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**** New Approaches for Addressing Air Pollution ****

Addendum to
BAA-OAA-E3-POLLUTION-2020

United States Agency for International Development's (USAID)
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3/DDI)
Office of Energy and Infrastructure (E&I)

Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for Pollution Prevention & Mitigation (PPM)

I. Background

The mission of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is to end the need for foreign assistance by partnering with countries along their individual journeys to self-reliance. USAID defines self-reliance as a country's capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to address local development challenges, and a commitment to see these through effectively, inclusively, and with accountability. USAID considers environmental protection as foundational for countries to achieve self-reliance. Globally, pollution and ecosystem degradation threaten human health and undermine natural resources that support economic development, which can drive instability and increase poverty. The U.S. Department of State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan identifies environmental management, governance, and resilience as core components of our strategic objective to promote healthy, educated, and productive populations in partner countries to drive inclusive and sustainable development (SO 2.2).¹

People are breathing dirty air in both urban and rural environments, making it the fifth leading risk factor for mortality in the world.² An estimated 9 out of 10 people worldwide are exposed to air pollutants exceeding World Health Organization (WHO) air quality guidelines.³ Annually, air pollution is responsible for killing an estimated 4.9 million people, thus causing more deaths than more well-known risk factors like malnutrition, alcohol use, and physical inactivity. In addition to premature mortality, air pollution impacts economies through increased medical expenses and reduced labor productivity⁴, and influences migration flows by impacting quality of life.⁵ Air pollution spans: (i) gaseous pollutants (e.g., SO₂, NO_x, CO, O₃, VOCs), (ii) persistent organic pollutants (e.g., dioxins, DDT), (iii) heavy metals (e.g., lead, mercury), and (iv) particulate matter (e.g., PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀). Gaseous pollutants mainly affect the respiratory system and are potentially carcinogenic. Air toxins like heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) can cause acute organ damage and cancer. Heavy metals and POPs are particularly harmful because they are long-lasting compounds that bioaccumulate in the human body (i.e., increase in

¹ US Department of State-USAID. (2018). *Joint Strategic Plan FY 2018-2022*. Washington, DC: US Department of State-USAID. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/JSP_FY_2018_-_2022_FINAL.pdf

² Health Effects Institute. (2019). *State of Global Air 2019*. Special Report. Boston, MA: Health Effects Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.stateofglobalair.org/report>

³ There is growing scientific evidence that air pollution even at low concentrations can severely impact human health.

⁴ Wu, R., et al. (2017). Economic Impacts from PM_{2.5} Pollution-Related Health Effects: A Case Study in Shanghai. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 51 (9), 5035-5042.

⁵ Chen, S., Oliva, P., & Zhang, P. (2019). The effect of air pollution on migration evidence from China. *EBRD Working Paper No. 230*. Retrieved from <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3451332> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3451332>

chemical concentration over time). Particulate matter (PM) is one of the most complicated pollutants because particulates can consist of hundreds of chemicals and toxins that can be absorbed from the lungs into the circulatory system. When PM is inhaled it can cause severe damage to the lungs and other organs, triggering life-threatening conditions, including cardiovascular disease, respiratory infections, chronic respiratory disease (e.g., asthma and COPD), and cancer. Reducing air pollution can significantly decrease the burden of disease from stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases.

The impacts of air pollution are unevenly distributed with poor and marginalized communities, especially women and children, bearing the greatest burdens. Pollution inequity is the extent to which groups disproportionately contribute to or bear the burden of pollution.⁶ More than 90% of air pollution-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), mainly in Asia and Africa. Given its global importance for human health and environmental protection, air pollution is considered a global priority in the sustainable development agenda. Air pollution is articulated under the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 (cities) with direct links to SDG 3 (health), SDG 7 (energy), and SDG 13 (climate change).

Despite its prominence as a major health threat, comprehensive solutions for addressing air pollution remain elusive. Globally, air pollution levels continue to rise at an alarming rate, leading to increased impacts on economies and people's quality of life. In USAID partner countries, we are seeing increasingly severe and frequent air pollution events leading to public safety crises. For instance, New Delhi this winter experienced PM_{2.5} levels over 900 µg/m³, far exceeding the WHO "safe" threshold.⁷ However, USAID has limited experience working on the prevention and reduction of air pollution in partner countries, and lacks clear answers on how best to develop the Agency's programming. Through this Addendum to the Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for Pollution Prevention & Mitigation (PPM), USAID is interested in identifying opportunities for co-creation, co-design, co-investment, and collaboration on research and development activities that advance knowledge and practice around donor support to address air pollution in LMICs.

This Addendum addresses five thematic areas: (i) Data, modeling, and analysis to improve management capacity and public advocacy; (ii) Governance reforms; (iii) Implementation of key technologies and actions to reduce both the amount and impact of air pollution; (iv) Fostering public and private sector engagement; and (v) Enhancing USAID capacity and engagement.

II. Challenges

Currently USAID lacks global programming on addressing air pollution to promote healthier populations, cleaner environments and sustainable, inclusive economic growth. Programs addressing environmental health and pollution prevention were part of USAID's portfolio in the 1990s, but since then, albeit for a few examples, pollution mitigation has not been a primary focus of USAID initiatives. USAID possesses a broad portfolio of programs on Global Health, Energy, Global Climate Change, and Biodiversity. Hence USAID tangentially works on the issue of pollution mitigation by promoting clean energy (e.g., clean household energy, clean power generation, GHG mitigation, and electric mobility), and reducing peatland burning and charcoal harvesting. USAID is now embarking on the process of designing new programming, specifically addressing air pollution in partner countries to support self-reliance, rather than tackling air pollution mitigation as a co-benefit.

⁶ Tessum, C.W. (2019). Inequity in consumption of goods and services adds to racial-ethnic disparities in air pollution exposure. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 116 (13), 6001-6006.

⁷ Popovich, N., Migliozzi, B., Patanjali, K., Singhvi, A., & Huang, J. (December 2, 2019). See how the world's most polluted air compares with your city's. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/12/02/climate/air-pollution-compare-ar-ul.html>

Air pollution is a complex problem because it requires cooperation, innovation, governance, public demand, behavior change, and strong technical capacity across administrative levels over vast spatial scales. Air quality is influenced by local emissions as well as emissions from neighboring cities and rural areas, hence regional and national actions to address air pollution are usually needed. Coordination of cross-sectoral relationships is also critical since no single agency or actor can solve the problem (e.g., open burning is due, in part, to a lack of viable waste management solutions). Governments also increasingly want low-carbon strategies to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions simultaneously. Climate change mitigation actions can help reduce air pollution, and clean air measures can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions leading to reductions in global warming.

Certain key scientific challenges limiting effective management of air pollution include: (i) management of secondary formation of air pollution (e.g., ozone and PM), which may result from multiple local and regional emission sources⁸; (ii) spatial heterogeneity in air pollution health damages (i.e., reducing the same amount of emissions from a power plant in Delhi will likely have a different impact than a power plant in Mumbai); (iii) meteorological variation at various spatial scales, leading to unique pollution characteristics at different locations. Additionally, many scientific questions remain unanswered about the relationship between air pollution and human health outcomes. Air pollutants can have acute and chronic effects on human health and may differ in their chemical composition, reaction properties, emission, time of disintegration, and ability to diffuse across long or short distances. Therefore, health damages attributable to air pollution and the marginal effects of individual air pollution emission sources vary spatially and temporally. For governments to address the disease burden from air pollution requires accurate estimates of emissions, concentration, and exposure-response functions, relating changes in air pollution emissions to changes in disease incidence and severity.

No country has successfully eliminated air pollution, but the international community has identified key challenges that limit progress. When air pollution challenges are addressed, countries can achieve cleaner air, clearer skies, and improved human health and well-being. Key considerations to overcome air pollution challenges in LMICs include:

1. Data and monitoring for improved decision-making and public awareness
2. Air quality management planning supported by robust decision making tools (including benefits/costs analysis)
3. Identification and implementation of key technologies
4. Development of integrated pollution control strategies across sectors
5. Policy and regulatory mechanisms, and effective enforcement
6. Regional transboundary management
7. Supporting private sector innovation and partnership
8. Harnessing benefits (e.g., reduced mortality and morbidity; increased productivity) and co-benefits (e.g., reducing greenhouse gas emissions)
9. Civil society engagement: demand for clean air and environmental rights
10. Better documentation of the pervasive impact of air pollution on health, including premature birth
11. Impact of land use changes and transportation on air quality⁹

⁸ Secondary pollutants form in the atmosphere, and are not emitted directly from a source like primary pollutants.

⁹ US EPA. (2013). *Our Built and Natural Environment*. Washington, DC: US EPA.

III. Solutions Sought

USAID is interested in identifying opportunities for co-creation, co-design, co-investment and collaboration to advance knowledge and practice for addressing air pollution. USAID is seeking solutions that maximize multiple development benefits from air pollution interventions, such as human health improvements, enhancing ecosystem services, economic benefits, and climate change mitigation. Solutions should include basic research,¹⁰ applied research,¹¹ and/or research and development¹² components. Applicants should also consider how their approaches might incorporate [gender equality and women's empowerment](#) or support [indigenous](#) or marginalized communities.

USAID identified five focus areas and relevant guiding questions with regard to air pollution control. Organizations may submit **more than one** Expression of Interest (EOI), but each EOI should clearly address **only one** of the five areas of focus below. The questions provided under each topic are illustrative; organizations submitting EOIs may speak to related matters as relevant. USAID is open to receiving EOIs from private firms, non-government organizations (NGOs,) universities/academic institutions, associations, technical and financial services providers, and other stakeholders.

1. Data, Modeling and Analysis to Improve Management Capacity and Public Advocacy.

Countries need accurate, reliable, and readily available data to make effective decisions for reducing air pollution. Air quality monitoring provides information on current and past levels of air pollution, the areas most affected, and which pollutants are of concern. Air quality modeling provides a way to evaluate policy options and assess their effectiveness to reach air quality goals. Stakeholders need data to fulfill their roles and ensure pollution is equitably addressed. In LMIC settings, pollution data are often incomplete, unreliable, or simply not collected.

- a. What information is needed, available, and relevant for improving air pollution management and control?
- b. What interdisciplinary data (e.g., environmental, economic, social, health) should be collected on air pollution impacts to improve management capacity and public advocacy?
- c. What data is needed to understand the synergies between air pollution reduction and climate change mitigation?
- d. What are the barriers and opportunities for improving air pollution monitoring in LMICs?
- e. What approaches are effective for analyzing, translating, and communicating air pollution data to multiple stakeholders for improved decision-making and public advocacy?
- f. What are the appropriate air quality modeling approaches - and for what purposes - given varying quality and availability of data, and varying resources in public agencies?
- g. How can USAID facilitate linkages across the science-policy process to advance air quality management and public advocacy (i.e., data collection, development of tools, stakeholder engagement, and data use in decisions)?

¹⁰ In 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² In 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.

2. Governance Reforms. A strong governance system is a known prerequisite for environmental protection. Establishing effective and well-enforced regulations and government incentives are essential for reducing air pollution. For instance, China, the most populous country with historically poor air quality, is now seeing progress on reducing air pollution due to major regulatory reforms supported by enforcement. Clear and consistent rules can help foster the necessary enabling conditions for private sector innovation on air pollution control technologies. However, what is effective in one country or region may not be effective in another. In India, the world's first emissions trading scheme for PM was launched to reduce industrial pollution, which is showing promising results by complementing traditional regulatory approaches with market-based approaches. Lastly, policy development often occurs in silos, thus understanding tradeoffs, synergies, and risks associated with different air pollution actions are critical for more effective governance.

- a. How can USAID help tailor proven regulations and incentives to meet national and local contexts in partner countries?
- b. How can USAID and its partners best support the establishment and enforcement of air pollution-related regulations and policies in partner countries?
- c. How can USAID and its partners develop and test novel regulations and incentives to meet unsolved air pollution control challenges in partner countries?
- d. How can USAID and donors facilitate coordination and collaboration among administrative levels and sectors to advance transboundary air quality management?
- e. How can USAID and its partners help advise governments on integrated air pollution strategies to overcome governance gaps, evaluate tradeoffs, reduce transaction costs (i.e., cost of implementing a new policy/approach), and advance synergies to foster sustainable development?

3. Implementation of Key Technologies and Actions to Reduce Both the Amount and Impact of Air Pollution. There are a range of direct and indirect actions, technologies, and institutional changes that can be taken to prevent and reduce air pollution and its impact on human health. It is critical to identify and understand the full spectrum of available options and assess the costs, effectiveness, applicability, appropriateness, and environmental impacts (i.e., is one form of pollution being mitigated while increasing another?) of each option. USAID is interested in assessing and prioritizing key air pollution prevention and mitigation technologies and actions for LMICs. In particular, it is important to recognize instruments that leverage the skills and resources of multiple sectors to foster synergies between air pollution and other development objectives (e.g., mitigating climate change, protecting ecosystems, and fostering economic growth, and poverty reduction).

- a. How can USAID and its partners support the identification, assessment, and implementation of locally appropriate air pollution prevention & mitigation technologies and actions?
- b. What new technologies and innovative actions are being tested to reduce air pollution and its impact on human health in LMICs?
- c. How can USAID and other donors support the scaling up of proven technologies and actions to advance multiple development outcomes?
- d. What opportunities are available in the near term to reduce the impact of air pollution on human health, while LMICs strive to mitigate air pollution?
- e. What are the opportunities to transition to low-carbon economic pathways to combat air pollution, particularly in urban areas, while addressing the urgent threat of climate change?

4. **Fostering Public and Private Sector Engagement.** USAID's [Private Sector Engagement Policy](#) signals an intentional shift to pursue market-based approaches and investment as a means to accelerate countries' progress on the Journey to Self-Reliance. USAID seeks information and new approaches on how to engage public and private actors to address air pollution and reduce its health, social, and environmental impacts. To significantly impact pollution levels, collective action is critical as it is not enough to work solely with the national government. Systems-level approaches and forums for cooperation among the private sector, government, NGOs, and civil society are critical for solving air pollution problems. In particular, USAID is seeking inclusive solutions since a disproportionate number of environmental burdens (e.g., waste dumps, incinerators, and polluting factories) are situated in poor and marginalized communities. USAID aims to promote the recognition and protection of the environmental rights of all people, specifically the most vulnerable populations.
 - a. What are effective ways for USAID to engage with, including convening and/or facilitating public and private sector actors to generate sustainable solutions?
 - b. How can issues of female empowerment, indigenous communities, and engagement of marginalized groups be integrated into USAID air pollution programming?
 - c. How can USAID catalyze private sector investment and innovation on air pollution control?

5. **Enhancing USAID Capacity and Engagement.** A critical function of USAID E3/DDI is to respond to requests from USAID missions seeking technical assistance, while simultaneously building capacity throughout the Agency to enable the delivery of high quality air pollution prevention and mitigation activities. USAID will invest in training and knowledge-sharing activities to build Agency capacity to address air pollution challenges. Training and knowledge-sharing activities will primarily be oriented toward field staff to build capacity for the delivery of field programming, and will also serve to collect learning from mission programming to share across the Agency.
 - a. How can USAID advance understanding and training to best support and strengthen USAID staff capacity on air pollution control?
 - b. How can USAID build on its knowledge and experience from a long history of work in environment-related sectors (e.g., energy, forestry, climate change, etc.) to accelerate engagement in air pollution?
 - c. What are key knowledge gaps on air quality management, and how can USAID and partners implement research activities to strategically fill knowledge gaps?
 - d. How can USAID engage with other donors, development partners, international fora, and multi-stakeholder alliances to ensure the Agency is working to leverage existing resources and align investments to maximize global impact on air pollution reduction?

IV. Expressions of Interest (EOI) – Submission Guidelines and Evaluation Criteria

Through this solicitation, USAID E3/DDI aims to attract a diverse range of collaborators with innovative approaches for addressing the challenges framed within the five focus areas. These collaborators may be entities that have previously received funding directly/indirectly from USAID and may also be entities that have no prior experience working with USAID.

Concepts will be submitted after co-creation and per the guidelines outlined in the BAA for Pollution Prevention & Mitigation. Proposed concepts may be at any of the following stages of development:

1. Proof of concept - introduction of research/innovation/solution in a specific country or countries to gain an early, real-world assessment of technical, regulatory, organization, distribution, and financial viability of the concept.

2. Testing impact and delivery - testing a proven concept toward improved outcomes and/or viability, as well as operational refinement to build paths to sustainability and scale.
3. Scaling-up - adaptation of a rigorously evaluated innovation to new contexts and geographies and engagement of additional partners who will help scale the project beyond USAID support, but for whom more evidence of success and track record are needed.

Submission Instructions

Please submit your EOI indicating the research, new approach, or development idea that addresses **one** of the five focus areas. Your submission should clearly state how you intend to increase knowledge and seek potential solutions; seek improvements in regulations, management processes, technology, materials, methods, devices, or techniques; advance the state of the art; or use scientific and technical knowledge in the design, development, testing, or evaluation of a potential new approach or service (or of an improvement in an existing approach or service). Organizations are encouraged to consider collaborating with other organizations to form non-traditional partnerships, and to utilize diverse expertise to advance cross-cutting solutions. In addition to the description of the solution, applicants should describe any cost-share, matching, or leveraging, if applicable.

Organizations may submit **more than one** EOI, but each individual EOI submitted should clearly respond to only **one** of the five focus areas. Organizations may only submit **one** EOI per focus area. The questions provided above are illustrative; organizations submitting EOIs may speak to related matters as relevant.

EOI Information Formatting

1. Be in English
2. Be no more than two (2) pages in length - and no smaller than Times New Roman 11 point font;
3. Be submitted electronically to airpollution@usaid.gov with the subject "Air Pollution BAA EOI - [name of organization]" by the deadline indicated below.
4. Contain a header with the following information (included in the page count):
 1. Respondent Name/Group
 2. Contact Information;
 3. EOI Title;
 4. BAA Addendum Name/Number;
 5. Addendum Focus Area
5. Be in .pdf or .docx format;
6. Include a footer with page numbers;
7. Describe your idea/approach and the extent to which the idea/approach involves components of 'basic research', 'applied research', and/or 'research and development', as defined by this solicitation;
8. References and citations are not required but are encouraged. If included, references and citations should be formatted as endnotes, and will not be included in the page limit.

Upon review of submissions, USAID E3/DDI intends to invite select possible partners to participate in one or more co-creation events (i.e., workshops, calls, webinars, etc.) with other successful EOI submissions to jointly develop concepts for addressing air pollution to be potentially funded by USAID.

Evaluation Criteria

The following initial criteria will be applied by USAID E3/DDI in reviewing EOIs.

1. **Idea/Approach:** USAID will evaluate the idea/approach for soundness and creativity and its relevance to the need(s) articulated in Section III. USAID will focus on how the proposed idea/approach advances knowledge and practice in one or more of the five focus areas. The proposed research should clearly articulate the innovation for preventing, reducing and/or mitigating air pollution in LMICs. USAID seeks applicants with demonstrated technical expertise and capability to implement the proposed research/solution articulated in the EOIs; and the ability to effectively collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders, including USAID, to achieve results that are meaningful to local actors and communities. Recognizing that resources are limited, applicants may articulate their approach to geographical specificity. USAID seeks applicants with experience in developing, strengthening, and/or scaling local and regional air quality management programs. USAID also seeks cross-cutting solutions to generate comprehensive actions for addressing air pollution in LMICs.
2. **Qualifications and Experience:** Strengths of your organization as a partner, including your ability to make a unique contribution to the critical development challenge. USAID seeks the ability to connect disparate communities (i.e., local government, academia, private sector, civil society, as well as connecting with experts in nontraditional and diverse sectors). Please provide specific examples of collaboration or co-creation with other parties or partners.
3. **Diversity of Perspectives and Capabilities:** USAID seeks to bring together a diverse set of co-creators in collaboration in order to enable broader thinking and innovation, which may include organizations and entities with which USAID does not typically partner. Additionally, USAID values experience implementing adaptive and/or iterative activities, managing successful peer-to-peer networks, and catalyzing new ideas effectively. The selection of individual applicants will be made with the goal of achieving this diversity.
4. **Impact and Goals of the Program:** Indicate broad and discrete goals of the concept and how they relate to USAID's policies and objectives.

V. Co-Creation Process

The co-creation process for this Addendum to the Pollution Prevention & Mitigation BAA will occur in four stages.

Stage 1: USAID will review and select EOIs submitted in accordance with the guidelines and criteria set forth in this Addendum and as described in Section V “Co-Creation Stages” of the BAA for “Pollution Prevention & Mitigation.” USAID reserves the right to disregard any EOIs that do not meet the guidelines and is not obligated to issue a detailed justification for those not selected to move forward.

Stage 2: Selected groups will be invited to join one or more potential co-creation events (i.e., workshops, calls, webinars, etc.) where USAID, partners, and industry practitioners will gather to collaboratively develop Concept Papers for activities designed to achieve the objectives articulated in this Addendum. Up to two experienced technical experts from each selected EOI must be available to participate in these events to develop the ideas presented while collaborating with USAID staff and other invited practitioners. Any travel costs associated with the co-creation workshop will be borne by the invited groups, and they will not be reimbursed by USAID.

Stage 3: Final Concept Papers produced after the co-creation event will be submitted to USAID's Internal Review Board (IRB). Approved Concept Papers for activities will be further refined and potentially implemented based on a decision at that time whether to proceed - and based on the availability of funds.

USAID is not obligated to issue a detailed justification regarding why an individual Concept Note was not selected to move forward.

Stage 4: Once USAID has selected a Concept Paper to develop into a funded program, it will work with the partner to determine the appropriate mechanism (i.e., contract, grant, cooperative agreement, etc.), and proceed with associated negotiations.

USAID is not obligated to issue a financial instrument or award as a result of this Addendum.

For more detail on the complete BAA process, please review the blanket announcement under which this addendum has been released, BAA-OAA-E3-Pollution-2020.

Information Protection

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

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

Therefore, Collaborators making submissions under each Addendum 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 each Addendum. 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 submission under any Addendum is free of any third-party proprietary data rights that would impact the license granted to USAID herein.

Response Date

Please submit your EOI in English to airpollution@usaid.gov no later than 11:59pm EDT on March 9, 2020

Any questions pertaining to this Addendum must be received via email to airpollution@usaid.gov no later than February 17, 2020 at 12:00 PM EDT. USAID will respond to all questions received as soon as possible through an attachment to the initial posting to which all potential Offerors can refer. USAID may also opt to host a webinar for potential Offerors to discuss the questions it received. USAID will not answer any questions about this post after the ten-day question period expires.

--[Addendum to BAA-OAA-E3-POLLUTION-2020]--