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REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL FOR SERVICES

LRPS-2021-9165310

26 February 2021

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Wishes to invite you to submit a proposal for

Review and adaptation of Gender, Social Development and Nutrition and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) packages for the Productive Safety Net Programme 5 (PSNP5)
Due Date- 17 March, 2021 at 2:00PM Local time
(This bid is open for LOCAL vendors only)

XXXXXXXX FAX/LETTER NOT SPECIFIED IN 'PREPARE ITB (ZMRQ)' XXXXXXXX

THIS REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL FOR SERVICES HAS BEEN:

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL FOR SERVICES FORM

This FORM must be completed, signed and returned to UNICEF.
Proposal must be made in accordance with the instructions contained in this Request for Proposal for Services (RFPS).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

Any Contract resulting from this RFPS shall contain UNICEF General Terms and Conditions for Institutional and Corporate Contracts and any other Specific Terms and Conditions detailed in this RFPS.

INFORMATION

Any request for information regarding this RFPS must be forwarded by email to the person who prepared this document, with specific reference to the RFPS number.

The Undersigned, having read the Terms and Conditions of RFPS No. **LRPS-2021-9165310** set out in the attached document, hereby offers to execute the services specified in this document.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name & Title: _____

Company: _____

Postal Address: _____

Tel No: _____

Fax No: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Currency of Proposal: _____

Validity of Proposal: _____

Please indicate which of the following Payment Terms are offered by you:

10 Days 3.0% _____ 15 Days 2.5% _____ 20 Days 2.0% _____ 30 Days Net _____ Other _____

Item	Service Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Price
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10 Review and adaptation of Gender, Social

Summary

Review and adaptation of Gender, Social Development and Nutrition and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) packages for the Productive Safety Net Programme 5 (PSNP5)

Purpose

To review and adapt existing PSNP4 Gender, Social Development and Nutrition SBCC guidance and training materials that address previous limitations and align with the new PSNP5 design.

Location - Addis Ababa

Duration - 7 Months

Reporting to - Social Protection Specialist

Background

Progress and challenges implementing gender, social development and nutrition and social and behaviour change communication in the Productive Safety Net Programme 4:

Based on a review of the nutrition provisions of PSNP4 as of December 2019, it was found that the overall nutrition rollout of PSNP4 was delayed and remained incomplete. The main achievements in PSNP4's nutrition rollout were: the harmonization of training materials; development of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) materials; and training of the PSNP4 workforce, comprising agriculture, labour and social affairs and health staff at multiple levels across all the regions on the gender, social development and nutrition (GSD-N) provisions.

However, the zonal and woreda-level trainings were cascaded only in parts of the highland regions, and none were conducted in Afar and Somali regions due to the time and resources required to contextualise and translate the SBCC materials. In total, over 15,000 staff in the highlands had been trained and SBCC was implemented in over half the highland woredas, with over 1.5 million clients attending at least one session.

Another key achievement in PSNP4 was the introduction of service linkages for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and carers of acute malnourished children who are transitioned to Temporary Direct Support (TDS). However, the implementation of TDS provisions has been uneven. The provision indicated that a pregnant mother was to be exempted from attendance at public works once the pregnancy was identified (or at the fourth month of pregnancy) and stay exempted up to one year after birth. On average, the transition to TDS occurred later than intended at 4.8 months of pregnancy and ended earlier than intended when a child is 10.5 months old.

Similarly, linkages to social services were weak in PSNP4. Extremely poor people invariably experience multiple overlapping deprivations, including limited access to social services. In PSNP4, low capacity and resources, and lack of accountability, hindered the ability of the program to ensure vulnerable households could access support within key sectors such as health/nutrition and education.

The main challenges or bottlenecks in the GSD-N rollout were a lack of dedicated budget and limited multisectoral coordination. Limited knowledge of key actors on nutrition provisions could also have been an additional factor, as trainings were delivered late in PSNP4 implementation, and not all woredas were included.

The new PSNP5 design aims to address the challenges of PSNP4 with a better resourced and more comprehensive approach to GSD-N and SBCC.

The new PSNP5 design (completed in December 2020), also includes the mainstreaming of various GSD-N provisions as well as SBCC interventions. To address the PSNP4 challenges, the PSNP5 design aims to ensure the GSD-N and SBCC implementation strategy and resource allocation will be given greater attention to ensure better nutrition outcomes. This will include the incorporation of clear responsibilities, greater accountability measures, such as both conditional and incentive-based strategies, and earmarking of resources where appropriate. The introduction of Output 4 dedicated to Social Service Linkages, will also provide more comprehensive and coordinated support for the implementation of GSD-N and SBCC provisions.

Item	Service Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Price
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Below is an overview of some of the key provisions as outlined in the PSNP5 design document, however this is not an exhaustive list.

Output 1 (Timely and adequate transfers received by eligible core caseload of PSNP clients), a light nutrition behavioural nudge strategy that consists of positive reinforcement and indirect suggestions on the use of the transfer will be adopted and will be linked with payment sites to be delivered right before the clients receive the payments. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will be exempt from public works and will become Temporary Direct Support (TDS) clients for the duration of their pregnancy and until their child is two years old. While TDS clients will not be involved in public works, they will still receive transfers while public works are in session. any of the provisions are related to Output 3 (Public Works respond to community livelihood needs and contribute to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation), which the majority of clients are engaged in:

- Greater emphasis on implementing subprojects that reduce women's regular work burden (reduced and/or flexible work schedules) and enhance community nutrition.
- Strengthening women's active participation in community and kebele food security task forces and community watershed teams so that their priorities receive greater attention in the planning process.
- Increasing nutrition results with 3% of the public works capital budget earmarked for gender and nutrition-sensitive activities, such as the construction of childcare centres and purchasing materials for cooking demonstrations for nutrient-rich foods.
- Public work participants continue to substitute some public workdays to attend SBCC sessions that focus on health, nutrition, gender and gender-based violence (GBV).
- 3-5 people per kebele will be selected from model PSNP clients to work as nutrition champions. This work will be included as part of their labor requirement for public works.
- Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will be exempt from public works and join TDS for the duration of their pregnancy and for two years after the birth of a child i.e. 30-32 months.
- The primary caretaker (male or female) of a malnourished child (0-5 years) and sick individuals also shift to TDS and will remain in TDS until the Kebele Food Security Task Force (KFSTF)/HEWs determines that a return to PW will not be harmful to the child

The addition of Output 4 (Linkages to available social services facilitated for core PSNP clients with emphasis on PDS and TDS), will also place greater emphasis on linkages to social services related to health and nutrition, including community-based health insurance (CBHI), as well as to education, and justice/legal services (e.g. for cases of child marriage and GBV - and can include psychosocial support/counselling services). While this output will cover all PSNP5 clients, the emphasis will be on supporting and following-up with Permanent Direct Support (PDS) clients, TDS clients and caregivers of malnourished children under 5. This will require follow-up, most importantly home visits via a referral and monitoring mechanism as well as leveraging PSNP5 SBCC platforms to boost demand.

Output 5 (Tailored livelihood options accessed by eligible PSNP clients), will set quotas for youth and women for all three livelihoods streams, and strategies will be developed to enable women to benefit equally from the livelihood options and enhance their economic opportunities. The livelihood grants will target the poorest 20% of PSNP clients, with priority given to PLW and women with children under two who are within this cohort of clients. Development Agents and Community Facilitators will be trained to support women to identify livelihood options to suit them. Women will also be encouraged to be Community Facilitators. Income sources that enhance nutrition will be given special attention when revising the on- and off-farm curricula, for example high value fruit seedlings, vegetables and development of home gardens.

PSNP5 will also ensure the implementation of a functional and responsive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) system in all kebeles. The GRM will be essential for responding to all forms of complaints, including sensitive issues relating to gender-based violence or other abuses of power.

Justification