the National Reference Laboratory Dr. Defilló.

5. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity

- Design a National Strategic M&E framework within the MOH.
- Design and implement a central M&E directorate within the MOH to establish guidelines, coordinate and harmonize M&E systems, and standardize M&E practice and processes.
- Provide training and mentorship to MOH staff on how to conduct M&E Activities (through Diploma or Master training programs and mentoring for senior M&E professionals).
- Design and implement (programmatic and cost-effectiveness) evaluations of health programs.

6. Tuberculosis Electronic Patient Register

- Provide training to health workers in prioritized Tuberculosis sites (TB) in the proper use of the tuberculosis electronic information system, for recording, analysis, reporting, and data use.
- Expand the implementation of the electronic tuberculosis information system at the primary level of care (primary care units or UNAP) and its link with other HIV health information systems (ARV-Carr/HIV Patient Monitoring Information System) and epidemiological surveillance (national epidemiological surveillance system/SINAVE).
- Create a technical working group between the TB/HIV, DIGEPI, DIGECITSS, DIES, Enabling, DDF-SRS (Primary Care Directorate) programs and technical assistance agencies, to coordinate expansion actions of the TB electronica information system and its integration with other information systems linked to HIV and epidemiological surveillance.
- Monitor and audit the quality of the data generated by the tuberculosis electronic information system in all units where it is implemented.

7. National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE)

- Provide training to staff of the network of laboratories of the MOH in the use of tools and national standards of notification, for their integration into the national surveillance system of (SINAVE).
- Provide training to the staff of provincial and areas (DPS/DAS) on data quality assurance, analysis and use of data for purposes of epidemiological surveillance.
- Update the electronic platform of the SINAVE in order to maintain the development of tools for exporting data, for data analysis, and for generating indicators.

8. Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Survey

- Design and conduct a study of resistance to ARV (ARV-Resistance) in PLWH.
- Create a technical working group with the participation of DIGECITSS & DIGEPI, CONAVIHSIDA and other actors in order to manage and lead study.
- Provide training DIGEPI and DIGECITSS staff to design and conduct studies of ARV resistance.

9. Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) among People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and conduct a Behavioral Sentinel Survey of people living with HIV (BSS in PLWH). • Create a technical working group with the participation of DIGECITSS, DIGEPI & CONAVIHSIDA and other stakeholders in order to conduct and lead the survey. • Provide training or skill building at the DIGEPI and DIGECITSS to design and conduct surveys and behavioral surveillance.
<p>1. Collaborations:</p> <p>The projects outlined in this award will require and benefit from considerable collaboration with different parts of the MOH and with other projects supported by PEPFAR, the Global Fund, UN agencies, and other organizations. Key collaborating MOH units are DIGECITSS and CONAVIHSIDA. The projects in this award will be mutually beneficial to the projects in the award to DIGECITSS. Collaboration with USAID-supported projects to improve human resources for health and the supply chain system also offer an opportunity for greater impact. As the projects in this award are aligned with national priorities, there may be opportunities to additionally collaborate with other organizations such as PAHO, UNAIDS, and UNICEF.</p>
<p>2. Target Populations:</p> <p>The target populations are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing Access to Safe Blood 8 regional blood banks and 9 regional health services 2. Improve the HIV Patient Monitoring Information System Patients enrolled in clinical follow-up at 77 HIV clinics 3. Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) MOH Epidemiology staff from 38 provincial health directorates and 9 regional health services 4. Laboratory Information System at the National Reference Laboratory National Reference Laboratory Dr. Defillo 5. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Capacity MOH staff from 38 provincial health directorates, 9 regional services, and central level 6. Tuberculosis Electronic Patient Register 148 TB Sites throughout the country 7. National Epidemiology Surveillance System (SINAVE) MOH Epidemiology staff from 38 provincial health directorates and 9 regional services 8. Conduct an HIV Drug Resistance Survey Patients from 77 HIV clinics 9. Conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey among People Living with HIV AIDS (PLWH) Patients from 77 HIV clinics
<p>Inclusion:</p>
<p>N/A</p>

b. Evaluation and Performance Measurement:

i. CDC Evaluation and Performance Measurement Strategy:

1. How key program partners will: (1) be engaged in the evaluation and performance measurement planning processes and (2) track how target populations are affected by program strategies:

- Throughout the 5-year FOA period, DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic will work with awardee to demonstrate program impact through process and outcome evaluation of funded activities. Process evaluation will be used to assess the extent to which planned program activities have been implemented and led to feasible and sustainable programmatic outcomes. In addition, DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic with awardee will use outcome evaluation to assess whether funded activities are leading to intended outcomes, including public health impact for an AIDS Free Generation (see Evaluation and Performance Measurement Matrix below).
- Awardee will manage and analyze performance measure data, will report to DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic quarterly, and will submit data to HQ-DFPM semiannually. DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic with awardee will review results from program monitoring data (i.e. indicators) to measure (1) progress made in implemented activities and (2) how target populations and local organizations have benefited from FOA activities.
- Results from both periodic evaluations and routine performance measures will be reviewed by CDC-DGHA along with pertinent stakeholders for decision making (e.g. resource allocation, intervention/activity improvement, expansion/reduction of activity/intervention to other sites, etc.).

2. How evaluation and performance measures will yield findings to demonstrate the value of the FOA (e.g. improved public health outcomes, effectiveness of FOA, cost-effectiveness or cost benefit):

- DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic, in partnership with awardee, will conduct site visits to be used for program monitoring and quality improvement, in order to highlight FOA key process and public health output and outcome data results. Evaluations included in this plan will adhere to PEPFAR evaluation standards for which DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic will submit protocols to CDC-ADS, if deemed necessary.
- DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic with awardee will also report evaluation findings to relevant stakeholders and will make these publically available. The office will wait for guidance from CDC-DGHA-HQ on how to do the aforementioned. DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic will use overall evaluation findings during the 5-year FOA period to establish key recommendations for partner and stakeholders on program implementation, effectiveness, sustainability, and continued program improvement upon completion of the award.

3. Awardee Evaluation requirements:

- Awardee is required to allocate 5-10% of their award to support evaluation activities, and is encouraged to work with M&E staff and professional evaluators to collect and use quality process and outcome evaluation data. Awardee is required to submit to DGHA/CDC Dominican Republic a detailed evaluation and performance management plan within the first six months of the project, as outlined in the reporting section of the FOA-2014, and work with program activity

manager to ensure that the evaluation plan is feasible and consistent with proposed program activities, the intent of this FOA, and CDC's evaluation approach. The specific evaluation and performance management plan should be based on the logic model provided and is consistent with the CDC evaluation and performance management requirements.

<u>Evaluation Question</u>	<u>Evaluation Type</u>	<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Collection Method</u>	<u>Collection Frequency</u>	<u>Dissemination/ Utilization</u>
FOA Activities						
1. Were all activities implemented as described in the FOA/CoAg? Why?	Process Evaluation	100% of activities implemented according to what is described in the FOA. (C)	Project Technicians Supervisors Programmatic Documents/ Project Reports	Interviews Document Review	Semiannual	Compare results from quantitative and qualitative indicators with the program plan Develop evaluation report Meet with implementers and decision makers to discuss the evaluation results and provide recommendations
		Type of barriers or factors that contribute to the implementation of activities (Qualitative) (C)	Project Technicians Project Supervisors	Interviews		
Increase Capacity						
2. Were skills and knowledge improved (i.e., processing, analysis and use of data, data quality assurance, according to national standards, conduct monitoring and evaluation [M&E] activities [Field Epidemiology], conduct surveys, behavior resistance studies, HIV [patient monitoring system]) for Ministry of Health	Outcome Evaluation (Baseline data, at this moment is not available)	800 of Health Personnel that were trained (Segregated by program area). (C)	Registration documents and training evaluation	Document Review	Quarterly (Data will be collected during Training) Annual	Develop and implement an improvement plan
		80% of health workers trained who adhere to guidelines, standards and protocols established by the MOH by technical area. (C) 80% health personnel trained can record, analyze, write a report, disseminate info and utilize results. (C)	Technicians Supervisors Reports from supervision	Interviews Document Review		

<u>Evaluation Question</u>	<u>Evaluation Type</u>	<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Collection Method</u>	<u>Collection Frequency</u>	<u>Dissemination/ Utilization</u>
staff by prioritized technical areas (i.e., Epidemiological Surveillance, M&E, Blood Banks, Laboratory, HIV/TB Patient Monitoring) as a result of the activities carried out in this FOA?		<p>80% health personnel trained can design and conduct programmatic evaluations (C)</p> <p>80% health personnel trained are able to designing and conducting studies and surveys (C)</p>				
Service Quality						
3. What is the level of compliance with norms, guides and protocols (i.e., vigilancia epidemiológica, monitoreo y evaluación, sistema de información de pacientes, uso clínica de la sangre)?	Outcome Evaluation (Base line data, at this moment is not available)	Percentage of services and Ministry instances that offer services or conduct activities adhering to norms, guides and protocols. (C)	Documents or reports generated by the services	Document Review	Annual	
		Barriers or lessons learned to enable a service or activity that adheres 100% to the norms, guides and protocols. (Qualitative) (C)	Technicians of the project Supervisors	Interviews		
Availability of Quality Data and Use of Information for Decision makers						
4. How has the quality of the data generated by the Ministry of Health in prioritized technical areas changed (i.e., Epidemiological Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation, Blood Banks, Laboratory,	Outcome Evaluation (Base line data, at this moment is not available)	Availability of Quality Data (TB, Blood safety, Epidemiological Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation, laboratories, HIV case reporting) during the past 12 months. (Qualitative) (C) Number of data quality	Quality Data Reports Programmatic Documents/ Project Reports Database Case Reports	Document Review	Annual	

<u>Evaluation Question</u>	<u>Evaluation Type</u>	<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Collection Method</u>	<u>Collection Frequency</u>	<u>Dissemination/ Utilization</u>
HIV/TB patient follow-up) due to the activities implemented in this FOA?		reports with 90-100% reliability. (C)				
5. How have decisions makers used the data generated from activities in this FOA?	Outcome Evaluation (Baseline data, at this moment is not available)	Type of programmatic decisions made based on evidence generated (segregated by program area). (Qualitative) (C)	Technicians Supervisors	Interviews		
		Improvement projects realized based on evidence generated. (Qualitative) (C)	Programmatic Documents/ Project Reports	Document Review		
Articulation and coordination between stakeholders / partners						
6. How have interactions/ coordination among national stakeholders (i.e., National program-DIGECITSS, DDF-SRS/REDES, DPS/DAS, CONAVIHSIDA, DIGEPI, TB, DIES, National Blood bank directorate, National Laboratory) contributed to the implementation of activities from this FOA?	Process Evaluation	Barriers or factors that have contributed and lessons learned between the stakeholders and other contribution of the activities. (Qualitative) (C)	Technicians Supervisors Organizations or stakeholders	Interviews	Semiannual	
			Programmatic Documents/ Project Reports	Document Review		
<p>(**) Indicators under the new PEPFAR Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (MER) strategy 2014-2018. (Source: Indicators for Program Monitoring and Reporting/ Reference Sheets-Level 1, Full package).</p> <p>(C) Custom Indicator. (The awardee in collaboration with CDC is encouraged to propose and collect additional custom indicators and metrics to monitor</p>						

<u>Evaluation Question</u>	<u>Evaluation Type</u>	<u>Performance Measure</u>	<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Collection Method</u>	<u>Collection Frequency</u>	<u>Dissemination/ Utilization</u>
<p>major CDC/PEPFAR accomplishments and measure the FOA's effectiveness).</p> <p>Note: The awardee in collaboration with CDC is encouraged to propose additional PEPFAR/MER indicators from the “Program Monitoring and Reporting/ Reference Sheets” for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1: Essential/Reported to Headquarters • Level 2: Essential/ Held in Country • Level 3: Recommended <p>Note: The targets for the proposed indicators are preliminary; CDC expects to validate this information with the implementer once the FOA is awarded. For those indicators with no targets, there is no base line data available at this time; consequently CDC will discuss the targets with the awardee after upon approval of the COAG. As per FOA instructions, the CDC office and Implementing partner will finalize the Evaluation Plan within six month of the award, including indicators and targets.</p>						

ii. Applicant Evaluation and Performance Measurement Plan:

Applicants must provide an overall jurisdiction- or community-specific evaluation and performance measurement plan that is consistent with the CDC strategy. At a minimum, the plan must:

- Describe how key program partners will participate in the evaluation and performance measurement planning processes.
- Describe the type of evaluations (i.e., process, outcome, or both) to be conducted.
- Describe key evaluation questions. Describe other information (e.g., performance measures to be developed by the applicant), as determined by the CDC program, that must be included.
- Describe potentially available data sources and feasibility of collecting appropriate evaluation and performance data.
- Describe how evaluation findings will be used for continuous program quality improvement.
- Describe how evaluation and performance measurement will contribute to developing an evidence base for programs that employ strategies lacking a strong effectiveness evidence base.

c. Organizational Capacity of Awardees to Execute the Approach:

Applicant must be able to manage program performance, evaluation, performance monitoring, financial reporting, and must have capacity to manage the required funds in accordance with the HHS Grants Policy Statement, which can be found at:

<http://www.hhs.gov/asfr/ogapa/aboutog/hhsgps107.pdf>

d. Work Plan:

Applicant must include a work plan that demonstrates how the outcomes, strategies, activities, timelines, and staffing will take place over the course of the award. Applicants must submit a detailed work plan for the first year of the project and a high level plan for the subsequent years.

e. CDC Monitoring and Accountability Approach

Monitoring activities include routine and ongoing communication between CDC and awardees, site visits, and awardee reporting (including work plans, performance, and financial reporting). HHS grants policy specifies the following HHS expectations for post-award monitoring for grants and cooperative agreements:

- Tracking awardees progress in achieving the desired outcomes.
- Insuring the adequacy of awardee systems that underlie and generate data reports.
- Creating an environment that fosters integrity in program performance and results.

Monitoring may also include the following activities:

- Ensuring that work plans are feasible based on the budget and consistent with the intent of the award.
- Ensuring that awardees are performing at a sufficient level to achieve objectives within stated timelines.
- Working with awardees on adjusting the work plan based on achievement of objectives and changing budgets.
- Monitoring performance measures (both programmatic and financial) to assure satisfactory performance levels.
- Other activities deemed necessary to monitor the award, if applicable.

These may include monitoring and reporting activities as outlined in HHS grants policy that assists grants management staff (e.g., grants management officers and specialists, and project officers) in the identification, notification, and management of high-risk grantees.

f. CDC Program Support to Awardees

In a cooperative agreement, CDC staff is substantially involved in the program activities, above and beyond routine grant monitoring. CDC activities for this program are as follows:

1. Organize an orientation meeting with the grantee for a briefing on applicable U.S. Government, HHS/CDC, and President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) expectations, regulations and key management requirements, as well as report formats and contents. The orientation could include meetings with staff from HHS agencies and the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC).
2. Review and make recommendations as necessary to the process used by the grantee to select key personnel and/or post-award subcontractors and/or subgrantees to be involved in the activities performed under this agreement, as part of the President's Emergency Plan for Relief (PEPFAR) Country Operational Plan (COP) review and approval process, managed by the OGAC.
3. Review and approve grantee's annual work plan and detailed budget, as part of the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Country Operational Plan review-and-approval process, managed by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.
4. Review and approve the grantee's monitoring and evaluation plan, including for compliance with the strategic information guidance established by the OGAC.
5. Meet on a regular basis with the grantee to assess expenditures in relation to approved work plan and modify plans as necessary.
6. Meet on a quarterly basis with the grantee to assess quarterly technical and financial progress reports and modify plans as necessary.
7. Meet on an annual basis with the grantee to review annual progress report for each U.S. Government Fiscal Year, and to review annual work plans and budgets for the subsequent year, as part of the PEPFAR review and approval process for COPs, managed by OGAC.
8. Provide technical assistance, as mutually agreed upon, and revise annually during validation of the first and subsequent annual work plans. This could include expert technical assistance and targeted training activities in specialized areas, such as strategic information, project management, and confidential counseling and testing.
9. Provide in-country administrative support to help the grantee meet U.S. Government financial and reporting requirements approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 0920-0428.
10. Collaborate with the grantee on designing and implementing the activities listed above, including, but not limited to: the provision of technical assistance to develop program activities, data management and analysis, quality assurance, the presentation and possibly publication of program results and findings, and the management and tracking of finances.

11. Provide technical assistance or advice on any data collections on 10 or more people that are planned or conducted by the awardee. All such data collections-- where CDC staff will be or are approving, directing, conducting, managing, or owning data-- must undergo OMB project determinations by CDC and may require OMB PRA clearance prior to the start of the project.
12. Provide consultation and scientific and technical assistance based on appropriate HHS/CDC and OGAC documents to promote the use of best practices known at the time.
13. Assist the grantee in developing and implementing quality-assurance criteria and procedures.
14. Facilitate in-country planning and review meetings for technical assistance activities.
15. Provide technical oversight for all activities under this award.
16. Conduct service delivery site visits through the Site Monitoring System (SMS) to monitor and evaluate site capacity to provide high-quality HIV/AIDS services in all program areas by assessing and scoring key program area elements of site performance and work with the grantee on identified gaps and continuous quality improvement.
17. Provide ethical reviews, as necessary, for evaluation activities, including from HHS/CDC headquarters. Evaluations can be process, outcome or impact.
 - A. Process Evaluation: measures how the intervention was delivered, what worked/did not, differences between the intended population and the population served, and access to the intervention.
 - B. Outcome Evaluation: determines effects of intervention in target population(s) (e.g., change in knowledge, attitudes, behavior, capacity, etc.).
 - C. Impact Evaluation: measures net effects of program and prove of causality
18. Supply the awardee with protocols for related evaluations.

B. Award Information

1. Type of Award:

Cooperative Agreement: CDC’s substantial involvement in this program is indicated in the “CDC program Support to Awardees” section of this document.

2. Award Mechanism:

U2G-Global HIV/AIDS Non-Research Cooperative Agreements

3. Fiscal Year:

2015

4. Approximate Total Fiscal Year Funding:

\$1,631,500.00

5. Approximate Total Project Period Funding:

None

6. Total Project Period Length:	5 Years
7. Approximate Number of Awards:	1
8. Approximate Average Award:	\$1,631,500.00
9. Floor of Individual Award Range:	None
10. Ceiling of Individual Award Range:	\$1,631,500.00 (This amount is subject to the availability of funds).
11. Anticipated Award Date:	April 1, 2015
12. Budget Period Length:	12 months
	Throughout the project period, CDC will continue the award based on the availability of funds, the evidence of satisfactory progress by the awardee (as documented in required reports), and the determination that continued funding is in the best interest of the federal government. The total number of years for which federal support has been approved (project period) will be shown in the "Notice of Award." This information does not constitute a commitment by the federal government to fund the entire period. The total project period comprises the initial competitive segment and any subsequent non-competitive continuation award(s).
	Note: Applicants must only apply for the first budget period funding, taking into consideration the floor of the individual award range and the ceiling of the individual award range. The proposed budget for the first budget period must not exceed the ceiling of the individual award range. If a funding amount greater than the ceiling of the individual award range is requested, the application will be considered non-responsive and will not be entered into the review process.
13. Funds Tracking:	Applicant is required to track fund by P-accounts/sub accounts for each project/cooperative agreement awarded.
14. Direct Assistance:	Direct assistance is not available through this FOA
15. Indirect Costs:	Indirect costs will not be reimbursed under grants to foreign organizations, international organizations, and foreign components of grants to domestic organizations (does not affect indirect cost reimbursement to the domestic entity for domestic activities). The CDC will not reimburse indirect costs unless the recipient has an indirect cost rate covering the applicable activities and period.
C. Eligibility Information	
1. Eligible Applicants:	Eligible applicants that can apply for this FOA are listed below:
	The Ministry of Health (MOH) of the Dominican Republic

2. Special Eligibility Requirements:
N/A
3. Justification for Less than Maximum Competition:
<p>The Ministry of Health (MOH) of the Dominican Republic is the governmental entity which regulates, coordinates and oversees the health sector response. Through the Vice Ministries, the MOH has the statutory authority to develop, implement and supervise regulations related to health services and public health in the country. Overall the MOH is responsible for safeguarding public health in the country is the only organization that has presence and influence in the nine health regions of the country and is responsible for providing staff, equipment and administrative support for all health service units. In order to overcome the many challenges posed by STI/HIV/AIDS and TB in the Dominican Republic, prevention and care efforts have become focused on linking public health services in an efficient network of resources and approaches that can provide the best quality healthcare for patients.</p> <p>In addition, the MOH is the leader in the development of human resources for the public laboratories, disease surveillance, strategic information as well as the leader in blood collection and screening services in the country.</p> <p>MOH through this FOA-project will aim to increase capacity of the Dominican Republic Ministry of Health in the areas of blood safety, health information systems, monitoring and evaluation, and epidemiology.</p> <p>Justification for single eligibility memo approved on September 18, 2014.</p>
4. Other:
N/A
5. Cost Sharing or Matching:
Cost sharing or matching funds are not required for this program. Although there is no statutory match requirement for this FOA, leveraging other resources and related ongoing efforts to promote sustainability is strongly encouraged.
6. Maintenance of Effort:
Maintenance of Effort is not required for this program.
D. Application and Submission Information
<p>Additional materials that may be helpful to applicants: http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/docs/FinancialReferenceGuide.pdf.</p>
1. Required Registrations:
<p>An organization must be registered at the three following locations before it can submit an application for funding at www.grants.gov.</p> <p>a. Data Universal Numbering System: All applicant organizations must obtain a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number. A DUNS number is a unique nine-digit identification number provided by Dun & Bradstreet (D&B). It will be used as the Universal Identifier when applying for federal awards or cooperative agreements.</p> <p>The applicant organization may request a DUNS number by telephone at 1-866-705-5711 (toll free) or internet at http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform/displayHomePage.do. The DUNS number will</p>

be provided at no charge.

If funds are awarded to an applicant organization that includes sub-awardees, those sub-awardees must provide their DUNS numbers before accepting any funds.

- b. **System for Award Management (SAM):** The SAM is the primary registrant database for the federal government and the repository into which an entity must submit information required to conduct business as an awardee. All applicant organizations must register with SAM, and will be assigned a SAM number. All information relevant to the SAM number must be current at all times during which the applicant has an application under consideration for funding by CDC. If an award is made, the SAM information must be maintained until a final financial report is submitted or the final payment is received, whichever is later. The SAM registration process can require 10 or more business days, and registration must be renewed annually. Additional information about registration procedures may be found at www.SAM.gov.
- c. **Grants.gov:** The first step in submitting an application online is registering your organization at www.grants.gov, the official HHS E-grant Web site. Registration information is located at the “Get Registered” option at www.grants.gov.

All applicant organizations must register at www.grants.gov. The one-time registration process usually takes not more than five days to complete. Applicants should start the registration process as early as possible.

Step	System	Requirements	Duration	Follow Up
1	Data Universal Number System (DUNS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click on http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform 2. Select Begin DUNS search/request process 3. Select your country or territory and follow the instruction to obtain your DUNS 9-digit # 4. Request appropriate staff member(s) to obtain DUNS number, verify & update information under DUNS number 	1-2 Business Days	To confirm that you have been issued a new DUNS number check online at (http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform) or call 1-866-705-5711
2	System for Award Management (SAM) formerly Central Contractor Registration (CCR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retrieve organizations DUNS number 2. Go to www.sam.gov and designate an E-Biz POC (note CCR username will not work in SAM and you will need to have an active SAM account before you can register on grants.gov) 	3-5 Business Days but up to 2 weeks and must be renewed once a year	For SAM Customer Service Contact www.fsd.gov/US Calls: 866-606-8220
3	Grants.gov	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up an individual account in Grants.gov using organization new DUNS number to become an authorized organization representative (AOR) 2. Once the account is set up the E-BIZ POC will be notified via email 3. Log into grants.gov using the password the E-BIZ POC received and create new password 4. This authorizes the AOR to submit applications on behalf of the organization 	Same day but can take 8 weeks to be fully registered and approved in the system (note, applicants MUST obtain a DUNS number and SAM account before applying on grants.gov)	Register early! Log into grants.gov and check AOR status until it shows you have been approved

2. Request Application Package:

Download the application package from www.grants.gov

3. Application Package

Applicants must download the SF-424 application package associated with this funding opportunity from www.grants.gov. If Internet access is not available, or if the online forms cannot be accessed, applicants may call the CDC PGO staff at 770-488-2700 or e-mail PGO PGOTIM@cdc.gov for assistance. Persons with hearing loss may access CDC telecommunications at TTY 1-888-32-6348.

4. Submission Dates and Times:

If the application is not submitted by the deadline published in the FOA, it will not be processed. PGO personnel will notify the applicant that their application did not meet the deadline. The applicant must receive pre-approval to submit a paper application (see Other Submission Requirements section for additional details). If the applicant is authorized to submit a paper application, it must be received by the deadline provided by PGO.

If Grants.gov cannot receive applications due to an emergency or other unanticipated event (and circumstances preclude advance notification of an extension), then applications must be submitted by the first business day on which government operations resume.

a. **Letter of Intent (LOI) Deadline Date:** (must be postmarked by): N/A

b. **Application Deadline Date:** December 3, 2014, 11:59 p.m. U.S. Eastern Standard Time, at www.grants.gov. Late submissions will be considered non-responsive.

If Grants.gov cannot receive applications due to an emergency or other unanticipated event (and circumstances preclude advance notification of an extension), then applications must be submitted by the first business day on which government operations resume.

5. CDC Assurances and Certifications:

All applicants are required to sign and submit CDC Assurances and Certifications documents that can be found on the CDC Web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/grants/foamain.shtm>

Applicants may follow either of the following processes:

- Applicants must name this file “Assurances and Certifications” and upload as a PDF on www.grants.gov.
- Complete the applicable assurances and certifications and submit them directly to CDC on an annual basis at <http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/grants/foamain.shtm>

Assurances and certifications submitted directly to CDC will be kept on file for 1 year and will apply to all applications submitted to CDC within one year of the submission date.

6. Content and Form of Application Submission:

Applicants are required to submit all of the documents outlined below as their application package on www.grants.gov.

7. Letter of Intent (LOI):

A letter of intent is not applicable to this funding opportunity announcement.

8. Table of Contents:

Provide a detailed table of contents for the entire submission package that includes all of the documents in the application and headings in the “Project Narrative” section. Name the file “Table of Contents” and upload it as a PDF file under “Other Attachment Forms” at www.grants.gov. There is no page limit. The table of contents is not included in the project narrative page limit

9. Project Abstract Summary:

(Maximum of 1 page)

A project abstract is included on the mandatory documents list and must be submitted at www.grants.gov. The project abstract must be a self-contained, brief summary of the proposed project including the purpose and outcomes. This summary must not include any proprietary or confidential information. Applicants must enter the summary in the “Project Abstract Summary” text box at www.grants.gov.

10. Project Narrative:

(Maximum of 18 pages, single spaced, Calibri 12 point, 1-inch margins, number all pages, content beyond 18 pages will not be reviewed).

The Project Narrative must include all of the bolded headings shown in this section. The Project Narrative must be succinct, self-explanatory, and in the order outlined in this section. It must address outcomes and activities to be conducted over the entire project period as identified in the CDC Project Description section.

Applicants must submit a Project Narrative with the application forms. Applicants must name this file “Project Narrative” and upload it at www.grants.gov.

- a. **Background:** Applicants should provide a description of relevant background information that includes the context of the problem (see CDC Background).
- b. **Approach**
Problem Statement: Applicants must describe the core information relative to the problem for the jurisdictions or populations they serve. The core information should help reviewers understand how the applicant’s response to the FOA will address the public health problem and support public health priorities. (See CDC Project Description).

Purpose: Applicants must describe specifically how their application will address the problem as described in the CDC Project Description.

Outcomes: Applicants must clearly identify the outcomes they expect to achieve by the end of the project period. Outcomes are the results that the program intends to achieve. All outcomes should indicate the intended direction of change (i.e., increase, decrease, maintain). See the program logic model in the Approach section of the CDC Project Description. In addition to the project period outcomes required by CDC, applicants should include any additional outcomes they anticipate.

Strategy and Activities: The applicant must provide a clear and concise description of the strategies and activities they will use to achieve the project period outcomes. Whenever possible, applicants should use evidence-based program strategies as identified by the Community Guide¹ (or similar reviews) and reference it explicitly as a source. Applicants may propose additional strategies and activities to achieve the outcomes. Applicants should select existing evidence-based strategies that meet their needs, or describe the rationale for developing and evaluating new strategies or practice-based innovations. (See CDC Project description: Strategies and Activities section).

1. **Collaborations:** Applicants must describe how they will collaborate with CDC funded programs as well as with organizations external of CDC.
2. **Target Populations:** Applicants must describe the specific target population(s) to be addressed in their jurisdiction to allocate limited resources, target those at greatest health risk, and achieve the greatest health impact. Applicants should use data, including social determinants data, to identify communities within their jurisdictions or community served

¹ <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html>

that are disproportionately affected by the public health problem, and plan activities to reduce or eliminate these disparities. Disparities by race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, geography, socioeconomic status, disability status, primary language, health literacy, and other relevant dimensions (e.g., tribal communities) should be considered.

Inclusion: N/A

- c. **Applicant Evaluation and Performance Measurement Plan:** Applicants must provide an overall jurisdiction or community-specific evaluation and performance measurement plan that is consistent with the CDC Evaluation and Performance Measurement Strategy section of the CDC Project Description of this FOA. Data collected must be used for ongoing monitoring of the award to evaluate its effectiveness, and for continuous program improvement.

The plan must:

- Describe how key program partners will be engaged in the evaluation and performance measurement planning processes.
- Describe the type of evaluations to be conducted (i.e. process and/or outcome).
- Describe key evaluation questions to be answered.
- Describe other information, as determined by the CDC program (e.g., performance measures to be developed by the applicant) that must be included.
- Describe potentially available data sources and feasibility of collecting appropriate evaluation and performance data.
- Describe how evaluation findings will be used for continuous program and quality improvement.
- Describe how evaluation and performance measurement will contribute to development of that evidence base, where program strategies are being employed that lack a strong evidence base of effectiveness.

Awardees will be required to submit a more detailed evaluation and performance measurement plan within the first six months of the project, as outlined in the reporting section of the FOA.

- d. **Organizational Capacity of Awardees to Execute the Approach:** Applicant must address the organizational capacity requirements as described in the CDC Project Description. Applicant must submit CVs/Resumes of the Executive Director/Principal Investigator, Financial Manager, and Program Manager, as well as detailed job descriptions of each of these positions. These items must be submitted as part of the appendix, clearly named “CVs/Resumes” and “Job Descriptions,” and uploaded as PDF files at www.grants.gov.

11. Work Plan:

(Included in the Project Narrative- 18 page limit)

Applicants must prepare a work plan consistent with the CDC Project Description Work Plan section. The work plan integrates and delineates more specifically how the awardee plans to carry out achieving the project period outcomes, strategies, and activities, evaluation and performance measurement, including key milestones.

12. Budget Narrative:

Applicants must submit an itemized, line-item budget and narrative with staffing breakdown (i.e., name, position title, annual salary, percentage of time and effort, and amount requested) and justification for all requested costs for the first budget period. Budgets must be consistent with the purpose, objectives of the Emergency Plan, and the program activities listed in this announcement. When developing the

budget narrative, applicants should consider whether the proposed budget is reasonable and consistent with the purpose, outcomes and program strategy outlined in the project narrative. The budget must include:

- Salaries and wages
- Fringe benefits
- Consultant costs
- Equipment
- Supplies
- Travel
- Alterations and Renovations
- Other categories
- Contractual costs
- Total Direct costs
- Total Indirect costs

The detailed budget should identify costs associated with potential data collection activities from persons, personal records, or for laboratory specimen collection and testing that may result in a public report. For each of the potential data collection activities, also state the costs for any preparatory activities (e.g., protocol development, training, equipment, reagents, and site preparation).

When developing the budget narrative, applicants should consider whether the proposed budget is reasonable and consistent with the purpose, outcomes and program strategy outlined in the project narrative. All budget justification pages must be numbered.

For guidance on completing a detailed budget, see Budget Preparation Guidelines at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/budgetguide.htm>.

Applicants should name this “Budget Narrative” and upload as a PDF file to www.grants.gov.

If requesting indirect costs in the budget, a copy of the indirect cost rate agreement is required. If the indirect cost rate is a provisional rate, the agreement must have been made less than 12 months earlier. Applicants should name this file “Indirect Cost Rate” and upload to www.grants.gov.

If a funding amount greater than the ceiling of the individual award range is requested, the application will be considered non-responsive and will not be entered into the review process. The applicant will be notified that the application did not meet the eligibility requirements.

13. Tobacco and Nutrition Policies:

Awardees are encouraged to implement tobacco and nutrition policies.

Unless otherwise explicitly permitted under the terms of a specific CDC award, no funds associated with this FOA can be used to implement the optional policies, and no applicants will be evaluated or scored on whether they choose to participate in implementing these optional policies.

The CDC supports implementing evidence-based programs and policies to reduce tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure, and to promote healthy nutrition. CDC encourages all awardees to implement the following optional recommended evidence-based tobacco and nutrition policies within their own organizations. This builds upon the current federal commitment to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, which includes The Pro-Children Act, 20 U.S.C. 7181-7184, that prohibits smoking in certain facilities that receive Federal funds in which education, library, day care, health care, or early

childhood development services are provided to children.

Tobacco Policies:

1. Tobacco-free indoors – no use of any tobacco products (including smokeless tobacco) or electronic cigarettes in any indoor facilities under the control of the awardee
2. Tobacco-free indoors and in adjacent outdoor areas – no use of any tobacco products or electronic cigarettes in any indoor facilities, within 50 feet of doorways and air intake ducts, and in courtyards under the control of the awardee
3. Tobacco-free campus – no use of any tobacco products or electronic cigarettes in any indoor facilities and anywhere on grounds or in outdoor space under the control of the awardee

Nutrition Policies:

1. Healthy food service guidelines should at a minimum, align with Health and Human Services and General Services Administration Health and Sustainability Guidelines for Federal Concessions and Vending Operations for cafeterias, snack bars, and vending machines in any facility under the control of the awardee and in accordance with contractual obligations for these services (http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/pbs/Guidelines_for_Federal_Concessions_and_Vending_Operations.pdf)
2. The following are resources for healthy eating and tobacco free workplaces:
<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/hwi/toolkits/tobacco/index.htm>
<http://www.thecommunityguide.org/tobacco/index.html>
<http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/guidelines/food-service-guidelines.htm>

14. Intergovernmental Review:

Executive Order 12372 does not apply to this program.

15. Funding Restrictions:

Restrictions that must be considered while planning the programs and writing the budget are:

- Awardees may not use funds for research.
- Awardees may not use funds for clinical care except as allowed by law.
- Awardees may only use funds for reasonable program purposes, including personnel, travel, supplies, and services (such as contractual).
- Generally, awardees may not use HHS/CDC/ATSDR funding for the purchase of furniture or equipment. Any such proposed spending must be clearly identified in the budget in accordance with CDC’s budget guidelines.
- Pre-award costs may be allowable for successful applicants under this FOA prior to award.
- Other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, no funds may be used for:
 - Publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any material designed to support or defeat the enactment of legislation before any legislative body
 - The salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence the enactment of legislation, appropriations, regulation, administrative action, or Executive order proposed or pending before any legislative body
 - See Additional Requirement (AR) 12 for detailed guidance on this prohibition and additional guidance on lobbying for CDC awardees.
- The direct and primary recipient in a cooperative agreement program must perform a substantial role in carrying out project outcomes and not merely serve as a conduit for an award to another party or provider who is ineligible.
- The applicant may contract with other organizations under this program; however the applicant

must perform a substantial portion of the activities (including program management and operations, and delivery of prevention services for which funds are required.)

- All plans for data collection from persons or personal records and for laboratory specimen collection and testing that are expected to result in public reports will require protocols for technical review and review of institutional human subjects protection considerations by CDC. Funds for implementing these activities will be restricted until all necessary institutional protocol approvals have been obtained. Funds for preparatory activities (e.g., protocol development, training, equipment, reagents, and site preparation) may be provided prior to protocol approval. To facilitate the early availability of funding, the budget and narrative should clarify which activities are preparatory.
- Human subjects data collection funding restrictions which require submission of protocols will be submitted within six months of notification of such requirement, but no later than the end of the first budget year. Requests for exceptions to these deadlines will need to be submitted in writing to the Grants Management Officer. All protocol approvals should be obtained no later than the end of the second budget period after the award or Continuation has been made, provided that the Grantee submits their protocol no later than the deadline.
- Needle Exchange – No funds made available under this award may be used for needle exchange programs.
- The recipient must use funds provided under the agreement for costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of the award which are reasonable, allocable, and allowable in accordance with applicable cost principles. Unallowable costs will be determined in accordance with the applicable cost principles.
 - “Reasonable” means the costs do not exceed those that would ordinarily be incurred by a prudent person in the conduct of normal business.
 - “Allocable” means the costs are necessary to the award.
 - “Allowable” means the costs are reasonable and allocable, and conform to any limitations set forth in the award.
- The recipient is encouraged to obtain the Grants Management Officer’s written determination in advance whenever the recipient is uncertain as to whether a cost will be allowable.
- The costs that are generally allowable in grants to domestic organizations are allowable to foreign institutions and international organizations, with the following exception: With the exception of the American University, Beirut and the World Health Organization, Indirect Costs will not be paid (either directly or through sub-award) to organizations located outside the territorial limits of the United States or to international organizations regardless of their location.
- All requests for funds contained in the budget, shall be stated in U.S. dollars. Once an award is made, CDC will not compensate foreign grantees for currency exchange fluctuations through the issuance of supplemental awards.
- Public Financial Management Assessment Clause: The Parties acknowledge that HHS/CDC has assessed the recipient’s systems required to manage the activities supported with US Government funds under this Agreement and that this Agreement is expressly conditioned upon that assessment, as well as any measures, mitigation or means by which the recipient has or will address the vulnerabilities or weaknesses, if any, found in that assessment. The recipient agrees to take the necessary action(s) to address the recommendations or requirements of the assessment as agreed separately in writing with HHS/CDC in accordance with an action plan to be jointly developed to address such recommendations or as otherwise contained in this agreement.
- It is the policy of HHS/CDC to seek to ensure that none of its funds are used, directly or indirectly, to provide support to individuals or entities designated for United Nations Security Council sanctions. In accordance with this policy, the applicant agrees to use reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds provided under this grant are used to provide support of individuals or

entities designated for UN Security Council sanctions (compendium of Security Council Targeted Sanctions Lists at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_comp.html). This provision must be included in all sub-agreements, including contracts and sub-awards, issued under this award.

- **Prohibition on Assistance to Drug Traffickers**

- HHS/CDC reserves the right to terminate assistance to, or take other appropriate measures with respect to, any participant approved by HHS/CDC who is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140.
- The Applicant agrees not to disburse, or sign documents committing the Applicant to disburse funds to a sub-recipient designated by HHS/CDC ("Designated Sub-recipient") until advised by HHS/CDC that: (1) any United States Government review of the Designated Sub-recipient and its key individuals has been completed; (2) any related certifications have been obtained; and (3) the assistance to the Designated Sub-recipient has been approved.
- The Applicant shall insert the following clause, or its substance, in its agreement with the Designated Sub-recipient:
 - The Applicant reserves the right to terminate this Agreement or take other appropriate measures if the [Sub-recipient] or a key individual of the [Sub-recipient] is found to have been convicted of a narcotic offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking as defined in 22 CFR Part 140.

- **Conference Costs and Fees**

U.S. Government funds under this award must not be used to finance the travel, per diem, hotel expenses, meals, conference fees or other conference costs for any member of a foreign government's delegation to an international conference sponsored by a multilateral organization, as defined below, unless approved by the CDC in writing.

- Definitions:
 - A foreign government delegation is appointed by the national government (including ministries and agencies but excluding local, state and provincial entities) to act on behalf of the appointing authority at the international conference. A conference participant is a delegate for the purposes of this provision, only when there is an appointment or designation that the individual is authorized to officially represent the government or agency. A delegate may be a private citizen.
 - An international conference is a meeting where there is an agenda, an organizational structure, and delegations from countries other than the conference location, in which country delegations participate through discussion, votes, etc.
 - A multilateral organization is an organization established by international agreement and whose governing body is composed principally of foreign governments or other multilateral organizations.

- **Using PEPFAR funds for Implementing Partners (IPs) and Partner Government Officials**

IPs are required to notify their Project Officer immediately upon abstract acceptance. Once accepted, IPs are required to submit a written justification to their Project Officer stating the rationale for seeking support to attend the conference. IPs with accepted oral posters or oral abstracts for presentations that give clear attribution to PEPFAR may be authorized to use PEPFAR funds for travel providing that funds are available for travel. Funds for travel must be drawn from an existing agreement with the IP and not from PEPFAR country program management and operations budget. IPs must obtain prior approval from their respective Project Officer for participation and on availability and use of funds.

PEPFAR partner government officials who wish to attend any large conference using PEPFAR funds

must submit requests to the Project Officer, who will work with this PEPFAR Coordination office in-country, or to the designated PEPFAR Point of Contact in countries without Coordinators. Final decisions will be made in collaboration with the PEPFAR Deputy Principals and responses will be circulated to Post.

- **Attribution to PEPFAR**

- All PEPFAR-related accepted abstracts presented by implementing partners during any conference (regardless of conference/meeting size) must be attributed to PEPFAR. All posters must include the PEPFAR logo as well as the following language: “This research has been supported by the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through HHS/CDC under the terms of CDC-RFA-GH15-1518.”

- **Abortion and Involuntary Sterilization Restrictions**

- Funds made available under this award must not be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any individual to practice sterilization.
- Prohibition on Abortion-Related Activities:
 - No funds made available under this award will be used to finance, support, or be attributed to the following activities: (i) procurement or distribution of equipment intended to be used for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning; (ii) special fees or incentives to any person to coerce or motivate them to have abortions; (iii) payments to persons to perform abortions or to solicit persons to undergo abortions; (iv) information, education, training, or communication programs that seek to promote abortion as a method of family planning; and (v) lobbying for or against abortion. The term “motivate”, as it relates to family planning assistance, must not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options.
 - No funds made available under this award will be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning. Epidemiologic or descriptive research to assess the incidence, extent or consequences of abortions is not precluded

- **Prostitution and Sex Trafficking**

- A standard term and condition of award will be included in the final notice of award; all applicants will be subject to a term and condition that none of the funds made available under this award may be used to promote or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution or sex trafficking. In addition, non-U.S. nongovernmental organizations will also be subject to an additional term and condition requiring the organization’s opposition to the practices of prostitution and sex trafficking.

- **Trafficking in Persons Provision**

- No contractor or subrecipient under this Agreement that is a private entity may, during the period of time that the award is in effect:
 - engage in trafficking in persons, as defined in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
 - procure any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person; or
 - use forced labor in the performance of this award.
- If HHS/CDC determines that there is a reasonable basis to believe that any private party contractor or subrecipient has violated paragraph 1 of this section or that an employee of the contractor or subrecipient has violated such a prohibition where that the employee’s

conduct is associated with the performance of this award or may be imputed to the contractor or subrecipient, HHS/CDC may, without penalty, (i) require the Grantee to terminate immediately the contract or subaward in question or (ii) unilaterally terminate this Agreement in accordance with the termination provision.

- For purposes of this provision, “employee” means an individual who is engaged in the performance in any part of the Project as a direct employee, consultant, or volunteer of any private party contractor or subrecipient.
- The Applicant must include in all subagreements, including subawards and contracts, a provision prohibiting the conduct described in subsection a by private party subrecipients, contractors, or any of their employees
- **Requirements for Voluntary Family Planning Projects**
 - A family planning project must comply with the requirements of this paragraph.
 - A project is a discrete activity through which a governmental or nongovernmental organization or Public International Organization (PIO) provides family planning services to people and for which funds obligated under this award, or goods or services financed with such funds, are provided under this award, except funds solely for the participation of personnel in short-term, widely attended training conferences or programs.
 - (3) Service providers and referral agents in the project must not implement or be subject to quotas or other numerical targets of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning. Quantitative estimates or indicators of the number of births, acceptors, and acceptors of a particular method that are used for the purpose of budgeting, planning, or reporting with respect to the project are not quotas or targets under this paragraph, unless service providers or referral agents in the project are required to achieve the estimates or indicators.
 - (4) The project must not include the payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities or financial rewards to (i) any individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor, or (ii) any personnel performing functions under the project for achieving a numerical quota or target of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of contraception. This restriction applies to salaries or payments paid or made to personnel performing functions under the project if the amount of the salary or payment increases or decreases based on a predetermined number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or number of acceptors of a particular method of contraception that the personnel affect or achieve.
 - (5) A person must not be denied any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or health care, based on the person’s decision not to accept family planning services offered by the project.
 - The project must provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information about the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method. This requirement may be satisfied by providing information in accordance with the medical practices and standards and health conditions in the country where the project is conducted through counseling, brochures, posters, or package inserts.
 - The recipient must notify CDC when it learns about an alleged violation in the requirements for voluntary family planning projects described in paragraphs (3), (4), or (5), above.
 - The recipient must investigate and take appropriate corrective action, if necessary, when it learns about an alleged violation and must notify CDC about violations in a project affecting a number of people over a period of time that indicate there is a

systemic problem in the project.

- The recipient must provide CDC such additional information about violations as CDC may request.

- **Investment Promotion**

- No funds or other support provided hereunder may be used to provide a financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States.
- In the event the Applicant requires clarification from HHS/CDC as to whether the activity would be consistent with the limitation set forth above, the Applicant must notify HHS/CDC and provide a detailed description of the proposed activity. The Applicant must not proceed with the activity until advised by HHS/CDC that it may do so.
- The Applicant must ensure that its employees and subcontractors and sub-recipients providing investment promotion services hereunder are made aware of the restrictions set forth in this clause and must include this clause in all subcontracts and other sub-agreements entered into hereunder.

- **Worker's Rights**

- No funds or other support provided hereunder may be used for any activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers' rights of workers in the recipient country.
- In the event the Applicant is requested or wishes to provide assistance in areas that involve workers' rights or the Applicant requires clarification from HHS/CDC as to whether the activity would be consistent with the limitation set forth above, the Applicant must notify HHS/CDC and provide a detailed description of the proposed activity. The Applicant must not proceed with the activity until advised by HHS/CDC that it may do so.
- The Applicant must ensure that all employees and subcontractors and sub-recipients providing employment-related services hereunder are made aware of the restrictions set forth in this clause and must include this clause in all subcontracts and other sub-agreements entered into hereunder.
- The term "internationally recognized worker rights" includes-- the right of association; the right to organize and bargain collectively; a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children, and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.
- The term "worst forms of child labor" means-- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purposes; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children, as determined by the laws, regulations, or competent authority of the country.

- **Contract Insurance Requirement**

To the extent that a host government partner enters into contracts expressly approved by the U.S. government, the host country government partner shall ensure that its contractors or subcontractors (a) provide, before commencing performance under any contracts or subcontracts

funded under this agreement, such workers' compensation insurance or security as required by HHS/CDC and (b) continue to maintain such insurance until performance is completed. The host country government partner shall insert, in all contracts and subcontracts under this agreement, a clause similar to this clause (including this sentence) imposing upon those contractors and subcontractors the obligation to obtain workers' compensation insurance or security as required by HHS/CDC.

- No funds or other support provided under the award may be used for support to any military or paramilitary force or activity, or for support to any police, prison authority, or other security or law enforcement forces without the prior written consent of HHS/CDC.
- **Conscience Clause**

An organization, including a faith-based organization, that is otherwise eligible to receive funds under this agreement for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, or care—

 - Shall not be required, as a condition of receiving such assistance—
 - To endorse or utilize a multisectoral or comprehensive approach to combating HIV/AIDS; or
 - To endorse, utilize, make a referral to, become integrated with, or otherwise participate in any program or activity to which the organization has a religious or moral objection; and
 - Shall not be discriminated against in the solicitation or issuance of grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements for refusing to meet any requirement described above.
- **Medically Accurate Information About Condoms**

Information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities funded under the award must be medically accurate and must include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.
- **Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions, including UNSCR 1267 (1999) ([http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1269\(1999\).pdf](http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1269(1999).pdf)), UNSCR 1368 (2001) ([http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1368\(2001\).pdf](http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1368(2001).pdf)), UNSCR 1373 (2001) ([http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1373\(2001\).pdf](http://www.undemocracy.com/S-RES-1373(2001).pdf)), and UNSCR 1989 (2011), both HHS/CDC and the Applicant are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. It is the policy of HHS/CDC to seek to ensure that none of its funds are used, directly or indirectly, to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism. In accordance with this policy, the Applicant agrees to use reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the HHS/CDC funds provided under this Agreement are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, including those identified on the U.S. Department of Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control Specially Designated Nationals List. This provision must be included in all subagreements, including contracts and subawards, issued under this award.
- **Source and Nationality and Other Procurement Restrictions**
 - Disbursements will be used exclusively to finance the costs of goods and services required for this Agreement [in accordance with 22 CFR 228, and] having their source and nationality in countries [included in Geographic Code [937 or 935]] OR [identified in subsection 6 below], except as HHS/CDC may otherwise agree in writing and as follows:
 - Ocean transportation costs must be financed under the Agreement only on vessels under flag registry of [countries included in Code 935] OR [the following countries: LIST. Also see subsection 7 below on use of U.S.-flag vessels.
 - Any motor vehicles financed under the Agreement will be of United States manufacture, except as HHS/CDC may otherwise agree in writing.
 - The nationality of the contractor providing ocean and air shipping services will be deemed to be the ocean vessel's or aircraft's country of registry at the time of shipment.

- Provisions concerning restricted and ineligible goods and services may be provided in subsequent written communications between the parties. Special procurement rules apply to agricultural commodities, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, and fertilizer, none of which may be procured without advance written consent of HHS/CDC.
- Transportation by air of property or persons financed under this agreement will be on carriers holding United States certification, to the extent service by such carriers is available under the Fly America Act. This requirement may be further described by HHS/CDC in subsequent written communications between the parties.
- Eligibility Date. No goods or services may be financed under the Agreement which are procured pursuant to orders or contracts firmly placed or entered into prior to the date of this Agreement, except as the Parties may otherwise agree in writing.
- Eligible countries for procurement: HHS/CDC to identify for specific agreement.
- Transportation
 - In addition to the requirements in subsection 1 above, costs of ocean or air transportation and related delivery services may not be financed under this Agreement, if the costs are for transportation under an ocean vessel or air charter which has not received prior HHS/CDC approval.
 - Unless HHS/CDC determines that privately owned U.S.-flag commercial ocean vessels are not available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels, or otherwise agrees in writing:
 - At least fifty percent (50%) of the gross tonnage of all goods (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners and tankers) financed by HHS/CDC which may be transported on ocean vessels will be transported on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels; and
 - At least fifty percent (50%) of the gross freight revenue generated by all shipments financed by HHS/CDC and transported to the territory of the Grantee on dry cargo liners shall be paid to or for the benefit of privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels. Compliance with the requirements of (1) and (2) of this subsection must be achieved with respect to both any cargo transported from U.S. ports and any cargo transported from non-U.S. ports, computed separately.
- **Environmental Impact Statement**
 HHS/CDC and the Applicant agree to implement the Project in conformance with the regulatory and legal requirements of the Partner Country's environmental legislation and HHS/CDC's environmental policies.
 - The Applicant is required to create and follow an environmental mitigation plan and report (EMPR) for each thematic area covered by this agreement. The EMPR shall include the following:
 - Coversheet;
 - Narrative with project specific information, including level of effort;
 - Annexes:
 - Environmental Screening Form (Table 1);
 - Identification of Mitigation Plan (Table 2);
 - Environmental Monitoring and Tracking Table (Table 3);
 - Photos and Maps, as appropriate.
 - The EMPR will capture potential environmental impacts and also inform whether a supplemental Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is required and should be completed and submitted to HHS/CDC.
- **Branding**

All PEPFAR-funded programs or activities must adhere to PEPFAR branding guidance, which includes guidance on the use of the PEPFAR logo and/or written attribution to PEPFAR. PEPFAR branding guidance can be found at <http://www.pepfar.gov/reports/guidance/branding/index.htm>

- **The 8% Rule**

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) seeks to promote sustainability for programs through the development, use, and strengthening of local partnerships. The diversification of partners also ensures additional robust capacity at the local and national levels.

To achieve this goal, the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) establishes an annual funding guideline for grants and cooperative agreement planning. Within each annual PEPFAR country budget, OGAC establishes a limit for the total amount of U.S. Government funding for HIV/AIDS activities provided to a single partner organization under all grant and cooperative agreements for that country. For U.S. Government fiscal year (FY) 2015, the limit is no more than 8 percent of the country's FY 2015 PEPFAR program funding (excluding U.S. Government management and staffing costs), or \$2 million, whichever is greater. The total amount of funding to a partner organization includes any PEPFAR funding provided to the partner, whether directly as prime partner or indirectly as sub-grantee. In addition, subject to the exclusion for umbrella awards and drug/commodity costs discussed below, all funds provided to a prime partner, even if passed through to sub-partners, are applicable to the limit. PEPFAR funds provided to an organization under contracts are not applied to the 8 percent/\$2 million single partner ceiling. Single-partner funding limits will be determined by PEPFAR after the submission of the COP(s). Exclusions from the 8 percent/\$2 million single-partner ceiling are made for (a) umbrella awards, (b) commodity/drug costs, and (c) Government Ministries and parastatal organizations. A parastatal organization is defined as a fully or partially state-owned corporation or government agency. For umbrella awards, grants officers will determine whether an award is an umbrella for purposes of exception from the cap on an award-by-award basis. Grants or cooperative agreements in which the primary objective is for the organization to make sub-awards and at least 75 percent of the grant is used for sub-awards, with the remainder of the grant used for administrative expenses and technical assistance to sub-grantees, will be considered umbrella awards and, therefore, exempted from the cap. Agreements that merely include sub-grants as an activity in implementation of the award but do not meet these criteria will not be considered umbrella awards, and the full amount of the award will count against the cap. All commodity/drug costs will be excluded from partners' funding for the purpose of the cap. The remaining portion of awards, including all overhead/management costs, will be counted against the cap.

Applicants should be aware that evaluation of proposals will include an assessment of grant/cooperative agreement award amounts applicable to the applicant by U.S. Government fiscal year in the relevant country. An applicant whose grants or cooperative agreements have already met or exceeded the maximum, annual single-partner limit may submit an application in response to this FOA. However, applicants whose total PEPFAR funding for this country in a U.S. Government fiscal year exceeds the 8 percent/\$2 million single partner ceiling at the time of award decision will be ineligible to receive an award under this FOA unless the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator approves an exception to the cap. Applicants must provide in their proposals the dollar value by U.S. Government fiscal year of current grants and cooperative agreements (including sub-grants and sub-agreements) financed by the Emergency Plan, which are for programs in the country(ies) covered by this FOA. For example, the proposal should state that the applicant has \$_____ in FY 2015 grants and cooperative agreements (for as many fiscal years as applicable) in the Dominican Republic. For additional information concerning this FOA, please contact the Grants Management Officer for this FOA.

16. Other Submission Requirements:

- a. **Electronic Submission:** Applications must be submitted electronically at www.grants.gov. The application package can be downloaded from www.grants.gov. Applicants can complete the application package off-line, and then submit the application by uploading it at www.grants.gov website. All application attachments must be submitted using a PDF file format. Directions for creating PDF files can be found at www.grants.gov. File formats other than PDF may not be readable by PGO TIMS staff.

Applications must be submitted electronically by using the forms and instructions posted for this funding opportunity on www.grants.gov.

If Internet access is not available or if the forms cannot be accessed on-line, applicants may contact the PGO TIMS staff at 770-488-2700 or by e-mail at pgotim@cdc.gov, Monday through Friday, 7:30 am–4:30 pm Eastern Standard Time (EST), except federal government holidays. Electronic applications will be considered successful if they are available to PGO TIMS staff for processing from www.grants.gov on the deadline date.

Do not use “special characters (i.e. %, &, * etc.) on the cover page of your application (form SF 424 – Application for Federal Assistance) as special characters are not recognized by the electronic system. Use of special characters may result in your application being rejected. When copy/paste is used on application documents, the grantee should ensure that text only is pasted. When extra, blank spaces at the end of the original are pasted into the new document it causes the system to reject the document.

- b. **Tracking Number:** Applications submitted through www.grants.gov, are time/date stamped electronically and assigned a tracking number. The Authorized Organization Representative (AOR) will receive an email notice of receipt when www.grants.gov receives the application. The tracking number serves to document that the application has been submitted and initiates the electronic validation process before the application is made available to CDC.
- c. **Validation Process:** Application submission is not concluded until successful completion of the validation process. After submission of the application package, applicants will receive a “submission receipt” email generated by www.grants.gov. A second email message to applicants will then be generated by www.grants.gov that will either validate or reject the submitted application package. This validation process may take as long as two (2) business days. Applicants are strongly encouraged to check the status of their application to ensure submission of their package is complete and no submission errors have occurred. Applicants also are strongly encouraged to allocate ample time for filing to guarantee that their application can be submitted and validated by the deadline published in the FOA. Non-validated applications will not be accepted after the published application deadline date.

If you do not receive a “validation” e-mail within two business days of application submission, please contact www.grants.gov. For instructions on how to track your application, refer to the e-mail message generated at the time of application submission or the Application User Guide, Version 3.0, page 57.

- d. **Technical Difficulties:** If the applicant encounters technical difficulties with www.grants.gov, the applicant should contact www.grants.gov Customer Service. The www.grants.gov Contact Center

is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with the exception of Federal Holidays. You can reach the www.grants.gov Contact Center at 1-800-518-4726 or by email at support@www.grants.gov. Submissions sent by email, fax, CD's or thumb drives of applications will not be accepted. Please note that www.grants.gov is managed by HHS.

If Grants.gov is inoperable and cannot receive applications due to an emergency or other unanticipated event that results in the suspension of government operations (and circumstances preclude advance notification of an extension), then applications must be submitted by the first business day on which government operations resume.

- e. **Paper Submission:** If technical difficulties are encountered at www.grants.gov, applicants should call the www.grants.gov Contact Center at 1-800-518-4726 or e-mail them at support@www.grants.gov for assistance. After consulting with the Contact Center, if the technical difficulties remain unresolved and electronic submission is not possible, applicants may e-mail or call CDC GMO/GMS, before the deadline, and request permission to submit a paper application. Such requests are handled on a case-by-case basis.

An applicant's request for permission to submit a paper application must include the following three items:

1. Include the www.grants.gov case number assigned to the inquiry;
2. Describe the difficulties that prevent electronic submission and the efforts taken with the www.grants.gov Contact Center to submit electronically; and
3. Be received via e-mail to the GMS listed below at least three calendar days before the application deadline. Paper applications submitted without prior approval will not be considered. If a paper application is authorized, PGO will advise the applicant of specific instructions for submitting the application (e.g., original and two hard copies of the application by U.S. mail or express delivery service).

E. Application Review Information

1. Review and Selection Process:

Applications will be reviewed in three phases

a. Phase I Review:

All applications will be reviewed initially for completeness by the CDC's Procurement and Grants Office (PGO) staff and will be reviewed jointly for eligibility by the CDC Division of Global HIV/AIDS and PGO. Incomplete applications and applications that are non-responsive to the eligibility criteria will not advance to Phase II review. Applicants will be notified that the application did not meet eligibility and/or published submission requirements.

b. Phase II Review:

N/A

c. Phase III Review:

N/A

2. Anticipated Announcement and Award Dates:

The anticipated announcement date is February 2015. The award date will be April 1, 2015.

F. Award Administration Information

1. Award Notices:

Awardees will receive an electronic copy of the Notice of Award (NoA) from the CDC PGO. The NoA shall be the only binding, authorizing document between the awardee and CDC. The NoA will be signed by an authorized GMO and emailed to the awardee program director.

Any application awarded in response to this FOA will be subject to the DUNS, SAM Registration and Federal Funding Accountability And Transparency Act Of 2006 (FFATA) requirements.

Unsuccessful applicants will receive notification of the results of the application review by email with delivery receipt or by mail.

2. Administrative and National Policy Requirements:

Awardees must comply with the administrative requirements outlined in 45 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 74 or Part 92, as appropriate. To view brief descriptions of relevant provisions visit the CDC website at: http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/grants/additional_req.shtm

The following administrative requirements apply to this project:

Generally applicable administrative requirements (ARs):

- AR-9: Paperwork Reduction Act
- AR-10: Smoke-Free Workplace
- AR-11: Healthy People 2020
- AR-12: Lobbying Restrictions
- AR-13: Prohibition on Use of CDC Funds for Certain Gun Control Activities
- AR-14: Accounting System Requirements
- AR-16: Security Clearance Requirement
- AR-24: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
- AR-25: Release and Sharing of Data

- AR-29: Compliance with EO13513, “Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging while Driving,” October 1, 2009
- AR-30: Compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- AR- 32: Executive Order 131410: Promoting Quality and Efficient Health Care in Federal Government (If applicable applicants should be aware of the program’s current business needs and how they align with nationally adopted Public Health Information Network (PHIN) standards, services, practices, and policies when implementing, acquiring, and updating public health information systems.)
- AR-33: Plain Writing Act of 2010
- AR-34: Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (e.g. a tobacco-free campus policy and a lactation policy consistent with S4207)

ARs applicable to HIV/AIDS Awards:

- AR-4: HIV/AIDS Confidentiality Provisions
- AR-5: HIV Program Review Panel
- AR-6: Patient Care

Organization Specific ARs:

- AR-8: Public Health System Reporting (Community-based non-governmental organizations)
- AR-15: Proof of Non-profit Status (Non-profit organizations)
- AR 23: Compliance with 45 C.F.R. Part 87 (Faith-based organizations)

Potentially Applicable Public Policy Requirements

- False or Misleading Information
- Taxes: Certification of Filing and Payment of Taxes
- Fly America Act/ U.S. Flag Air Carriers
- National Environmental Policy Act

Pilot Program for Enhancement of Employee Whistleblower Protections: All applicants will have a condition of award that applies to 48 CFR section 3.908 requiring grantees to inform their employees in writing of employee whistleblower rights and protections under 41. U.S.C 4712 in the predominant native language of the workforce.

If applicable, award recipients will be required to submit an electronic version of the final, peer-reviewed manuscript of any work developed under this award upon acceptance for publication. Additional information will be provided in the award terms.

For more information on the Code of Federal Regulations, visit the National Archives and Records Administration at: <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html>

3. Reporting:

a. CDC Reporting Requirements:

Reporting allows for continuous program monitoring and identifies successes and challenges that awardees encounter throughout the project period. Also, reporting is a requirement for awardees who want to apply for yearly continuation of funding. Reporting helps CDC and awardees because it:

- Helps target support to applicants, particularly for cooperative agreements;
- Provides CDC with periodic data to monitor awardee progress towards meeting the FOA outcomes and overall performance;

- Allows CDC to track performance measures and evaluation findings for continuous program improvement throughout the project period and to determine applicability of evidence-based approaches to different populations, settings, and contexts; and
- Enables the assessment of the overall effectiveness and impact of the FOA.

As described in the following text, awardees must submit an annual performance report, ongoing performance measures data, administrative reports, and a final performance and financial report. A detailed explanation of any additional reporting requirements will be provided in the Notice of Award to successful applicants.

b. Specific Reporting Requirements:

i. Awardee Evaluation and Performance Measurement Plan:

Awardees must provide a more detailed evaluation and performance measurement plan within the first six months of the project. This more detailed plan should be developed by awardees as part of first-year project activities, with support from CDC. This more detailed plan should build on the elements stated in the initial plan, and should be no more than 25 pages. At a minimum, and in addition to the elements of the initial plan, this plan must:

- Indicate the frequency that evaluation and performance data are to be collected.
- Describe how data will be reported.
- Describe how evaluation findings will be used to ensure continuous quality and program improvement.
- Describe how evaluation and performance measurement will yield findings that will demonstrate the value of the FOA (e.g., effect on improving public health outcomes, effectiveness of FOA as it pertains to performance measurement, cost-effectiveness, or cost-benefit).
- Describe dissemination channels and audiences (including public dissemination).
- Describe other information requested and as determined by the CDC program.

When developing evaluation and performance measurement plans, applicants are encouraged to use the Introduction to Program Evaluation for Public Health Programs: A Self-Study Guide, available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/eval/guide/index.htm>

ii. Annual Performance Report:

(due no later than 120 days before the end of the budget period and serves as a continuation application).

This report must not exceed 35 pages excluding work plan and administrative reporting. Attachments are not permitted, but web links are allowed. The awardee must submit the Annual Performance Report via www.grants.gov no later than 120 days before the end of the budget period. In addition, the awardee must submit an annual Federal Financial Report within 90 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the budget year ends.

This report must include the following:

- **Performance Measures (including outcomes)** – Awardees must report on performance measures for each budget period and update measures, if needed
- **Evaluation Results** – Awardees must report evaluation results for the work completed to date (including any impact data)
- **Work Plan (maximum of 25 pages)** – Awardees should update work plan each budget period
- **Successes**

- ✓ Awardees must report progress on completing activities outlined in the work plan
- ✓ Awardees must describe any additional successes (e.g., identified through evaluation results or lessons learned) achieved in the past year
- ✓ Awardees must describe success stories
- **Challenges**
 - ✓ Awardees should describe any challenges that hinder achievement of both annual and project period outcomes, performance measures, or their ability to complete the activities in the work plan
 - ✓ Awardees must describe any additional challenges (e.g., identified through evaluation results or lessons learned) encountered in the past year
- **CDC Program Support to Awardees**
 - ✓ Awardees should describe how CDC could assist them in overcoming any challenges to achieve both annual and project period outcomes and performance measures, and complete activities outlined in the work plan
- **Administrative Reporting (not subject to page limits)**
 - ✓ SF-424A Budget Information-Non-Construction Programs
 - ✓ Budget Narrative – Must use the format outlined in Section IV. Content and Form of Application Submission, Budget Narrative Section
 - ✓ Indirect Cost Rate Agreement
 - ✓ Pipeline Analysis – Expenditures versus budget as identified in work plan, description of challenges, and explanation of unexpected pipeline (high or low).
- **Measures of Effectiveness**
 - ✓ Include progress against the numerical goals of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief for the Dominican Republic and HHS/CDC guidance

iii. Performance Measure Reporting:

CDC programs must require awardees to submit performance measures annually at a minimum, and may require reporting more frequently. Performance measure reporting should be limited to the collection of data. When funding is awarded initially, CDC programs should specify reporting frequency, required data fields, and format.

iv. Monitoring Reporting and Evaluation:

CDC programs must ensure that grantee’s Evaluation and Performance Measurement Plan is aligned with the strategic information guidance established by OGAC and other HHS/CDC requirements, including PEPFAR’s Monitoring Reporting and Evaluation (MER) strategy and CDC’s Data for Partner Monitoring Program (DFPM).

v. Federal Financial Reporting:

The annual FFR form (SF-425) is required and must be submitted through eRA Commons² within 90 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the budget year ends. The report should include only those funds authorized and disbursed during the timeframe covered by the report. The final report must indicate the exact balance of unobligated funds, and may not reflect any unliquidated obligations. The final FFR expenditure data and the Payment Management System’s (PMS) cash transaction data must correspond; no discrepancies between the data sets are permitted. Failure to submit the required information by the due date may affect adversely the future funding of the project. If the information cannot be provided by the due date, awardees are required to submit a letter of explanation and include the date by which the information will be provided.

² <https://commons.era.nih.gov/commons/>

vi. Final Performance and Financial Report:

At the end of the project period, awardees must submit a final report to include a final financial and performance report. This report is due 90 days after the end of the project period. The page limit for this report is not to exceed 40 pages.

At a minimum, this report must include the following:

- Performance Measures (including outcomes) – Applicants must report final performance data for all performance measures for the project period.
- Evaluation results – Applicants must report final evaluation results for the project period
- Impact of Results – Applicants must describe the effects or results of the work completed over the project period, including success stories.
- Additional forms as described in the Notice of Award, including Equipment Inventory Report and Final Invention Statement.
- FFR (SF-425)

Awardees should e-mail the report to the CDC PO and the GMS listed in the “Agency Contacts” section of the FOA.

4. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006:

Federal Funding Accountability And Transparency Act Of 2006 (FFATA), Public Law 109-282, the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 as amended (FFATA), requires full disclosure of all entities and organizations receiving Federal funds including awards, contracts, loans, other assistance, and payments through a single publicly accessible Web site, www.USASpending.gov.

Compliance with this law is primarily the responsibility of the Federal agency. However, two elements of the law require information to be collected and reported by applicants: 1) information on executive compensation when not already reported through the SAM, and 2) similar information on all sub-awards/subcontracts/consortiums over \$25,000.

For the full text of the requirements under the FFATA and HHS guidelines, go to:

- http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:s2590enr.txt.pdf,
- https://www.fsrs.gov/documents/ffata_legislation_110_252.pdf
- http://www.hhs.gov/asfr/ogapa/aboutog/Grants%20Management%20Information/ffata_guidelines.html.

5. Programmatic Impact Reporting and Monitoring:

- A. The recipient is responsible for managing and monitoring each project, program, subaward, function or activity supported through this Agreement. Recipients must monitor subawards to ensure that subrecipients have met the programmatic impact requirements as set forth in the subrecipient’s agreement.
- B. The recipient must submit the original and two copies of annual and quarterly Performance reports and quarterly pipeline analysis reports. Annual reports must be due 90 calendar days after the award year and quarterly reports must be due 30 days after the reporting period. The final performance reports are due 90 calendar days after the expiration or termination of this Agreement.
- C. Performance reports must generally contain, for each award, brief information on each of the following:

- A comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals and objectives previously established for the period, including metrics outlined in the monitoring and evaluation plan (section on M&E), any findings of an external entity, or both. Whenever appropriate and the output of programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data must be included in the reports and be related to cost data for computation of unit costs. Also included should be a brief description of the methods used to assure and assess the quality of the quantitative data, including any remediation taken to improve findings of poor data quality.
- Reasons why established goals for the performance period were not met, if appropriate.
- Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, statutory or Congressional reporting requirements, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs reported in financial reports.
- The recipient must immediately notify the awarding agency of developments that have a significant impact on the award-supported activities. Also, recipients must give notification immediately in the case of problems, delays, or adverse conditions which materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of the award. This notification must include a statement of the action taken or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.
- The Pipeline Analysis report must contain expenditures versus budget as identified in work plan, description of challenges, and explanation of unexpected pipeline (high or low).

The recipient is required to submit in a timely manner quarterly and annual program results for all relevant programmatic indicators in accordance with U.S. government guidance.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- A. The recipient must submit a monitoring and evaluation plan for approval, and carry out monitoring and evaluation activities in accordance with the approved monitoring and evaluation plan. HHS/CDC will review and approve the recipient’s monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure that it is appropriate for the activities to be undertaken as part of the agreement, for compliance with the monitoring and evaluation guidance established by HHS/CDC or other guidance otherwise applicable to this Agreement.
- B. HHS/CDC or its designee will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of the defined activities within the agreement. The recipient must ensure reasonable access by HHS/CDC or its designee to all necessary sites, documentation, individuals and information to monitor, evaluate and verify the appropriate implementation the Activities and use of HHS/CDC funding under this Agreement, must require a provision to this effect in all sub-awards or contracts financed by funds under this Agreement. Where applicable, this includes support for, and response to, activities associated with the Site Monitoring System and implementation of Data and Service Quality Assessments.

7. Expenditure Analysis

Recipients of PEPFAR funds are required to report annually on program expenditures. Specifically, annual completion of PEPFAR Program Expenditures (Form DS-4213, approved by OMB 1405-0208, or the relevant OMB-approved format) will be required in conjunction with the PEPFAR Annual Progress Report at the completion of the USG fiscal year.

8. Audit, Books, and Records Clause:

- A. Reports and Information. The recipient must furnish HHS/CDC accounting records and such other information and reports relating to the Agreement as HHS/CDC may reasonably request.
- B. The Recipient Agreement Books and Records. The recipient must maintain accounting books,

records, documents and other evidence relating to the Agreement, adequate to show, without limitation, all costs incurred by the recipient, the receipt and use of goods and services acquired by the recipient, agreed-upon cost sharing requirements, the nature and extent of solicitations of prospective suppliers of goods and services acquired by the recipient, the basis of award of recipient contracts and orders, and the overall progress of the Agreement toward completion ("Agreement books and records"). The recipient must maintain Agreement books and records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles prevailing in the United States, or at the recipient's option, with approval by HHS/CDC, other accounting principles, such as those (1) prescribed by the International Accounting Standards Committee (an affiliate of the International Federation of Accountants), or (2) prevailing in the country of the recipient. Agreement books and records must be maintained for at least three years after the date of last disbursement by HHS/CDC or for such longer period, if any, required to resolve any litigation, claims or audit findings.

- C. Partner Government Audit. If \$300,000 or more of US Government funds are expended by the recipient in its fiscal year under the Agreement, the recipient must have financial audits made of the expenditures in accordance with the following terms, except as the Parties may otherwise agree in writing:
- i. The recipient must use its Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), if the SAI is approved by HHS/CDC, or select an independent auditor to perform the audit in accordance with the guidelines issued by HHS/CDC.
 - ii. The audit must determine whether the receipt and expenditure of the funds provided under the Agreement are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles agreed to in Section 2 above and whether the recipient has complied with the terms of the Agreement. Each audit must be submitted to HHS/CDC no later than nine months after the close of the recipient's year under audit.
- D. Sub-recipient Audits. The recipient, except as the Parties may otherwise agree in writing, must ensure that "covered" sub-recipients, as defined below, are audited, and submit to HHS/CDC, no later than the end of the recipient's year under audit, in form and substance satisfactory to HHS/CDC, a plan for the audit of the expenditures of "covered" sub-recipients, as defined below, that receive funds under this Agreement pursuant to a direct contract or agreement with the recipient.
- i. "Covered" sub-recipient is one who expends \$300,000 or more in its fiscal year in "US Government awards" (i.e. as recipients of US Government cost reimbursable contracts, grants or cooperative agreements).
 - ii. The plan must describe the methodology to be used by the recipient to satisfy its audit responsibilities for covered sub-recipients. The recipient may satisfy such audit responsibilities by relying on independent audits of the sub-recipients; expanding the scope of the independent financial audit of the recipient to encompass testing of sub-recipients' accounts; or a combination of these procedures.
 - iii. The plan must identify the funds made available to sub-recipients that will be covered by audits conducted in accordance with audit provisions that satisfy the recipient's audit responsibilities.
 - iv. The recipient must ensure that covered sub-recipients under direct contracts or agreements with the recipient take appropriate and timely corrective actions; consider whether sub-recipients' audits necessitate adjustment of its own records; and require each such sub-recipient to permit independent auditors to have access to records and financial statements as necessary.
- E. Audit Reports. The recipient must furnish or cause to be furnished to HHS/CDC an audit report for

each audit arranged for by the recipient in accordance with this Section within 30 days after completion of the audit and no later than nine months after the end of the period under audit.

- F. Cost of Audits. Subject to HHS/CDC approval in writing, costs of audits performed in accordance with the terms of this Section may be budgeted for, and charged to, the Agreement so long as such costs are allowable, allocable, and reasonable as defined in the Cost Allowability section of this Agreement.
- G. Audit by HHS/CDC. HHS/CDC retains the right to perform the audits required under this Agreement on behalf of the recipient conduct a financial review, or otherwise ensure accountability of organizations expending US Government funds regardless of the audit requirement.
- H. Opportunity to Audit or Inspect. The recipient must afford authorized representatives of HHS/CDC the opportunity at all reasonable times to audit or inspect activities financed under the Agreement, the utilization of goods and services financed by HHS/CDC, and books, records and other documents relating to the Agreement.
- I. Sub-recipient Books and Records. The recipient will incorporate paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) of this provision into all sub-agreements with non-U.S. organizations which meet the \$300,000 threshold of paragraph (3) of this provision. Sub-agreements with non-U.S. organizations, which do not meet the \$300,000 threshold, must, at a minimum, incorporate paragraphs (7) and (8) of this provision. Sub-agreements with U.S. organizations must state that the U.S. organization is subject to the audit requirements contained in OMB Circular A-133.

9. Reporting of Foreign Taxes

- A. Valued Added Tax (VAT) and Customs Duties – Customs and import duties, consular fees, customs surtax, valued added taxes, and other related charges are hereby authorized as an allowable cost for costs incurred for non-host governmental entities operating where no applicable tax exemption exists. This waiver does not apply to countries where a bilateral agreement (or similar legal document) is already in place providing applicable tax exemptions and it is not applicable to Ministries of Health. Successful applicants will receive information on VAT requirements via their Notice of Award.
- B. The U.S. Department of State requires that agencies collect and report information on the amount of taxes assessed, reimbursed and not reimbursed by a foreign government against commodities financed with funds appropriated by the U.S. Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act (SFOAA) (“United States foreign assistance funds”). Outlined below are the specifics of this requirement:
 - 1) Annual Report: The grantee must submit a report on or before November 16 for each foreign country on the amount of foreign taxes charged, as of September 30 of the same year, by a foreign government on commodity purchase transactions valued at 500 USD or more financed with United States foreign assistance funds under this grant during the prior United States fiscal year (October 1 – September 30), and the amount reimbursed and unreimbursed by the foreign government. [Reports are required even if the grantee did not pay any taxes during the reporting period.]
 - 2) Quarterly Report: The grantee must quarterly submit a report on the amount of foreign taxes charged by a foreign government on commodity purchase transactions valued at 500 USD or more financed with United States foreign assistance funds under this grant. This report shall

be submitted no later than two weeks following the end of each quarter: April 15, July 15, October 15 and January 15.

- 3) Terms: For purposes of this clause:
 - “Commodity” means any material, article, supplies, goods, or equipment;
 - “Foreign government” includes any foreign government entity;
 - “Foreign taxes” means value-added taxes and custom duties assessed by a foreign government on a commodity. It does not include foreign sales taxes.
- 4) Where: Submit the reports to the Director and Deputy Director of the CDC office in the country(ies) in which you are carrying out the activities associated with this cooperative agreement. In countries where there is no CDC office, send reports to VATreporting@cdc.gov.
- 5) Contents of Reports: The reports must contain:
 - a. grantee name;
 - b. contact name with phone, fax, and e-mail;
 - c. agreement number(s) if reporting by agreement(s);
 - d. reporting period;
 - e. amount of foreign taxes assessed by each foreign government;
 - f. amount of any foreign taxes reimbursed by each foreign government;
 - g. amount of foreign taxes unreimbursed by each foreign government.
- 6) Subagreements. The grantee must include this reporting requirement in all applicable subgrants and other subagreements.

10. Human Subjects Restrictions:

Data collection protocols required for release of human subjects funding restrictions must be submitted to the DGHA Science Office within 6 months of notification of such restrictions, but no later than the end of the first budget year. Requests for exceptions to these deadlines will need to be submitted in writing to the Grants Management Officer.

All protocol approvals should be obtained no later than the end of the subsequent budget period after the award or continuation has been made, provided that the Grantee has not been granted an exception to the deadlines specified above.

G. Agency Contacts

CDC encourages inquiries concerning this announcement.

For **programmatic technical assistance**, contact:

Samuel Martinez Cardona, Project Officer
Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
GAP Dominican Republic
Cesar Nicolas Penson #85A
Gazcue, Santo Domingo
U.S. Embassy, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Telephone: 809-566-6405/404-553-8242
Email: sbm5@cdc.gov

For financial, awards management, or budget assistance, contact:

Randolph Williams, Grants Management Officer
Department of Health and Human Services
CDC Procurement and Grants Office
2920 Brandywine Road, MS K75
Atlanta, GA 30341
Telephone: 770-488-8382
Email: gur2@cdc.gov

For assistance with submission difficulties related to www.grants.gov, contact:

www.grants.gov Contact Center: 1-800-518-4726.

Hours of Operation: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Closed on Federal holidays.

For all other submission questions, contact:

Technical Information Management Section
Department of Health and Human Services
CDC Procurement and Grants Office
2920 Brandywine Road, MS E-14
Atlanta, GA 30341
Telephone: 770-488-2700
Email: pgotim@cdc.gov

CDC Telecommunications for individuals with hearing loss is available at: TTY 1.888.232.6348

H. Other Information

Following is a list of acceptable attachments that applicants must upload as PDF files part of their application at www.grants.gov. Applicants may not attach documents other than those listed; if other documents are attached, that document will not be reviewed.

- Project Abstract (required form)
- CDC Assurances and Certifications (required form)
- Table of Contents for Entire Submission (no page limit)
- Project Narrative/Work Plan (maximum 18 pages)
- Budget Narrative (no page limit)
- SF424 (required form)
- SF424A (required form)

Applicants may submit additional information in an Appendix. The appendices will not be counted toward the project narrative page limit. **The total amount of appendices must not exceed 90 pages.** Any pages after page 90 of the appendix will not be considered for review. The following documents must be included in the application appendices:

- **Resumes/CVs of current key staff** who will work on the activity, including, but not limited to: Principal Investigator, Business Official, Project Manager
 - **Please refer to Section D, #10, part d, “Organizational Capacity of Awardees to Execute the Approach” for specific job descriptions required in this FOA, as applicable**
- **Job Descriptions** of proposed key positions to be created for the activity, including, but not limited to: Principal Investigator, Business Official, Project Manager
 - **Please refer to Section D, #10, part d, “Organizational Capacity of Awardees to Execute the Approach” for specific job descriptions required in this FOA, as applicable**
- **Letters of support:** See Collaborations section and Funding Preference section, as applicable
- **Memorandums of Understanding/Agreements (MOU/MOA):** See Collaborations section and Funding

Preference section, as applicable

- **Organizational Chart**
- **Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement**, if applicable
- **Non-profit organization IRS status forms**, if applicable

Any additional information submitted via www.grants.gov must be uploaded in a PDF file format, and should be clearly labeled (i.e.: Letters of support should be named “letters of support”).

Amendments, Questions and Answers (Q&As)

Applicants must submit their Q&As, if any, to the Project Officer listed under the Agency Contacts Section of this announcement no later than 15 days after the publication date in www.grants.gov. All Q&As will be published on the DGHA Website <http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/global-hiv-aids-at-cdc/FOA.html>.

All changes, updates, and amendments to the FOA will be posted to www.grants.gov following the approval of CDC.

For additional information on reporting requirements, visit the CDC website at:

http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/grants/additional_req.shtm.

Other CDC funding opportunity announcements can be found on Grants.gov website, at the following internet address: <http://www.grants.gov>.

I. Glossary

Administrative and National Policy Requirements, Additional Requirements (ARs): outline the Administrative requirements found in 45 CFR Part 74 and Part 92 and other requirements as mandated by statute or CDC policy. CDC programs must indicate which ARs are relevant to the FOA. All ARs are listed in the template for CDC programs. Awardees must then comply with the ARs listed in the FOA. To view brief descriptions of relevant provisions visit the CDC website at: http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/grants/additional_req.shtm.

Authority: Legal authorizations that outline the legal basis for the components of each individual FOA. An Office of Global Council (OGC) representative may assist in choosing the authorities appropriate to any given program.

Award: Financial assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Awards include grants and other agreements (e.g., cooperative agreements) in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible recipient.

Budget Period/Year: the duration of each individual funding period within the project period. Traditionally, budget period length is 12 months or 1 year.

Carryover: Unobligated Federal funds remaining at the end of any budget period that, with the approval of the GMO or under an automatic authority, may be carried forward to another budget period to cover allowable costs of that budget period (whether as an offset or additional authorization). Obligated, but unliquidated, funds are not considered carryover.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA): A catalog published twice a year which describes domestic assistance programs administered by the federal government. This government-wide compendium of Federal programs lists projects, services, and activities which provide assistance or benefits to the American public. <https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=agency&mode=form&id=0bebbc3b3261e255dc82002b83094717&tab=programs&tabmode=list&subtab=list&subtabmode=list>

CDC Assurances and Certifications: Standard government-wide grant application forms.

CFDA Number: The CFDA number is a unique number assigned to each program/FOA throughout its lifecycle that enables data and funding tracking and transparency.

Competing Continuation Award: An award of financial assistance which adds funds to a grant and extends one or more budget periods beyond the currently established project period.

Continuous Quality Improvement: A system that seeks to improve the provision of services with an emphasis on future results.

Contracts: An award instrument establishing a binding legal procurement relationship between CDC and a recipient obligating the latter to furnish a product.

Cooperative Agreement: An award of financial assistance that is used to enter into the same kind of relationship as a grant; and is distinguished from a grant in that it provides for substantial involvement between the Federal agency and the awardee in carrying out the activity contemplated by the award.

Cost Sharing or Matching: Refers to program costs not borne by the Federal government but required of awardees. It may include the value of allowable third-party in-kind contributions, as well as expenditures by the awardee.

Direct Assistance: assistance given to an applicant such as federal personnel or supplies. See http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/GrantsFunding/direct_assistance.html.

Federal Funding Accountability And Transparency Act Of 2006 (FFATA): Requires information on Federal awards, including awards, contracts, loans, and other assistance and payments, be made available to the public on a single website, www.USAspending.gov.

Fiscal Year: The year that budget dollars are allocated to fund program activities. The fiscal year starts October 1st and goes through September 30th.

Grant: A legal instrument used by the Federal government to enter into a relationship, the principal purpose of which is to transfer anything of value to a recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by statute. The financial assistance may be in the form of money, or property in lieu of money. The term does not include: a Federal procurement subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation; technical assistance (which provides services instead of money); or assistance in the form of revenue sharing, loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, insurance, or direct payments of any kind to individuals. The main difference between a grant and a cooperative agreement is that there is no anticipated substantial programmatic involvement by the Federal Government under an award.

Grants.gov: A "storefront" web portal for use in electronic collection of data (forms and reports) for Federal grant-making agencies through the www.grants.gov site, www.grants.gov.

Health Disparities: are differences in health outcomes and their determinants between segments of the population, as defined by social, demographic, environmental, and geographic attributes.

Healthy People 2020: Provides national health objectives for improving the health of all Americans by

encouraging collaborations across sectors, guiding individuals toward making informed health decisions, and measuring the impact of prevention activities.

Inclusion: Inclusion refers to both the meaningful involvement of community members in all stages of the program process, and maximum involvement of the target population in the benefits of the intervention. An inclusive process assures that the views, perspectives, and needs of affected communities, care providers, and key partners are actively included.

Indirect Costs: Those costs that are incurred for common or joint objectives and therefore cannot be identified readily and specifically with a particular sponsored project, program, or activity but are nevertheless necessary to the operations of the organization. For example, the costs of operating and maintaining facilities, depreciation, and administrative salaries are generally treated as indirect costs.

International public health work: For purposes of this template, is defined as work conducted internationally for the benefit of a foreign entity or jurisdiction.

Lobbying: Direct lobbying includes any attempt to influence legislation, appropriations, regulations, administrative actions or Executive Orders (“legislation or other orders”), or other similar deliberations at all levels of government through communications that directly express a view on proposed or pending legislation or other orders and which are directed to members of staff, or other employees of a legislative body or to government officials or employees who participate in the formulation of legislation or other orders. Grass Roots lobbying includes efforts directed at inducing or encouraging members of the public to contact their elected representatives at the Federal, State or local levels to urge support of, or opposition to, proposed or pending legislative proposals.

Maintenance of Effort: A requirement contained in authorizing legislation, regulation stating that to receive Federal grant funds a recipient must agree to contribute and maintain a specified level of financial effort for the award from its own resources or other non-Federal sources. This requirement is typically given in terms of meeting a previous base-year dollar amount.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): is a document describing a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action. It is often used in cases where parties either do not imply a legal commitment or in situations where the parties cannot create a legally enforceable agreement.

New FOA: Any FOA that is not a continuation or supplemental award.

Non-Governmental Organization: A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level.

Notice of Award: The only binding, authorizing document between the recipient and CDC confirming issue of award funding. The NoA will be signed by an authorized Grants Management Officer, and provided to the recipient fiscal officer identified in the application.

Objective Review: A process that involves the thorough and consistent examination of applications based on an unbiased evaluation of scientific or technical merit or other relevant aspects of the proposal. The review is intended to provide advice to the individuals responsible for making award decisions.

OGC: Office of the General Counsel (OGC) is the legal team for the Department of Health and Human Services

(HHS), providing representation and legal advice on a wide range of national issues. OGC supports the development and implementation of HHS's programs by providing legal services to the Secretary of HHS and the organization's various agencies and divisions.

Outcome: The observable benefits or changes for populations and/or public health capabilities that will result from a particular program strategy.

Performance Measures: Performance measurement is the ongoing monitoring and reporting of program accomplishments, particularly progress toward pre-established goals. It is typically conducted by program or agency management. Performance measures may address the type or level of program activities conducted (process), the direct products and services delivered by a program (outputs), or the results of those products and services (outcomes). A “program” may be any activity, project, function, or policy that has an identifiable purpose or set of objectives.

Plain Writing Act of 2010: The Plain Writing Act requires federal agencies to communicate with the public in plain language to make information and communication more accessible and understandable by intended users, especially people with limited health literacy skills or limited English proficiency. www.plainlanguage.gov

Procurement and Grants Office (PGO): PGO is the only entity within CDC which can obligate federal funds. PGO provides non-programmatic management for all CDC financial assistance activities (grants and cooperative agreements) and manages and awards all CDC contracts.

Program Strategies: Public health interventions or public health capabilities.

Program Official: The person responsible for developing the FOA – whether a project officer, program manager, branch chief, division leadership, policy official, center leadership, or similar staff member.

Project Period Outcome: An outcome that will result by the end of the FOA period of funding.

SAM: The System for Award Management (SAM) is the primary vendor database for the U.S. Federal Government. SAM validates applicant information and electronically shares the secure and encrypted data with the Federal agencies' finance offices to facilitate paperless payments through Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). The SAM stores organizational information, allowing www.grants.gov to verify your identity and to pre-fill organizational information on grant applications.

Statute: An act of a legislature that declares, proscribes, or commands something; a specific law, expressed in writing. A statute is a written law passed by a legislature on the state or federal level. Statutes set forth general propositions of law that courts apply to specific situations.

Statutory Authority: A legal statute that provides the authority to establish a Federal financial assistance program or award.

Technical Assistance: The providing of advice, assistance, and training pertaining to the development, implementation, maintenance, and/or evaluation of programs.

Work Plan: The summary of annual strategies and activities, personnel and/or partners who will complete them, and the timeline for completion. The work plan will outline the details of all necessary activities that will be supported through the approved budget.