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Open Period: September 25, 2020 to September 24, 2022

BAA-E3-Sustainable Landscapes-2020

**United States Agency for International Development's (USAID)
Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for
Sustainable Landscapes (SL)**

I. Overview

This Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) seeks opportunities to co-create, co-design, co-invest, and collaborate in the research, development, piloting, and scaling of innovative interventions for **reducing land-based greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increasing long-term carbon sequestration at scale**. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) invites organizations, companies, foundations, community-based enterprises and other public and private entities, academic and research institutions, partner country government agencies, and investors to propose novel or creative approaches for achieving these objectives and at the same time promoting inclusive, economic growth, conserve biodiversity and sustainably manage natural resources, advancing democratic values, promoting transparency and the rule of law, and contributing to greater prosperity and well-being. Cross-sectoral and integrated approaches to addressing other development challenges together with reducing GHG emissions are also welcome, as they are often critical to scaling up climate mitigation outcomes.

USAID's Office of Global Climate Change (GCC) within the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3), in cooperation with USAID regional bureaus and selected Missions, developed this BAA for Sustainable Landscapes to improve the Agency's ability to assist partner countries in solving complex challenges that threaten sustainable development. This BAA seeks to engage with a wide range of actors to develop and provide innovative interventions that further USAID's commitments to assisting partner countries on their Journey to Self-Reliance through protecting the environment and natural resources and promoting sustainable development and livelihoods in ways that reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions or increase long-term carbon sequestration at scale. Interventions should offer significant promise for conserving, managing, and/or restoring ecosystems and productive lands in developing countries through one or more levers that address the key threats and drivers that influence GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in the land sector. **USAID plans to issue addenda under this BAA that solicit engagement on specific opportunities to address Sustainable Landscapes issues, for example in specific sectors, countries, or geographies.**¹

A. Federal Agency Name:

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

B. Opportunity Title:

Broad Agency Announcement for Sustainable Landscapes

C. Opportunity Number:

BAA-E3-Sustainable Landscapes-2020

¹ Through this BAA, USAID is announcing the Agency's intent to seek opportunities to co-create, co-design, co-invest, and collaborate but **USAID is not soliciting expressions of interest with this announcement**. These will be solicited through a subsequent addendum or addenda to this BAA.

D. Announcement Type:

This BAA serves to inform the public of the opportunity to obtain funding from USAID to address pressing challenges to sustainable land and resource management in developing countries. USAID plans to issue Addenda to this BAA to announce opportunities for funding and partnering that may solicit basic research,² applied research,³ research and development,⁴ pilot initiatives, and/or implementation strategies for addressing specific challenges identified by USAID to achieving and implementing Sustainable Landscapes at scale. This BAA is open through September 24, 2022. The terms of this BAA will apply to each Addendum issued under it. Each Addendum may have specific instructions, requirements for evaluation criteria, and information on requirements for eligibility, Expressions of Interest, Concept Papers, and response deadlines.

E. Authority:

This BAA is issued under Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Part 35.016 (c). This is **not** a FAR Part 15 Procurement.

F. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number:

98.01 USAID Foreign Assistance Programs for Overseas

II. Collaboration

The intent of the BAA and subsequent Addenda is to allow co-creation and co-design among/between USAID and those entities that submit Expressions of Interest (EOI) to create high quality, effective partnerships with great efficiency in time and resources. The types of collaboration that will be solicited under this BAA include the following:

- 1. Co-creation.** The co-creation process begins if USAID selects the EOI for further discussion, before the concept is developed. Through this process, the potential partner(s) (the entity(ies) that submitted the EOI), the U.S. Government (USG), represented by the USAID Activity Manager, and potentially other stakeholders, work together to determine the best course forward. USAID may consider inviting other potential partner(s), such as industry experts, private companies in developed or developing countries, financial institutions and investors, other government agencies within the USG or partner country governments, non-governmental

²In the context of this BAA, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101 defines "Basic research" as: research directed toward increasing knowledge in science. The primary aim of basic research is a fuller knowledge or understanding of the subject under study, rather than any practical application of that knowledge.

³ In the context of this BAA, the FAR 35.001 defines "Applied research" as: the effort that (a) normally follows basic research, but may not be severable from the related basic research; (b) attempts to determine and exploit the potential of scientific discoveries or improvements in technology, materials, processes, methods, devices, or techniques; and (c) attempts to advance the state of the art. When being used by contractors in cost principle applications, this term does not include efforts whose principal aim is the design, development, or testing of specific items or services to be considered for sale; these efforts are within the definition of "[research and] development," given below.

⁴In the context of this BAA, the FAR 35.001 defines "[Research and] development" as: the systematic use of scientific and technical knowledge in the design, development, testing, or evaluation of a potential new product or service (or of an improvement in an existing product or service) to meet specific performance requirements or objectives. It includes the functions of design engineering, prototyping, and engineering testing; it excludes subcontracted technical effort that is for the sole purpose of developing an additional source for an existing product.

organizations (NGOs), or other types of entities to collaborate in this co-creation process.⁵ Together, USAID and the interested potential partners then develop and jointly present a Concept Paper to USAID's Internal Review Board (IRB) for consideration and further refinement.

2. **Co-design/development.** Co-design/development occurs after the IRB recommends the project for further development and the Contracting Officer/Agreement Officer (CO/AO) has determined the proposer(s) to be an Apparently Successful Partner (or Apparently Successful Partners). At this point, the CO/AO may determine the general nature of the award type or the specific award type to facilitate a design appropriate for the nature of the project. During co-design/development, the Apparently Successful Partner and the USAID Activity Manager will design the technical approach, general resource requirements, and management control of the project under the guidance of the CO/AO.
3. **Co-investment.** Co-investment refers to the USG's strategic aim that the partnerships resulting from BAA Addendum awards represent opportunities to achieve mutual or complementary development goals of the Partner (i.e. Concept Paper Offeror), USAID, and potentially other resource partners, and therefore embrace shared responsibility, shared risk, and shared resourcing. Shared resourcing may be accomplished through funding by the parties, either through cash resources or the exchange of other resources, both tangible and intangible, such as in-kind contributions, expertise, intellectual property, brand value, high-value coordination, and access to key people, places, and information. Co-investing does not require equally shared resourcing (such as 1:1 leverage), but rather resource contributions that are appropriate to the specific project's objectives, considering the comparative advantages brought by the participation of each party and the award type.

III. Specific Rights Reserved for the U.S. Government (USG) under this BAA

The USG reserves specific rights, in addition to the rights described elsewhere in this document and subsequent Addenda issued under this BAA, or by law or regulation, including:

1. The right to award multiple awards, a single award, or no awards under this BAA.
2. The right to make an award without discussions, or to conduct discussions and/or negotiations, whichever is determined to be in the USG's interest.
3. The right to accept proposals in their entirety or to select only portions of proposals for award or co-investment.
4. The right to select for award an instrument type that is appropriate to the specific development context, partner relationship, and concept selected for award. Instrument types include but are not limited to contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, Global Development Alliance agreements, Inter-Agency Agreements, Government-to-Government Agreements, Donor-to Donor Agreements, and Memoranda of Understanding. In addition, the USG may

⁵ Further details will be addressed in addenda issued under this BAA.

craft a new instrument type to meet the needs of a specific relationship. Such instruments may or may not commit or exchange monetary resources.

5. The right to co-create projects with one or more proposers under the BAA, when it is in the best interest of the USG.
6. The right to request any additional, necessary documentation upon initial review. Such additional information may include, but is not limited to, a further detailed proposal, budget, and representations and certifications.
7. The right to fund or co-invest in recommended Concept Note projects in phases, with options for continued work at the end of one or more of the phases.
8. The right to remove proposers from award consideration should the parties fail to reach agreement on award terms, conditions, and cost/price within a reasonable time, the proposer fails to provide requested additional information in a timely manner, or if USAID determines it is no longer in the best interest of the USG to proceed with the Offeror.

IV. Problem and Challenge Statements

Sound management of the environment and natural resources is integral to a country's development, resilience, and self-reliance. Degradation of forest, agricultural, and other land erodes the resource base of countries; contributes to other environmental harms and threats to human health such as air pollution,⁶ diminished water quality and availability of water for human or ecosystem uses,⁷ reduced soil fertility, species loss,^{8,9} and the spread of vector-borne and zoonotic diseases;¹⁰ and entails loss of cultural heritage and identity.¹¹ In many developing countries, the natural resource base plays an especially important role in the national economy, so loss of natural capital can have particularly significant implications for development.

Changes in land cover, land use and land management also affect global and regional climate, including by contributing to shifts in temperature and precipitation, and altering the intensity, frequency and

⁶ Mark E. Harrison, Susan E. Page, Suwido H. Limin, "The Global Impact of Indonesian Forest Fires," *Biologist* 56, no. 3 (2009): 156-163.

⁷ Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), *The IPBES Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration*, ed. Luca Montanarella, Robert Scholes, and Anastasia Brainich, IPBES Secretariat (Bonn, Germany: 2018), xxxiii, 256; UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme, *The United Nations World Water Development Report 2018: Nature-Based Solutions for Water* (Paris, France: UNESCO, 2018), <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000261424>

⁸ Jonathan E. M. Baillie et al., *2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. A Global Species Assessment* (Gland, Switzerland: IUCN—The World Conservation Union, 2004).

⁹ Bernardo B.N. Strassburg, et al., "Impacts of Incentives to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation on Global Species Extinctions," *Nature Climate Change* 2 (2012): 350–355, <https://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate1375>.

¹⁰ Andrew J. MacDonald and Erin A. Mordecai, "Amazon Deforestation Drives Malaria Transmission, and Malaria Burden Reduces Forest Clearing," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 116, no. 44 (Oct 2019): 22212-22218, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1905315116>; IPBES, xxxiv, 375-377.

¹¹ IPBES, xx, xxxiv, 404-405.

duration of extreme events.¹² In some cases, these effects are observed at great distances from the location of the original changes to the landscape.¹³ At a global scale, agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) account for approximately one-quarter of global net anthropogenic GHG emissions, mainly from agricultural production and deforestation.¹⁴ The overwhelming majority of global AFOLU-related GHG emissions come from developing countries, and in many developing countries—especially in the poorest—AFOLU is the largest source of GHG emissions.¹⁵

Conserving forests, reducing deforestation and degradation of forests and other carbon-rich landscapes, promoting sustainable land management, and restoring and/or reforesting degraded land ecosystems is therefore critical both to ensure a sound natural resource base for development and to reduce emissions. The literature suggests that several land sector approaches—including reducing deforestation and forest degradation; reforesting and restoring forests and other landscapes, and increasing biomass on degraded lands; improving forest management; reducing the carbon footprint of food production through agroforestry, enhancing carbon sequestration in soils of crop lands and grazing lands, and sustainable intensification to reduce pressure for land use change; and conserving and restoring peatlands and wetlands—as well as changes to diverse aspects of food systems, such as reducing post-harvest losses and food waste and addressing demand for unsustainable commodity production, offer significant potential for cost-effectively increasing carbon sequestration and reducing emissions, with a wide range of collateral conservation benefits.¹⁶

USAID’s Sustainable Landscapes (SL) programs—encompassing the Agency’s global SL program as well as programs in more than a dozen countries and regions—use a variety of strategic approaches to promote land use and management practices that reduce GHG emissions and promote carbon sequestration. These approaches, which at a country level involve collaboration with host-country governments and institutions, include *inter alia* promotion of low emissions development plans; sustainable landscape planning; strategies to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+); development and implementation of enabling laws and policies; establishment of effective implementing institutions, economic and financial incentives, such as payment for ecosystems services, and environmental markets; the use of social and environmental safeguards; climate-smart agriculture; improved data and analytical tools; development and deployment of monitoring, reporting, and verification systems; and demonstration activities. SL programs help countries achieve sustainable development goals and national and international commitments, and contribute to the capacity for development and implementation of functional and coherent national and regional sustainable land management systems.

¹² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Summary for Policymakers, in *Climate Change and Land: an IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems* (SRCCL), ed. P.R. Shukla, et al. (2019), 14, <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/>.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 10-13. Agricultural production is estimated to account for approximately half of these net emissions, with the remainder mainly from land use change—net deforestation, drainage of organic soils, burning of forests and peatlands—and land management (net effects from wood harvest).

¹⁵ See, e.g., World Resources Institute, Climate Watch, <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>.

¹⁶ IPCC, Summary for Policymakers, SRCCL, 20-28; Bronson W. Griscom et al., “Natural Climate Solutions,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114, no. 44 (Oct 2017): 11645-11650, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1710465114>; Gensuo Jia et al., “Land–Climate Interactions,” in IPCC SRCCL, chap. 2; Pete Smith et al., “Interlinkages Between Desertification, Land Degradation, Food Security and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes: Synergies, Trade-offs and Integrated Response Options,” in IPCC SRCCL, chap. 6.

While the primary goal of USAID SL programming approaches is to reduce emissions from land use, many SL activities also provide meaningful benefits for biodiversity conservation, food security and nutrition, resource governance, public health, or other development sectors. Under this BAA, defining and measuring these benefits is strongly encouraged, to build the evidence base for how SL investments make critical contributions to achieving broader development outcomes.

In addition, activities under this announcement may wish to consider how approaches from other development sectors are complementary to delivering meaningful emissions reductions from land use. Integrated activities with diverse approaches that identify and measure both SL and non-SL outcomes are encouraged under this announcement. Such activities may be funded using multiple USAID funding types (for example, an activity may be funded using both SL and biodiversity or food security funding) in which case alignment with respective funding criteria is required.

A. Problem

Sustainable economic development is a core challenge for USAID partner countries, and responsible stewardship of natural resources is an important element for achieving this goal. In many developing countries, especially the least developed countries, economic development is intrinsically connected to the country's natural resource base. However, many development pathways contribute to land degradation and destruction of forests and peatlands, to the extent that by some estimates 25 percent of the Earth's ice-free land area has been degraded.¹⁷ The costs of such unsustainable approaches are significant. By one estimate, changes in land use and land-degrading management practices on cropland and grazing land impose aggregate annual costs of more than \$300 billion on land users and beneficiaries of ecosystem services, with the largest share of these costs in Sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁸ Burning of forests and peatlands, a particularly extreme form of land degradation, also contributes to significant air pollution with associated human health consequences and economic costs, as well as serious harm to biodiversity.¹⁹ In recent years, fires in the Amazon and in Indonesia (as well as in developed countries such as the United States and Australia) have caused regional air pollution crises and massive emissions of carbon dioxide, resulting in enormous economic and health consequences.²⁰ Evidence has also emerged that deforestation and land-use change are leading drivers of the transmission of zoonotic disease and malaria to human populations.²¹

¹⁷ IPCC, Summary for Policymakers, SRCCL, 7.

¹⁸ Ephraim Nkonya, Alisher Mirzabaev and Joachim von Braun, "Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement: An Introduction and Overview" in Ephraim Nkonya et al. (eds.), *Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement – A Global Assessment for Sustainable Development*, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-19168-3_6. The authors estimate the cost at about \$300 billion in 2007 U.S. dollars.

¹⁹ Luca Tacconi, "Preventing Fires and Haze in Southeast Asia," *Nature Clim Change* 6 (2016): 640–643, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate3008>; World Bank, "The Cost of Fire: An Economic Analysis of Indonesia's 2015 Fire Crisis" (English), Indonesia Sustainable Landscapes Knowledge, Note no. 1. (Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2016), <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/776101467990969768/The-cost-of-fire-an-economic-analysis-of-Indonesia-s-2015-fire-crisis>

²⁰ See, e.g., Shannon N. Koplitz, et al., "Public Health Impacts of the Severe Haze in Equatorial Asia in September–October 2015: Demonstration of a New Framework for Informing Fire Management Strategies to Reduce Downwind Smoke Exposure," *Environ. Res. Lett.* 11 (2016): 094023, <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/11/9/094023>

²¹ Andrew J. MacDonald and Erin A. Mordecai, *op. cit.*; Elizabeth H. Loh, et al., "Targeting Transmission Pathways for Emerging Zoonotic Disease Surveillance and Control," *Vector Borne Zoonotic Disease* 15, no. 7 (July 1, 2015): 432–437, <https://doi.org/10.1089/vbz.2013.1563>.

The factors that contribute to deforestation and land degradation vary by location, but there are several. Illegal logging and associated trade and the production of commodities on cleared forest lands are destroying primary forests in many parts of the tropics, including Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands, the Amazon basin, and West Africa.²² Deforestation and forest degradation contribute to loss of biodiversity and are frequently associated with corruption and criminal activity; indeed, INTERPOL estimates that illegal logging represents between 50 and 90 percent of logging in many tropical countries, accounting for 15-30% of global timber production.²³ Slash- and-burn agriculture and charcoal production pose threats to forest cover in many low-income countries. In many instances, agricultural production uses methods that increase GHG emissions and result in soil degradation. Other factors that contribute to deforestation and land degradation include unsustainable production of livestock and other agricultural commodities; small-scale and industrial-scale mining associated with land clearing; harvesting of biomass for energy consumption; and land-grabbing.

Beyond its direct detrimental effect on the natural resource base in many developing countries, continuing deforestation and land degradation is incompatible with future climate stability at both regional and global levels. Indeed, recent research and scientific assessments indicate that land-based carbon sequestration will need to increase substantially to maintain climate stability at levels compatible with sustainable development.²⁴ However, despite recent commitments to reducing deforestation, deforestation and other forms of land degradation continue at levels that will result in massive biodiversity loss and GHG emissions. In recent years, deforestation rates have even increased in key geographies.²⁵ In part, this reflects an intrinsic tension between conservation and the production of both marketable commodities and energy, for which demand continues to grow. But it also reflects contexts in which there are relatively few incentives to shift production in sustainable directions, land management frameworks consistent with sustainable land management are scarce, and weak governance and endemic corruption makes it difficult to discern the law or to effectively enforce it. In many contexts, political will to effect change is also lacking and civil society is not sufficiently effective to shine a spotlight on the failures of governance.

B. Challenge

This BAA is intended to address the challenge of how to sustainably reduce land-based GHG emissions and increase long-term carbon sequestration at scale through conservation, management, and restoration

²² INTERPOL, *Global Forestry Enforcement: Strengthening Law Enforcement Cooperation Against Forestry Crime* (Global Forestry Enforcement Prospectus) (April 2019), 11-12, <https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Environmental-crime/Forestry-crime>.

²³ *Ibid.*, 3. INTERPOL also estimates the cost of global corruption in the forestry sector at \$29 billion, and estimates that the illegal timber trade accounts for as much as \$150 billion annually.

²⁴ IPCC, *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5°C above Pre-industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways, in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty*, ed. Valérie Masson-Delmotte et al. (Geneva, Switzerland: World Meteorological Organization, 2018), <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>; IPCC SRCCL; Griscom et al., *op. cit.*; Sophie Adams et al., *Turn Down the Heat : Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts, and the Case for Resilience* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2013), <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/975911468163736818/Turn-down-the-heat-climate-extremes-regional-impacts-and-the-case-for-resilience-full-report>.

²⁵ NYDF Assessment Partners, *Protecting and Restoring Forests: A Story of Large Commitments yet Limited Progress*, New York Declaration on Forests Five-Year Assessment Report, coord. and ed. Climate Focus (2019), forestdeclaration.org; Rhett A. Butler, "What's the Deforestation Rate in the Amazon?" *mongabay.com*, Feb. 28, 2020, <https://rainforests.mongabay.com/amazon/deforestation-rate.html>.

of land ecosystems and productive lands in developing countries where USAID works, in the context of the factors described in the problem statement. The compounding challenges described above demand powerful interconnected interventions to avoid a future in which land destruction poses serious risks to food and water security, global and regional climate stability, and the existence and livelihoods of indigenous and other local communities.

To significantly reduce land-based GHG emissions and increase long-term carbon sequestration at scale in the land sector, coordinated and reinforcing action from multiple sectors is critical. For example, to address deforestation caused by commodity production, it is essential to work with commodity producers, governmental entities, financial entities, and other elements of the commodity value chain, as well as with other land users, including local communities, traditional or indigenous peoples, women, and youth. Systems-level approaches and fora for cooperation among the private sector, government, NGOs and civil society, including indigenous people and other local communities, are essential for instituting comprehensive approaches to conservation, management, and restoration of land ecosystems and productive lands, including approaches that can link market mechanisms with the realities of on-the-ground conservation.

Through this BAA, USAID and its partners will co-develop and implement innovative approaches, tools, unifying platforms for action, and other solutions that can make transformative contributions to reducing land-based GHG emissions and increasing long-term carbon sequestration in forested and productive landscapes around the world. This may include both global and regional or country-level efforts. This call spans multiple aspects of work, potentially involving research, pilot initiatives, and/or implementation of strategies to promote sustainable landscapes at scale, including, but not limited to the following areas:

- (i) improving availability, access to and use of accurate data and information about land use and associated drivers, including bringing down costs of monitoring, reporting and verification;
- (ii) improving land use governance, for example through increasing transparency and public participation, clarifying and strengthening rules and rights regarding land and resource access and use, including safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples, supporting community forest programs, and improving enforcement;
- (iii) strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national governments, local communities, the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders to manage land use and participate effectively in associated decision making necessary to support sustainable landscapes;
- (iv) supporting changes to national, subnational, or institutional policies and incentives to advance sustainable landscapes objectives, including through a broad array of interventions that would assure the sustainability, public acceptance, and effectiveness of such reforms;
- (v) enhancing coordination and communication between national and sub-national governments and institutions for effective land use management, and enhancing their capacity and commitment to engage effectively and inclusively with the full range of affected stakeholders;
- (vi) fostering the engagement of the private sector, including small and medium enterprises, in support of efforts to conserve, sustainably manage, and restore forests and other carbon-rich landscapes, through reforms to the enabling environment, establishment of market mechanisms, and financial and other incentives to align commercial opportunities with sustainable landscapes objectives;
- (vii) identifying, developing, and/or promoting new sources of finance or financial models that can support natural resources conservation, sustainable management, and restoration;

- (viii) promoting sustainable commodity production, through interventions at various levels of the value chain, including by supporting implementation and strengthening enforcement of existing laws (e.g., the Lacey Act Amendments of 2008, and relevant host country domestic laws), trade policies, and anti-corruption efforts to address illegal logging and associated trade and/or illegal deforestation;
- (ix) assisting with low emissions development planning at national, sub-national, and local levels;
- (x) strengthening the capacity of educational institutions to contribute to research and the long-term development of the human capital necessary to effectively manage forests and other land types;
- (xi) promoting sustainable livelihoods at scale, including through developing models for productively engaging the relevant stakeholders and simultaneously addressing differing objectives; and
- (xii) ensuring meaningful engagement, effective integration, and full consideration of the equities of women, youth, indigenous people, and marginalized groups in all relevant processes and strategic approaches.

As noted above, additional approaches that support multiple development outcomes in addition to reduced emissions from land use are encouraged.

USAID encourages respondents to Addenda published under this BAA to consider a number of relevant and timely areas, policies, and analyses of interest, including:

- The 2018–2022 [Joint Strategic Plan](#) of the Department of State and USAID
- The [Journey to Self-Reliance](#), whereby partner countries are positioned to solve their own development challenges;
- [Self-Reliance Metrics and Country Roadmaps](#), which measure and depict a country’s capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to local development changes - and a commitment to see these through effectively, inclusively, and with accountability;
- A commitment to helping build the [resilience](#) of vulnerable communities in areas subject to recurrent crisis, increasing their ability to manage through crises without compromising their future well-being;
- The [USAID Private Sector Engagement Policy](#), an intentional shift toward enterprise-driven development as a more sustainable way to empower people, communities, and countries on their journey to self-reliance;
- The [Acquisition and Assistance Strategy](#), which focuses on procurement innovation and addresses ways to expand and diversify the partner base, among other matters;
- The [New Partnership Initiative](#), which supports USAID Operating Units as they develop, plans for engaging new partners through new and existing procurement mechanisms.
- The [Indo-Pacific Vision](#), focused in three areas: creating open and transparent markets to unlock private enterprise-led growth; advancing citizen-responsive governance that adheres to a rules-based order; and building a resilient network of security partners capable of addressing shared threats;
- USAID’s [Environmental and Natural Resources Management Framework](#), which aims to coordinate, unify, and elevate environmental and natural resource management in Agency programming, with a focus on two priority areas: (i) improving natural resource management and (ii) improving urban systems for a cleaner environment;
- The USAID [Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy](#), which aims to improve the

lives of citizens around the world by advancing equality between genders, and empowering women and girls to participate fully in and benefit from the development of their societies.

- [Sustainable Landscapes Opportunities Analyses](#) developed under USAID's ProLand activity to support development of SL programs in specific countries and missions.
- The [Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) seeks to improve the measurable impact and sustainability of USAID's programs by engaging Indigenous Peoples as meaningful partners in development processes.
- The USAID [Biodiversity policy](#) which aims to conserve biodiversity in priority places and integrate biodiversity as an essential component of human development.
- Aligned national strategies for low emissions development, natural resources management, or other related issues.

V. General Criteria for Consideration

This section provides general information on USAID's intended approach to considering EOIs submitted to individual Addenda under this BAA.

1. USAID will evaluate submissions of EOIs and proposals received under Addenda to this BAA solely against the evaluation criteria presented in the individual Addenda, and not against other submissions.
2. USAID decisions regarding the Agency's pursuit of a particular project, strategy, or relationship will be based on the available evidence, data, and resulting analysis. Under this BAA and its Addenda, USAID seeks innovative solutions and approaches that can have a significant impact (offering breakthroughs, rather than incremental improvements) in reducing land-based GHG emissions or increasing long-term carbon sequestration at a substantial scale.
3. The reputation of an organization, its past performance, and the managerial and technical ability of the person or team of people engaged in the endeavor are always significant considerations in assessing the potential and the risks associated with each award.
4. Each BAA Addendum will further specify the criteria for selection.

VI. Co-Creation Stages

This section outlines the process that will be followed under each Addendum issued under this BAA. The amount of resources made available under each Addendum will depend on the concepts received and the availability of funds. Some award types may not include any funding. The award process under each Addendum has the following steps:

Stage 1

Expression of Interest (EOI). Please submit an EOI in accordance with each Addendum issued under this BAA. ***No EOIs are to be submitted against this BAA.***

The EOIs submitted must indicate the development idea that aims to work towards discovering potential solutions to the Problem and Challenge Statement(s) indicated in the Addenda. New ideas and innovation are highly encouraged, and USAID recognizes failure of an approach is a possibility. USAID wishes to explore a diverse range of innovative solutions to Sustainable Landscapes challenges. The EOIs submitted will be relatively short (not more than two pages), and contain information as outlined within each Addendum to this BAA. USAID will perform an initial review of the basic/applied research and development components presented in the individual EOIs.

USAID will send a notification to those who submitted EOIs that are not selected to move forward. ***Due to the large number of EOIs generally received in response to BAA Addenda, USAID is unable to provide details on why individual EOIs are not selected.***

Stage 2

Development of the Concept Paper. For EOIs that are deemed to have merit by USAID and pass criteria/eligibility stated within the BAA, USAID will issue an invitation to collaborate to the potential partner.²⁶

USAID, the potential partners, and potentially other technical experts will collaborate on a Concept Paper (or Concept Papers) for a new activity design. The Concept Paper (generally a document of five to ten pages) will further detail and explain a refined project concept, building upon the content provided in one or more of the EOIs received.

Additional Partners and Resources. During Stage 2, the project co-creation and co-design phase, the potential partners and USAID will identify whether additional partners and resources are needed for successful implementation of the project.

USAID will notify Stage 2 partners that are not selected to move forward to Stage 3. Depending on the volume of Concept Papers developed and received, USAID may or may not provide detailed explanations to Offerors as to why their submissions were not selected to advance to Stage 3.

Stage 3

Technical Review. An Internal Review Board (IRB) composed of experts from USAID, partner organizations, and/or outside parties will review the Concept Papers developed during Stage 2, and make recommendations to the CO/AO regarding which applicants should be considered Apparently Successful Partners. Using its technical expertise, the IRB will also recommend whether to move forward with further development of the project, including revisions or additions to the project concept, and additional partners and resources to be considered for inclusion.

Stage 4

USAID Contracting/Agreement Officer (CO/AO) Determination. The Contracting/Agreement Officer (CO/AO) will review the IRB's recommendations and consider other information, such as resource availability, preliminary partner responsibility assessment, and Agency priorities, and will make a determination whether the respondent is an Apparently Successful Partner. The CO/AO may also select, limit, or revise the anticipated instrument type to facilitate project design.

²⁶ An invitation is sent to a potential partner to participate in a co-creation workshop, conference, meeting, or the method designated by USAID to work together with all invitees to further develop the idea presented in the expression of interest.

Request for Additional Information. USAID will work with Apparently Successful Partners identified by the IRB, and co-design the activity and assist them with compiling additional information with respect to the proposed technical approach, capacity, management and organization, past performance, and budget, as well as representations and certifications, as needed.

Final Review and Negotiation. The CO/AO will engage in final review, negotiation, and determination of instrument type, responsibility, cost reasonableness, and other factors, and will craft an award instrument with the Apparently Successful Partner(s). If the Apparently Successful Partner(s) and USAID cannot arrive at a mutually agreeable arrangement, the CO/AO will cancel the project at no cost to the USG.

Award. If USAID determines that the award of an instrument is appropriate, the USAID CO/AO will award the instrument to authorize funding and implementation of the project.

VII. Award Information

USAID reserves the right to decide the number of awards and may decide not to make any awards, regardless of the number of EOIs received or Offerors invited to participate in the co-creation process.

1. Awards under the BAA for Sustainable Landscapes will be made based on responses to the challenges set forth in each Addendum.
2. Only submissions that are responsive to the BAA Addenda will be considered. Any EOI or concept paper that is not in response to the BAA Addenda will not be considered.
3. USAID is seeking new applications of science, technology, innovation and partnerships that provide the best value to the USG and have the potential to make a substantial contribution to solving Sustainable Landscapes challenges in developing countries.
4. USAID will select the award instruments it deems appropriate. Proposals identified for negotiation may result in a contract, grant, cooperative agreement, Global Development Alliance (GDA) agreement, Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA), Government to Government Agreement, Donor to Donor Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding, or alternative agreement type, depending upon the nature of the work proposed, the required degree of USG involvement, and other factors. The USAID CO/AO will determine award instrument type and negotiate instrument terms and conditions with selectees.
5. Eligibility Information. USAID is looking to engage a wide range of potential Offerors in this BAA process – including other donors, financial institutions, private companies based in developed and developing countries, resource partners, non-governmental organizations, and funded partners. These different roles may be filled by any organization that brings something of value to bear on the process, including public, private, for-profit, and not-for-profit organizations, as well as institutions of higher education, public international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, research institutions, and other international or multilateral organizations. All organizations must be determined to be responsive to Addenda issued under this BAA and sufficiently responsible to perform or participate in the final award type.

6. Standard Clauses and Provisions of Award. The standard clauses or provisions for awards are generally prescribed by law and regulation and will vary considerably by award type. Information regarding clauses and provisions will be offered to the proposer when the award type is identified.
7. Organizations are encouraged to consider providing reasonable cost sharing, leverage, or other exchange of resource arrangements, and are encouraged to suggest creative approaches to resourcing projects.

VIII. Information Protection

USAID's goal is to facilitate research and development that will lead to innovative, scalable solutions. Understanding the sensitive nature of applicants' information, USAID will work with organizations to protect intellectual property.

EOIs should be free of any intellectual property that the submitter wishes to protect, as the EOIs will be shared with USAID partners as part of the selection process. However, once applicants have been invited to engage in further discussions, applicants will work with USAID to identify proprietary information that requires protection.

Therefore, organizations making submissions under this BAA grant to USAID a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to use, disclose, reproduce, and prepare derivative works, and to have or permit others to do so to any information contained in the EOI submitted under the BAA. If USAID engages with the organization regarding its submission, the parties can negotiate further intellectual property protection for the organization's intellectual property.

Organizations must ensure that any submissions under any Addendum are free of any third-party proprietary data rights that would impact the license granted to USAID herein.

IX. Applicable Provisions and Clauses

For potential assistance mechanisms:

Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Organizations
<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303maa.pdf>

Mandatory Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Organizations
<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303mab.pdf>

For potential contract mechanisms:

Please see the following applicable provisions and clauses from the FAR Matrix for Cost Reimbursement and/or Firm Fixed Price Research and Development contracts.

Far Smart Matrix | Acquisition.GOV

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Smart Matrix Table

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.202-1 Definitions.	2.201	C	A	R
52.203-2 Certificate of Independent Price Determination.	3.103-1	P	A	
52.203-3 Gratuities.	3.202	C	A	A
52.203-5 Covenant Against Contingent Fees.	3.404	C	R	R
52.203-7 Anti-Kickback Procedures.	3.502-3	C	R	R
52.203-8 Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.	3.104-9(a)	C	A	A
52.203-10 Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity.	3.104-9(b)	C	A	A
52.203-11 Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	3.808(a)	P	A	A
52.203-12 Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	3.808(b)	C	A	A
52.203-13 Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct.	3.1004(a)	C	A	A
52.203-14 Display of Hotline Poster(s).	3.1004(b)	C	A	A
52.203-15 Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.	3.907-7	C	A	A
52.203-16 Preventing Personal Conflicts of Interest.	3.1106	C	A	A
52.203-17 Contractor Employee Whistleblower Rights and Requirement To Inform Employees of Whistleblower Rights.	3.908-9	C	R	R
52.203-18 Prohibition on Contracting with Entities that Require Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements-Representation.	3.909-3(a)	P	A	A
52.203-19 Prohibition on Requiring Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements.	3.909-3(b)	C	A	A
52.204-1 Approval of Contract.	4.103	C	A	A
52.204-2 Security Requirements.	4.404(a)	C	A	A
52.204-2_Alternate I	4.404(a)	C	A	A
52.204-2_Alternate II	4.404(a)	C	A	A
52.204-3 Taxpayer Identification.	4.905	P	A	A
52.204-4 Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Postconsumer Fiber Content Paper.	4.303	C	A	A
52.204-5 Women-Owned Business (Other Than Small Business).	4.607(a)	P	A	A
52.204-6 Unique Entity Identifier.	4.607(b)	P	A	A
52.204-7 System for Award Management.	4.1105(a)(1)	P	A	A
52.204-7_Alternate I	4.1105(a)(1)	P	A	A
52.204-8 Annual Representations and Certifications.	4.1202(a)	P	A	A
52.204-9 Personal Identity Verification of Contractor Personnel.	4.1303	C	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.204-10 Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards.	4.1403(a)	C	A	A
52.204-12 Unique Entity Identifier Maintenance.	4.607(c)	C	A	A
52.204-13 System for Award Management Maintenance.	4.1105(b)	C	A	A
52.204-16 Commercial and Government Entity Code Reporting.	4.1804(a)	P	A	A
52.204-17 Ownership or Control of Offeror.	4.1804(b)	P	A	A
52.204-18 Commercial and Government Entity Code Maintenance.	4.1804(c)	C	A	A
52.204-19 Incorporation by Reference of Representations and Certifications.	4.1202(b)	C	R	R
52.204-20 Predecessor of Offeror.	4.1804(d)	P	A	A
52.204-21 Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems.	4.1903	C	A	A
52.204-22 Alternative Line Item Proposal.	4.1008	P	A	A
52.204-23 Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab and Other Covered Entities.	4.2004	C	R	R
52.204-24 Representation Regarding Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment.	4.2105(a)	P	R	R
52.204-25 Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment.	4.2105(b)	C	R	R
52.204-26 Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services-Representation.	4.2105(c)	P	R	R
52.207-1 Notice of Standard Competition.	7.305(a)	P	A	
52.207-2 Notice of Streamlined Competition.	7.305(b)	P	A	A
52.207-3 Right of First Refusal of Employment.	7.305(c)	C	A	A
52.207-5 Option to Purchase Equipment.	7.404	C	A	A
52.207-6 Solicitation of Offers from Small Business Concerns and Small Business Teaming Arrangements or Joint Ventures (Multiple-Award Contracts).	7.107-6	P	A	A
52.208-8 Required Sources for Helium and Helium Usage Data.	8.505	C	A	A
52.209-2 Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations-Representation.	9.108-5(a)	P	A	A
52.209-5 Certification Regarding Responsibility Matters.	9.104-7(a)	P	A	A
52.209-6 Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment.	9.409	C	A	A
52.209-7 Information Regarding Responsibility Matters.	9.104-7(b)	P	A	A
52.209-9 Updates of Publicly Available Information Regarding Responsibility Matters.	9.104-7(c)	C	A	A
52.209-10 Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations.	9.108-5(b)	C	A	A
52.209-11 Representation by Corporations Regarding Delinquent Tax Liability or a Felony Conviction under any Federal Law.	9.104-7(d)	P	A	A
52.209-12 Certification Regarding Tax Matters.	9.104-7(e)	P	A	A
52.209-13 Violation of Arms Control Treaties or Agreements-Certification.	9.109-5	P	A	A
52.210-1 Market Research.	10.003	C	A	A
52.211-1 Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29.	11.204(a)	P	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.211-2 Availability of Specifications, Standards, and Data Item Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST).	11.204(b)	P	A	A
52.211-3 Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	11.204(c)	P	A	A
52.211-4 Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	11.204(d)	P	A	A
52.211-7 Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards.	11.107(b)	P	A	A
52.211-8 Time of Delivery.	11.404(a)(2)	C	O	O
52.211-8_Alternate I	11.404(a)(2)	C	O	O
52.211-8_Alternate II	11.404(a)(2)	C	O	O
52.211-8_Alternate III	11.404(a)(2)	C	O	O
52.211-9 Desired and Required Time of Delivery.	11.404(a)(3)	C	O	O
52.211-9_Alternate I	11.404(a)(3)	C	O	O
52.211-9_Alternate II	11.404(a)(3)	C	O	O
52.211-9_Alternate III	11.404(a)(3)	C	O	O
52.211-11 Liquidated Damages-Supplies, Services, or Research and Development.	11.503(a)	C	O	
52.211-14 Notice of Priority Rating for National Defense, Emergency Preparedness, and Energy Program Use.	11.604(a)	P	A	A
52.211-15 Defense Priority and Allocation Requirements.	11.604(b)	C	A	A
52.212-1 Instructions to Offerors-Commercial Items.	12.301(b)(1)	P	A	
52.212-2 Evaluation-Commercial Items.	12.301(c)	P	O	
52.212-3 Offeror Representations and Certifications-Commercial Items.	12.301(b)(2)	P	A	
52.212-3_Alternate I	12.301(b)(2)	P	A	
52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Items.	12.301(b)(3)	C	A	
52.212-4_Alternate I	12.301(b)(3)	C	A	
52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders-Commercial Items.	12.301(b)(4)	C	A	A
52.212-5_Alternate I	12.301(b)(4)	C	A	A
52.212-5_Alternate II	12.301(b)(4)	C	A	A
52.213-4 Terms and Conditions-Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).	13.302-5(d)	C	A	A
52.214-23 Late Submissions, Modifications, Revisions, and Withdrawals of Technical Proposals under Two-Step Sealed Bidding.	14.201-6(r)	P	A	
52.214-24 Multiple Technical Proposals.	14.201-6(s)	P	A	
52.214-34 Submission of Offers in the English Language.	14.201-6(w)	P	A	A
52.214-35 Submission of Offers in U.S. Currency.	14.201-6(x)	P	A	A
52.215-1 Instructions to Offerors-Competitive Acquisition.	15.209(a)	P	A	A
52.215-1_Alternate I	15.209(a)	P	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.215-1_Alternate II	15.209(a)	P	A	A
52.215-2 Audit and Records-Negotiation.	15.209(b)	C	A	A
52.215-2_Alternate I	15.209(b)	C	A	A
52.215-2_Alternate II	15.209(b)	C	A	A
52.215-2_Alternate III	15.209(b)	C	A	A
52.215-3 Request for Information or Solicitation for Planning Purposes.	15.209(c)	P	A	A
52.215-5 Facsimile Proposals.	15.209(e)	P	A	A
52.215-6 Place of Performance.	15.209(f)	P	A	A
52.215-8 Order of Precedence-Uniform Contract Format.	15.209(h)	C	A	A
52.215-9 Changes or Additions to Make-or-Buy Program.	15.408(a)	C	A	A
52.215-9_Alternate I	15.408(a)	C	A	A
52.215-9_Alternate II	15.408(a)	C	A	A
52.215-10 Price Reduction for Defective Certified Cost or Pricing Data.	15.408(b)	C	A	A
52.215-11 Price Reduction for Defective Certified Cost or Pricing Data-Modifications.	15.408(c)	C	A	A
52.215-12 Subcontractor Certified Cost or Pricing Data.	15.408(d)(1)	C	A	A
52.215-12_Alternate I	15.408(d)(1)	C	A	A
52.215-13 Subcontractor Certified Cost or Pricing Data-Modifications.	15.408(e)(1)	C	A	A
52.215-13_Alternate I	15.408(e)(1)	C	A	A
52.215-14 Integrity of Unit Prices.	15.408(f)(1)	C	A	A
52.215-14_Alternate I	15.408(f)(1)	C	A	A
52.215-15 Pension Adjustments and Asset Reversions.	15.408(g)	C	A	A
52.215-16 Facilities Capital Cost of Money.	15.408(h)	P	A	A
52.215-17 Waiver of Facilities Capital Cost of Money.	15.408(i)	C	A	A
52.215-18 Reversion or Adjustment of Plans for Postretirement Benefits (PRB) Other Than Pensions.	15.408(j)	C	A	A
52.215-19 Notification of Ownership Changes.	15.408(k)	C	A	A
52.215-20 Requirements for Certified Cost or Pricing Data and Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data.	15.408(l)	P	O	O
52.215-20_Alternate I	15.408(l)	P	O	O
52.215-20_Alternate II	15.408(l)	P	O	O
52.215-20_Alternate III	15.408(l)	P	O	O
52.215-20_Alternate IV	15.408(l)	P	O	O
52.215-21 Requirements for Certified Cost or Pricing Data and Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data-Modifications.	15.408(m)	C	O	O

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.215-21_Alternate I	15.408(m)	C	O	O
52.215-21_Alternate II	15.408(m)	C	O	O
52.215-21_Alternate III	15.408(m)	C	O	O
52.215-21_Alternate IV	15.408(m)	C	O	O
52.215-22 Limitations on Pass-Through Charges-Identification of Subcontract Effort.	15.408(n)(1)	P	A	R
52.215-23 Limitations on Pass-Through Charges.	15.408(n)(2)	C	A	R
52.215-23_Alternate I	15.408(n)(2)	C	A	R
52.216-1 Type of Contract.	16.105	P	A	A
52.216-5 Price Redetermination-Prospective.	16.205-4	C	A	
52.216-6 Price Redetermination-Retroactive.	16.206-4	C	A	
52.216-7 Allowable Cost and Payment.	16.307(a)	C		A
52.216-7_Alternate I	16.307(a)	C		A
52.216-7_Alternate II	16.307(a)	C		A
52.216-7_Alternate III	16.307(a)	C		A
52.216-7_Alternate IV	16.307(a)	C		A
52.216-8 Fixed Fee.	16.307(b)	C		A
52.216-10 Incentive Fee.	16.307(d)	C		A
52.216-11 Cost Contract-No Fee.	16.307(e)	C		A
52.216-11_Alternate I	16.307(e)	C		A
52.216-12 Cost-Sharing Contract-No Fee.	16.307(f)	C		A
52.216-12_Alternate I	16.307(f)	C		A
52.216-15 Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates.	16.307(g)	C		A
52.216-16 Incentive Price Revision-Firm Target.	16.406(a)	C	A	
52.216-16_Alternate I	16.406(a)	C	A	
52.216-17 Incentive Price Revision-Successive Targets.	16.406(b)	C	A	
52.216-17_Alternate I	16.406(b)	C	A	
52.216-23 Execution and Commencement of Work.	16.603-4(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.216-24 Limitation of Government Liability.	16.603-4(b)(2)	C	R	R
52.216-25 Contract Definitization.	16.603-4(b)(3)	C	R	R
52.216-25_Alternate I	16.603-4(b)(3)	C	R	R
52.216-26 Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization.	16.603-4(c)	C		A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.219-1 Small Business Program Representations.	19.309(a)(1)	P	A	A
52.219-1_Alternate I	19.309(a)(1)	P	A	A
52.219-3 Notice of HUBZone Set-Aside or Sole Source Award.	19.1309(a)	C	A	A
52.219-3_Alternate I	19.1309(a)	C	A	A
52.219-4 Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns.	19.1309(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.219-4_Alternate I	19.1309(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.219-6 Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside.	19.507(c)	C	A	A
52.219-6_Alternate I	19.507(c)	C	A	A
52.219-6_Alternate II	19.507(c)	C	A	A
52.219-7 Notice of Partial Small Business Set-Aside.	19.507(d)	C	A	A
52.219-7_Alternate I	19.507(d)	C	A	A
52.219-7_Alternate II	19.507(d)	C	A	A
52.219-8 Utilization of Small Business Concerns.	19.708(a)	C	A	A
52.219-9 Small Business Subcontracting Plan.	19.708(b)	C	A	A
52.219-9_Alternate I	19.708(b)	C	A	A
52.219-9_Alternate II	19.708(b)	C	A	A
52.219-9_Alternate III	19.708(b)	C	A	A
52.219-9_Alternate IV	19.708(b)	C	A	A
52.219-10 Incentive Subcontracting Program.	19.708(c)(1)	C	O	O
52.219-13 Notice of Set-Aside of Orders.	19.507(f)(1)	C	A	A
52.219-13_Alternate I	19.507(f)(1)	C	A	A
52.219-14 Limitations on Subcontracting.	19.507(e)	C	A	A
52.219-16 Liquidated Damages-Subcontracting Plan.	19.708(b)(2)	C	A	A
52.219-27 Notice of Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Set-Aside.	19.1408	C	A	A
52.219-28 Post-Award Small Business Program Rerepresentation.	19.309(c)(1)	C	A	A
52.219-28_Alternate I	19.309(c)(1)	C	A	A
52.219-29 Notice of Set-Aside for, or Sole Source Award to, Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business Concerns.	19.1508	C	A	A
52.219-30 Notice of Set-Aside for, or Sole Source Award to, Women-Owned Small Business Concerns Eligible Under the Women-Owned Small Business Program.	19.1508	C	A	A
52.219-31 Notice of Small Business Reserve.	19.507(g)(1)	P	A	A
52.219-32 Orders Issued Directly Under Small Business Reserves	19.507(g)(2)	C	A	A
52.219-33 Nonmanufacturer Rule.	19.507(h)	C	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.222-1 Notice to the Government of Labor Disputes.	22.103-5(a)	C	A	A
52.222-2 Payment for Overtime Premiums.	22.103-5(b)	C		A
52.222-3 Convict Labor.	22.202	C	A	A
52.222-4 Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards -Overtime Compensation.	22.305	C	A	A
52.222-20 Contracts for Materials, Supplies, Articles, and Equipment.	22.610	C	A	A
52.222-21 Prohibition of Segregated Facilities.	22.810(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.222-22 Previous Contracts and Compliance Reports.	22.810(a)(2)	P	A	A
52.222-24 Preaward On-Site Equal Opportunity Compliance Evaluation.	22.810(c)	P	A	A
52.222-25 Affirmative Action Compliance.	22.810(d)	P	A	A
52.222-26 Equal Opportunity.	22.810(e)	C	A	A
52.222-26_Alternate I	22.810(e)	C	A	A
52.222-29 Notification of Visa Denial.	22.810(g)	C	A	A
52.222-35 Equal Opportunity for Veterans.	22.1310(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.222-35_Alternate I	22.1310(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.222-36 Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities.	22.1408(a)	C	A	A
52.222-36_Alternate I	22.1408(a)	C	A	A
52.222-37 Employment Reports on Veterans.	22.1310(b)	C	A	A
52.222-38 Compliance with Veterans' Employment Reporting Requirements.	22.1310(c)	P	A	A
52.222-40 Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act.	22.1605	C	A	A
52.222-50 Combating Trafficking in Persons.	22.1705(a)(1)	C	R	R
52.222-54 Employment Eligibility Verification.	22.1803	C	A	A
52.222-56 Certification Regarding Trafficking in Persons Compliance Plan.	22.1705(b)	P	A	A
52.222-62 Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706.	22.2110	C	A	A
52.223-1 Biobased Product Certification.	23.406(a)	P	A	A
52.223-3 Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.	23.303	C	A	A
52.223-3_Alternate I	23.303	C	A	A
52.223-4 Recovered Material Certification.	23.406(c)	P	A	A
52.223-5 Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.	23.1005	C	A	A
52.223-5_Alternate I	23.1005	C	A	A
52.223-5_Alternate II	23.1005	C	A	A
52.223-6 Drug-Free Workplace.	23.505	C	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.223-7 Notice of Radioactive Materials.	23.602	C	A	A
52.223-9 Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Items.	23.406(d)	C	A	A
52.223-9_Alternate I	23.406(d)	C	A	A
52.223-11 Ozone-Depleting Substances and High Global Warming Potential Hydrofluorocarbons.	23.804(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.223-12 Maintenance, Service, Repair, or Disposal of Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners.	23.804(a)(2)	C	A	A
52.223-13 Acquisition of EPEAT®-Registered Imaging Equipment.	23.705(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.223-13_Alternate I	23.705(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.223-14 Acquisition of EPEAT®-Registered Televisions.	23.705(c)(1)	C	A	A
52.223-14_Alternate I	23.705(c)(1)	C	A	A
52.223-15 Energy Efficiency in Energy-Consuming Products.	23.206	C	A	A
52.223-16 Acquisition of EPEAT®-Registered Personal Computer Products.	23.705(d)(1)	C	A	A
52.223-16_Alternate I	23.705(d)(1)	C	A	A
52.223-18 Encouraging Contractor Policies to Ban Text Messaging While Driving.	23.1105	C	R	R
52.223-19 Compliance with Environmental Management Systems.	23.903	C	A	A
52.223-20 Aerosols.	23.804(a)(3)	C	A	A
52.223-21 Foams.	23.804(a)(4)	C	A	A
52.223-22 Public Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reduction Goals-Representation.	23.804(b)	P	A	A
52.224-1 Privacy Act Notification.	24.104	C	A	A
52.224-2 Privacy Act.	24.104	C	A	A
52.224-3 Privacy Training.	24.302	C	A	A
52.224-3_Alternate I	24.302	C	A	A
52.225-1 Buy American-Supplies	25.1101(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.225-2 Buy American Certificate.	25.1101(a)(2)	P	A	A
52.225-7 Waiver of Buy American Statute for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles.	25.1101(d)	P	A	A
52.225-8 Duty-Free Entry.	25.1101(e)	C	A	A
52.225-13 Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases.	25.1103	C	R	R
52.225-14 Inconsistency between English Version and Translation of Contract.	25.1103(b)	C	A	A
52.225-17 Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers.	25.1103	P	A	A
52.225-19 Contractor Personnel in a Designated Operational Area or Supporting a Diplomatic or Consular Mission Outside the United States.	25.301-4	C	A	A
52.225-20 Prohibition on Conducting Restricted Business Operations in Sudan-Certification.	25.1103(d)	P	A	A
52.225-25 Prohibition on Contracting With Entities Engaging in Certain Activities or Transactions Relating to Iran—Representation and Certifications.	25.1103(e)	P	R	R

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.225-26 Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States.	25.302-6	C	A	A
52.226-1 Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises.	26.104	C	A	A
52.226-2 Historically Black College or University and Minority Institution Representation.	26.304	P	A	A
52.227-5 Waiver of Indemnity.	27.201-2(e)	C	A	A
52.227-6 Royalty Information.	27.202-5(a)(1)	P	A	A
52.227-6_Alternate I	27.202-5(a)(1)	P	A	A
52.227-7 Patents-Notice of Government Licensee.	27.202-5(b)	P	A	A
52.227-9 Refund of Royalties.	27.202-5(c)	C	A	
52.227-10 Filing of Patent Applications-Classified Subject Matter.	27.203-2	C	A	A
52.227-11 Patent Rights-Ownership by the Contractor.	27.303(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-11_Alternate I	27.303(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-11_Alternate II	27.303(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-11_Alternate III	27.303(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-11_Alternate IV	27.303(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-11_Alternate V	27.303(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-13 Patent Rights-Ownership by the Government.	27.303(e)	C	A	A
52.227-13_Alternate I	27.303(e)	C	A	A
52.227-13_Alternate II	27.303(e)	C	A	A
52.227-14 Rights in Data-General.	27.409(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-14_Alternate I	27.409(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-14_Alternate II	27.409(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-14_Alternate III	27.409(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-14_Alternate IV	27.409(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-14_Alternate V	27.409(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.227-15 Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software.	27.409(c)	P	A	A
52.227-16 Additional Data Requirements.	27.409(d)	C	A	A
52.227-17 Rights in Data-Special Works.	27.409(e)	C	A	A
52.227-18 Rights in Data-Existing Works.	27.409(f)	C	A	A
52.227-20 Rights in Data-SBIR Program.	27.409(h)	C	A	A
52.227-21 Technical Data Declaration, Revision, and Withholding of Payment-Major Systems.	27.409(j)	C	A	A
52.227-22 Major System-Minimum Rights.	27.409(k)	C	A	A

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52.227-23 Rights to Proposal Data (Technical).	27.409(l)	C	A	A
52.228-1 Bid Guarantee.	28.101-2	P	A	A
52.228-2 Additional Bond Security.	28.106-4(a)	C	A	A
52.228-5 Insurance-Work on a Government Installation.	28.310	C	A	
52.228-7 Insurance-Liability to Third Persons.	28.311-1	C		A
52.228-11 Pledges of Assets.	28.203-6	C	A	A
52.228-14 Irrevocable Letter of Credit.	28.204-4	C	A	A
52.228-16 Performance and Payment Bonds-Other Than Construction.	28.103-4	C	A	A
52.228-16_Alternate I	28.103-4	C	A	A
52.229-3 Federal, State, and Local Taxes.	29.401-3	C	A	
52.229-4 Federal, State, and Local Taxes (State and Local Adjustments).	29.401-3	C	A	
52.229-6 Taxes-Foreign Fixed-Price Contracts.	29.402-1(a)	C	A	
52.229-7 Taxes-Fixed-Price Contracts with Foreign Governments.	29.402-1(b)	C	A	
52.229-8 Taxes-Foreign Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.	29.402-2(a)	C		A
52.229-9 Taxes-Cost-Reimbursement Contracts with Foreign Governments.	29.402-2(b)	C		A
52.229-10 State of New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax.	29.401-4(b)	C		A
52.229-11 Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements—Notice and Representation.	29.402-3(a)	P	A	A
52.229-12 Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements.	29.402-3(b)	C	A	A
52.230-1 Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification.	30.201-3	P	A	A
52.230-1_Alternate I	30.201-3	P	A	A
52.230-2 Cost Accounting Standards.	30.201-4(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.230-3 Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices.	30.201-4(b)(1)	C	A	A
52.230-4 Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices-Foreign Concerns.	30.201-4(c)(1)	C	A	A
52.230-5 Cost Accounting Standards-Educational Institution.	30.201-4(e)(1)	C	A	A
52.230-6 Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.	30.201-4(d)(1)	C	A	A
52.230-7 Proposal Disclosure-Cost Accounting Practice Changes.	30.201-3(c)	P	A	A
52.232-2 Payments under Fixed-Price Research and Development Contracts.	32.111(a)(2)	C	R	
52.232-9 Limitation on Withholding of Payments.	32.111(b)(2)	C	A	A
52.232-12 Advance Payments.	32.412(a)	C	A	A
52.232-12_Alternate I	32.412(a)	C	A	A
52.232-12_Alternate II	32.412(a)	C	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.232-12_Alternate III	32.412(a)	C	A	A
52.232-12_Alternate IV	32.412(a)	C	A	A
52.232-12_Alternate V	32.412(a)	C	A	A
52.232-13 Notice of Progress Payments.	32.502-3(a)	P	A	
52.232-14 Notice of Availability of Progress Payments Exclusively for Small Business Concerns.	32.502-3(b)(2)	P	A	
52.232-15 Progress Payments Not Included.	32.502-3(c)	P	A	
52.232-16 Progress Payments.	32.502-4(a)	C	A	
52.232-16_Alternate I	32.502-4(a)	C	A	
52.232-16_Alternate II	32.502-4(a)	C	A	
52.232-16_Alternate III	32.502-4(a)	C	A	
52.232-17 Interest.	32.611	C	A	A
52.232-18 Availability of Funds.	32.706-1(a)	C	A	A
52.232-20 Limitation of Cost.	32.706-2(a)	C		A
52.232-22 Limitation of Funds.	32.706-2(b)	C		A
52.232-23 Assignment of Claims.	32.806(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.232-23_Alternate I	32.806(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.232-24 Prohibition of Assignment of Claims.	32.806(b)	C	A	A
52.232-25 Prompt Payment.	32.908(c)	C	A	A
52.232-25_Alternate I	32.908(c)	C	A	A
52.232-28 Invitation to Propose Performance-Based Payments.	32.1005(b)(1)	P	A	
52.232-28_Alternate I	32.1005(b)(1)	P	A	
52.232-33 Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer-System for Award Management.	32.1110(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.232-34 Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer-Other than System for Award Management.	32.1110(a)(2)	C	A	A
52.232-35 Designation of Office for Government Receipt of Electronic Funds Transfer Information.	32.1110(c)	C	A	A
52.232-36 Payment by Third Party.	32.1110(d)	C	A	A
52.232-37 Multiple Payment Arrangements.	32.1110(e)	C	A	A
52.232-38 Submission of Electronic Funds Transfer Information with Offer.	32.1110(g)	P	A	A
52.232-39 Unenforceability of Unauthorized Obligations.	32.706-3	C	R	R
52.232-40 Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors.	32.009-2	C	R	R
52.233-1 Disputes.	33.215	C	A	A
52.233-1_Alternate I	33.215	C	A	A

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52.233-2 Service of Protest.	33.106	P	R	R
52.233-3 Protest after Award.	33.106(b)	C	R	
52.233-3_Alternate I	33.106(b)	C	R	
52.233-4 Applicable Law for Breach of Contract Claim.	33.215(b)	C	R	R
52.234-1 Industrial Resources Developed Under Title III, Defense Production Act.	34.104	C	A	A
52.234-2 Notice of Earned Value Management System-Preaward Integrated Baseline Review.	34.203	P	A	A
52.234-3 Notice of Earned Value Management System-Post Award Postaward Integrated Baseline Review.	34.203	P	A	A
52.234-4 Earned Value Management System.	34.203(c)	C	A	A
52.237-1 Site Visit.	37.110(a)	P	A	A
52.237-2 Protection of Government Buildings, Equipment, and Vegetation.	37.110(b)	C	A	A
52.237-8 Restriction on Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	37.113-2(a)	P		A
52.237-9 Waiver of Limitation on Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	37.113-2(b)	C		A
52.239-1 Privacy or Security Safeguards.	39.106	C	A	A
52.242-1 Notice of Intent to Disallow Costs.	42.802	C	A	R
52.242-2 Production Progress Reports.	42.1107(a)	C	A	A
52.242-3 Penalties for Unallowable Costs.	42.706-6	C		A
52.242-4 Certification of Final Indirect Costs.	42.703-2(f)	C		A
52.242-5 Payments to Small Business Subcontractors.	42.1504	C	A	A
52.242-13 Bankruptcy.	42.903	C	A	A
52.242-15 Stop-Work Order.	42.1305(b)	C	O	O
52.242-15_Alternate I	42.1305(b)	C	O	O
52.243-6 Change Order Accounting.	43.205(f)	C	O	O
52.243-7 Notification of Changes.	43.107	C	A	A
52.244-2 Subcontracts.	44.204(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.244-2_Alternate I	44.204(a)(1)	C	A	A
52.244-5 Competition in Subcontracting.	44.204(c)	C	A	A
52.244-6 Subcontracts for Commercial Items.	44.403	C	R	R
52.245-1 Government Property.	45.107(a)	C	A	A
52.245-1_Alternate I	45.107(a)	C	A	A
52.245-1_Alternate II	45.107(a)	C	A	A
52.245-2 Government Property Installation Operation Services.	45.107(b)	C	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.245-9 Use and Charges.	45.107(c)	C	A	A
52.246-2 Inspection of Supplies-Fixed-Price.	46.302	C	A	
52.246-2_Alternate I	46.302	C	A	
52.246-2_Alternate II	46.302	C	A	
52.246-3 Inspection of Supplies-Cost-Reimbursement.	46.303	C		A
52.246-4 Inspection of Services-Fixed-Price.	46.304	C	A	
52.246-5 Inspection of Services-Cost-Reimbursement.	46.305	C		A
52.246-7 Inspection of Research and Development-Fixed-Price.	46.307(a)	C	A	
52.246-8 Inspection of Research and Development-Cost-Reimbursement.	46.308	C		A
52.246-8_Alternate I	46.308	C		A
52.246-9 Inspection of Research and Development (Short Form).	46.309	C	A	A
52.246-11 Higher-Level Contract Quality Requirement.	46.311	C	A	A
52.246-15 Certificate of Conformance.	46.315	C	A	A
52.246-16 Responsibility for Supplies.	46.316	C	A	
52.246-18 Warranty of Supplies of a Complex Nature.	46.710(b)(1)	C	O	
52.246-18_Alternate I	46.710(b)(1)	C	O	
52.246-18_Alternate II	46.710(b)(1)	C	O	
52.246-18_Alternate III	46.710(b)(1)	C	O	
52.246-18_Alternate IV	46.710(b)(1)	C	O	
52.246-19 Warranty of Systems and Equipment under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.	46.710(c)(1)	C	O	
52.246-19_Alternate I	46.710(c)(1)	C	O	
52.246-19_Alternate II	46.710(c)(1)	C	O	
52.246-19_Alternate III	46.710(c)(1)	C	O	
52.246-23 Limitation of Liability.	46.805	C	A	A
52.246-24 Limitation of Liability-High-Value Items.	46.805	C	A	A
52.246-24_Alternate I	46.805	C	A	A
52.246-25 Limitation of Liability-Services.	46.805	C	A	A
52.246-26 Reporting Nonconforming Items.	46.317	C	A	A
52.247-1 Commercial Bill of Lading Notations.	47.104-4	C	A	A
52.247-63 Preference for U.S.-Flag Air Carriers.	47.405	C	A	A
52.247-64 Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels.	47.507(a)	C	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.247-64_Alternate I	47.507(a)	C	A	A
52.247-64_Alternate II	47.507(a)	C	A	A
52.247-67 Submission of Transportation Documents for Audit.	47.103-2	C		A
52.247-68 Report of Shipment (REPSHIP).	47.208-2	C	A	A
52.248-1 Value Engineering.	48.201	C	A	A
52.248-1_Alternate I	48.201	C	A	A
52.248-1_Alternate II	48.201	C	A	A
52.248-1_Alternate III	48.201	C	A	A
52.249-1 Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price) (Short Form).	49.502(a)(1)	C	A	
52.249-1_Alternate I	49.502(a)(1)	C	A	
52.249-2 Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price).	49.502	C	A	
52.249-2_Alternate I	49.502	C	A	
52.249-2_Alternate II	49.502	C	A	
52.249-2_Alternate III	49.502	C	A	
52.249-5 Termination for Convenience of the Government (Educational and Other Nonprofit Institutions).	49.502(d)	C	A	A
52.249-6 Termination (Cost-Reimbursement).	49.503(a)(1)	C		A
52.249-6_Alternate I	49.503(a)(1)	C		A
52.249-6_Alternate II	49.503(a)(1)	C		A
52.249-6_Alternate III	49.503(a)(1)	C		A
52.249-6_Alternate IV	49.503(a)(1)	C		A
52.249-6_Alternate V	49.503(a)(1)	C		A
52.249-9 Default (Fixed-Price Research and Development).	49.504(b)	C	A	
52.249-14 Excusable Delays.	49.505(b)	C		A
52.250-1 Indemnification Under Public Law85-804.	50.104-4	C	A	A
52.250-1_Alternate I	50.104-4	C	A	A
52.250-2 SAFETY Act Coverage Not Applicable.	50.206(a)	P	A	A
52.250-3 SAFETY Act Block Designation/Certification.	50.206(b)(1)	P	A	A
52.250-3_Alternate I	50.206(b)(1)	P	A	A
52.250-3_Alternate II	50.206(b)(1)	P	A	A
52.250-4 SAFETY Act Pre-qualification Designation Notice.	50.206(c)(1)	P	A	A
52.250-4_Alternate I	50.206(c)(1)	P	A	A

Provision or Clause	Prescribed in	P or C	FP R&D	CR R&D
52.250-4_Alternate II	50.206(c)(1)	P	A	A
52.250-5 SAFETY ActEquitable Adjustment.	50.206(d)	C	A	A
52.251-1 Government Supply Sources.	51.107	C	A	A
52.251-2 Interagency Fleet Management System Vehicles and Related Services.	51.205	C		A
52.252-1 Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference.	52.107(a)	P	A	A
52.252-2 Clauses Incorporated by Reference.	52.107(b)	C	A	A
52.252-3 Alterations in Solicitation.	52.107(c)	P	A	A
52.252-4 Alterations in Contract.	52.107(d)	C	A	A
52.252-5 Authorized Deviations in Provisions.	52.107(e)	P	A	A
52.252-6 Authorized Deviations in Clauses.	52.107(f)	C	A	A
52.253-1 Computer Generated Forms.	53.111	C	A	A