



Date: June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022

**REQUEST FOR QUOTATION  
RFQ N° UNFPA/EGY/RFQ/22/011**

Dear Sir/Madam,

UNFPA hereby solicits a quotation for the following service:

**“Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Women and Girls and Reproductive Health in Egypt”**

UNFPA requires the provision of conducting a study for **Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Women and Girls and Reproductive Health in Egypt.**

**I. About UNFPA**

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), is an international development agency that works to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every child birth is safe and every young person’s potential is fulfilled.

UNFPA is the lead UN agency that expands the possibilities for women and young people to lead healthy sexual and reproductive lives. To read more about UNFPA, please go to: [UNFPA about us](#)

**Service Requirements/Terms of Reference (ToR)**

**Objectives and scope of the Services**

**Background information**

Egypt, while contributing only 0.6% of the global greenhouse gas emissions, is particularly vulnerable to climate change and ranked 107 out of 181 countries in the 2019 ND-GAIN Index<sup>1</sup>. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has called out the Egypt’s Nile Delta to be one of the world’s three “extreme” vulnerability hotspots, and future projections indicate that Egypt will suffer from the following climate change impacts: sea level rise; water scarcity and deficit; and, an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, flash floods, heavy rains, sand and dust storms.

- Development objective(s) Please review details in the attached TORs as Annex II.
  - To identify/highlight the linkage between climate change, women, girls and RH with specific evidence, data and 4 case studies from four regions or climate hotspots of Egypt.
  - Identify existing national public policies and programmes and initiatives from climate change, women, and girls and RH perspective and the gaps in their implementation to ensure the integration of gender and RH in national climate policies
  - To identify gender responsive actions that could be considered in the strategy and its associated M&E indicators.

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<sup>1</sup>(ND- GAIN, 2019) Country Index <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>



- Immediate objective(s)
  - Review existing national level data, documents and studies to identify/highlight potential linkages between climate change, gender and RH focusing on the TRs and the UNFPA priority sectors.
  - Conduct fieldwork to collect case studies to validate/evidence research questions, identify relevant hotspots as well as to review the gender implementation of the existing Egypt National Climate Change Strategy.
  - Consult with different stakeholders including relevant government ministries and women's organizations, private sector or independent entities and ensure women's and youth organizations' perspectives are included.
  - Identify and propose women and girls' responsive actions for the new strategy and relevant responsive indicators for the M&E framework.
  - Recommend specific adaptation action to be integrated into development programs in order to deliver a whole-of-society approach and catalyze more public and private investment in adaptation action
- Outputs / Deliverable(s) please review detailed deliverables in the attached TORs as Annex II.
- Activities
  - Inception report which outlines the research methods including the justification of case studies and selection of national stakeholder needed to answer each specific objective
  - Data collection and stakeholders' consultation
  - Study findings validation by relevant stakeholders
  - Preliminary Findings at COP27 (presentation)
  - Final report including summary for Policymakers

- Timing / Schedule

The assignment starts in July through December 2022

## II. Questions

Questions or requests for further clarifications should be submitted in writing to the contact person below:

Name of contact person at UNFPA:	<i>Ms. Noha El Maraghy</i>
Email address of contact person:	<i><a href="mailto:elmaraghy@unfpa.org">elmaraghy@unfpa.org</a></i>

The deadline for submission of questions is Saturday 16 July 2022, at 22:00pm Cairo local time. Questions will be answered in writing and shared with parties as soon as possible after this deadline.

## III. Eligible Bidders

This Request for Quotation is open to all eligible bidders; to be considered an eligible bidder for this solicitation process you must comply with the following:

- A bidder must be a legally-constituted company that can provide the requested services and have legal capacity to enter into a contract with UNFPA to perform in the country, or through an authorized representative.
- A bidder must not have a conflict of interest regarding the solicitation process or with the TORs. Bidders found to have a conflict of interest shall be disqualified.
- At the time of Bid submission, the bidder, including any JV/Consortium members, is not under procurement prohibitions derived from the [Compendium of United Nations Security Council](#)



[Sanctions Lists](#) and has not been suspended, debarred, sanctioned or otherwise identified as ineligible by any [UN Organization](#) or the [World Bank Group](#).

- Bidders must adhere to the UN Supplier Code of Conduct, which may be found by clicking on [UN Supplier Code of Conduct](#).

#### IV. Content of quotations

Quotations should be submitted via a TWO-envelope system. Interested Bidders are requested to submit their Technical Bid **separately** from their Financial Bid containing the price information. Each envelope shall consist of a single email whenever possible, depending on file size.

- Technical proposal, in response to the requirements outlined in the service requirements / TORs.
- Price quotation, to be submitted strictly in accordance with the price quotation form.

Both parts of the quotation must be signed by the bidding company’s relevant authority and submitted in PDF format.

#### V. Instructions for submission

Proposals should be prepared based on the guidelines set forth in Section III above, along with a properly filled out and signed price quotation form, and are to be sent by email to the address indicated below no later than : Saturday , 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2022 at 22:00 PM Cairo local Time<sup>2</sup>.

Name of contact person at UNFPA:	<i>Operations Unit</i>
Official Email address of SCMU:	Egypt.tenders@unfpa.org

Please note the following guidelines for electronic submissions to UNFPAs SCMU’s dedicated email address:

- The following reference must be included by the Bidder in the email subject line:
  - UNFPA/EGY/RFQ/22/011 – [Company name], Technical Bid
  - UNFPA/EGY/RFQ/22/011 - [Company name], Financial Bid
  - Submissions without this text in the email subject line may be rejected or overlooked and therefore not considered.
- It is the Bidder’s responsibility to assure compliance with the submission process. If the envelopes or emails are not marked / submitted per the instructions, UNFPA will neither assume responsibility for the bid’s misplacement or premature opening nor guarantee the confidentiality of the Bid process. Incorrect submissions might result in your Bid being declared invalid.
- Please do **NOT** send the emails containing your offer to any other email address (not even as a copy (CC) or blind copy (BCC)); otherwise UNFPA will not be able to guarantee confidentiality and fair and transparent handling of your bid. UNFPA reserves the right to reject bids sent via the appropriate channel but copied or blind copied to other email addresses.
- The total email size may not exceed **10 MB (including email body, encoded attachments and headers)**. Where the technical details are in large electronic files, it is recommended that these be sent separately before the deadline.
- When submitting electronic offers, Bidders will receive an auto-reply acknowledging receipt of the **first** email. Should your offer require you to submit more than one email, in the body of this first email, bidders are requested to list the number of messages, which make up their technical offer and the number of messages, which make up their financial offer. If you do not receive any auto-reply for the

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/city.html?n=69>



first email from UNFPA's email system, please inform [Noha El Maraghy; Procurement Assistant] at: [elmaraghy@unfpa.org]

- Any quotation submitted will be regarded as an offer by the bidder and does not constitute or imply the acceptance of any quotation by UNFPA. UNFPA is under no obligation to award a contract to any bidder as a result of this RFQ.

## VI. Overview of Evaluation Process

The evaluation will be carried out in a two-step process by an ad-hoc evaluation panel. Technical proposals will be evaluated and scored first, prior to the evaluation and scoring of price quotations

### Technical Evaluation

Technical proposals will be evaluated based on their responsiveness to the service requirements /TORs listed in Section II and in accordance with the evaluation criteria below.

Criteria	[A] Maximum Points	[B] Points obtained by Bidder	[C] Weight (%)	[B] x [C] = [D] Total Points
Technical approach, methodology and level of understanding of the objectives of the project	100		30%	
Work plan/time scales given in the proposal and its adequacy to meet the project objectives	100		20%	
Professional experience of the staff that will be employed to the project proving demonstrated expertise in evaluation and related processes (CVs, etc.)	100		10%	
Specific experience and expertise relevant to the assignment,	100		30%	
Profile of the company and relevance to the Project, previous experience with other UN Agencies,	100		10%	
<i>Grand Total All Criteria</i>	500		100%	

The following scoring scale will be used to ensure objective evaluation:

Degree to which the Terms of Reference requirements are met based on evidence included in the Bid submitted	Points out of 100
Significantly exceeds the requirements	90 – 100
Exceeds the requirements	80 – 89
Meets the requirements	70 – 79
Partially meets the requirements	1 – 69
Does not meet the requirements or no information provided to assess compliance with the requirements	0

### Financial Evaluation

Price quotes will be evaluated only for bidders whose technical proposals achieve a minimum score of [70] points in the technical evaluation.

Price quotes will be evaluated based on their responsiveness to the price quote form. The maximum number of points for the price quote is 100, which will be allocated to the lowest total price provided based on the specific formula indicated in the TORs. All other price quotes will receive points in inverse proportion according to the following formula:

$$\text{Financial score} = \frac{\text{Lowest quote (EGP)}}{\text{Quote being scored (EGP)}} \times 100 \text{ (Maximum score)}$$

### Total score

The total score for each proposal will be the weighted sum of the technical score and the financial score. The maximum total score is 100 points.

$$\text{Total score} = [70\%] \text{ Technical score} + [30\%] \text{ Financial score}$$

### VII. Award Criteria

In case of a satisfactory result from the evaluation process, UNFPA intends to award a Purchase Order/ Professional Service Contract on a fixed-cost basis to the Bidder(s) that obtain the highest total score.

### VIII. Right to Vary Requirements at Time of Award

UNFPA reserves the right at the time of award of contract to increase or decrease by up to 20% the volume of services specified in this RFQ without any change in unit prices or other terms and conditions.

### IX. Payment Terms

UNFPA payment terms are net 30 days upon receipt of invoice and delivery/acceptance of the milestone deliverables linked to payment as specified in the contract.



#### **X. Fraud and Corruption**

UNFPA is committed to preventing, identifying, and addressing all acts of fraud against UNFPA, as well as against third parties involved in UNFPA activities. UNFPA's policy regarding fraud and corruption is available here: [Fraud Policy](#). Submission of a proposal implies that the Bidder is aware of this policy.

Suppliers, their subsidiaries, agents, intermediaries and principals must cooperate with the UNFPA Office of Audit and Investigations Services as well as with any other oversight entity authorized by the Executive Director and with the UNFPA Ethics Advisor as and when required. Such cooperation shall include, but not be limited to, the following: access to all employees, representatives agents and assignees of the vendor; as well as production of all documents requested, including financial records. Failure to fully cooperate with investigations will be considered sufficient grounds to allow UNFPA to repudiate and terminate the Agreement, and to debar and remove the supplier from UNFPA's list of registered suppliers.

A confidential Anti-Fraud Hotline is available to any Bidder to report suspicious fraudulent activities at [UNFPA Investigation Hotline](#).

#### **XI. Zero Tolerance**

UNFPA has adopted a zero-tolerance policy on gifts and hospitality. Suppliers are therefore requested not to send gifts or offer hospitality to UNFPA personnel. Further details on this policy are available here: [Zero Tolerance Policy](#).

#### **XII. RFQ Protest**

Bidder(s) perceiving that they have been unjustly or unfairly treated in connection with a solicitation, evaluation, or award of a contract may submit a complaint to the UNFPA Head of the Business Unit [Ms. Frederika Miejer, Egypt CO Representative] at [[meijer@unfpa.org](mailto:meijer@unfpa.org)]. Should the supplier be unsatisfied with the reply provided by the UNFPA Head of the Business Unit, the supplier may contact the Chief, Supply Chain management Unit at [procurement@unfpa.org](mailto:procurement@unfpa.org).

#### **XIII. Disclaimer**

Should any of the links in this RFQ document be unavailable or inaccessible for any reason, bidders can contact the Procurement Officer in charge of the procurement to request for them to share a PDF version of such document(s).



### PRICE QUOTATION FORM

<b>Name of Bidder:</b>	
<b>Date of the quotation:</b>	Click here to enter a date.
<b>Request for quotation N°:</b>	UNFPA/EGY/RFQ/22/011
<b>Currency of quotation :</b>	EGP
<b>Validity of quotation:</b>	
<i>(The quotation must be valid for a period of at least 3 months after the submission deadline)</i>	

- Quoted rates must be **exclusive of all taxes**, since UNFPA is exempt from taxes.

Item	Description	Number & Description of Staff by Level	Monthly/ daily Rate	Months/ Days to be Committed	Total
<b>1. Professional Fees</b>					
1	Inception report which outlines the research methods including the justification of case studies and selection of national stakeholder needed to answer each specific objective				
2	Data collection and stakeholders' consultation				
3	Study findings validation by relevant stakeholders				
4	Preliminary Findings at COP27 (presentation)				
5	Final report including summary for Policymakers				
<i>Total Professional Fees</i>					EGP
<b>2. Out-of-Pocket expenses</b>					
	Printing, against original invoices				
	Accommodations, transportation, travels... if any, against actual invoices				
	Any Other, please specify in details, against original invoices				
<i>Total Out of Pocket Expenses</i>					EGP
<b>Total Contract Price</b> <i>(Professional Fees + Out of Pocket Expenses)</i>					EGP

*Vendor's Comments:*

I hereby certify that the company mentioned above, which I am duly authorized to sign for, has reviewed RFQ UNFPA/EGY/RFQ/22/011 including all annexes, amendments to the RFQ document (if applicable) and the responses provided by UNFPA on clarification questions from the prospective service providers. Further,



United Nations Population Fund  
70A Nahda St., Saryat El- Maadi,  
Cairo. P.O. 11435 Egypt  
E mail: [egypt.tenders@unfpa.org](mailto:egypt.tenders@unfpa.org)  
Website: <http://www.unfpa>

the company accepts the General Conditions of Contract for UNFPA and we will abide by this quotation until it expires.

	Click here to enter a date.	
Name and title	Date and place	





United Nations Population Fund  
70A Nahda St., Saryat El- Maadi,  
Cairo. P.O. 11435 Egypt  
E mail: [egypt.tenders@unfpa.org](mailto:egypt.tenders@unfpa.org)  
Website: <http://www.unfpa>

**ANNEX I:**  
**General Conditions of Contracts:**  
**De Minimis Contracts**

This Request for Quotation is subject to UNFPA's General Conditions of Contract: De Minimis Contracts, which are available in: [English](#):

<https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/UNFPA%20General%20Conditions%20-%20Services%20EN.pdf>



**ANNEX II:**  
**Terms of references TORS**  
**Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Women and Girls**  
**and Reproductive Health in Egypt.**

**Background**

Egypt, while contributing only 0.6% of the global greenhouse gas emissions, is particularly vulnerable to climate change and ranked 107 out of 181 countries in the 2019 ND-GAIN Index<sup>3</sup>. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has called out the Egypt's Nile Delta to be one of the world's three "extreme" vulnerability hotspots, and future projections indicate that Egypt will suffer from the following climate change impacts: sea level rise; water scarcity and deficit; and, an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, flash floods, heavy rains, sand and dust storms.

Without any adaptation action, it is projected that Egypt will be one of the countries in Africa most affected by sea level rise (SLR) in a 4°C-warming scenario in terms of the number of people at risk of flooding annually (Hinkel et al., 2012)<sup>4</sup>. With the frequency of flood events projected to increase to 1 in 40 years at 1.5°C and 2°C global warming, and 1 in 21 years at 4°C warming with a current return period of 100 years, Egypt is in the top 20 countries globally for projected damages (Alfieri et al., 2017)<sup>5</sup>. Between 2014 and 2018, only 46 % of adaptation commitments in Africa were disbursed (Savidou and Atteridge, 2021) with North Africa receiving 15% share, the least in the African region<sup>6</sup>. These will lead to major disruptions of infrastructure, beaches and fertile land in the Nile Delta as they are subject to erosion, salt water intrusion and inundation. Consequently, food security, human health, economy and ecosystems in Egypt are at risk. Climate change risks are a serious threat for Egypt in its effort to achieve the SDGs.

According to the recently released IPCC report, tens of millions of people in North Africa will be exposed to vector-borne diseases including dengue and zika viruses. The increase in heat in parts of North Africa is projected to bring in more than 15 additional deaths per 100,000 people annually<sup>7</sup>. The report indicates that climate change will reduce water availability and increase the level of water scarcity (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2016), especially in Southern and North Africa<sup>8</sup> and that meteorological drought frequency will increase and the duration of these events will double from 2 to 4 months over North Africa with a temperature rise of above 2°C<sup>9</sup>.

Women, girls, and marginalized groups who have the least access to economic and social resources are least able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Increased stress and scarcity of natural resources, limited access to skilled care due to fragile and inaccessible health systems, migration, and increased pressure and stress within families and communities, as a result of climate change are already having a significant impact upon gender equality.<sup>10</sup> At the same time, women's and young people's vulnerability can obscure the fact that they are also an untapped resource in the efforts to cope with the effects of climate change. As innovators, leaders, educators and caregivers, women and young people are uniquely positioned to help curb the harmful consequences of a changing climate. Incorporating a gender perspective into climate change

<sup>3</sup>(ND- GAIN, 2019) Country Index <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>

<sup>4</sup> (IPCC, 2022). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Chapter 6. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

<sup>5</sup> (IPCC, 2022). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Chapter 6. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

<sup>6</sup> (IPCC, 2022). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Chapter 6. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

<sup>7</sup> (IPCC, 2022). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Chapter 6. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

<sup>8</sup>(IPCC, 2022). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Chapter 6. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

<sup>9</sup>(IPCC, 2022). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Chapter 6. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

<sup>10</sup> Kuehn, McCormick et al., 2017; Bekkar et al., 2020; Behrman & Weitzman, 2016; Leon, 2019; CARE, 2015



policies, projects and funds is crucial in ensuring that women and young people are able to contribute to and benefit from equitable climate solutions.

New global evidence shows that there are direct and indirect pathways of impacts on women's reproductive health (RH), which continue to be the basis of research and programme response. Heat worsens maternal and neonatal health outcomes, with research suggesting that an increase of one degree Celsius in the week before delivery corresponds with a six percent greater likelihood of stillbirth (Kuhn & McCormick 2017; Bekker et al, 2020). Increased poverty driven by climate-related loss of livelihoods will also indirectly impact maternal health (Das Gupta, 2013). The stress, scarcity and pressure on natural resources brought on by climate change can increase GBV, and harmful practices (HP) such as child, early and forced marriages including its interlinkage with female genital mutilation (FGM) is increasing following disasters and extreme weather events (McLeod, 2019; Mason, 2016). Pressure on families due to floods, droughts, disasters and other climate impacts can also result in early, forced and child marriage (Leon, 2019; CARE, 2015).

Climate change poses major threats to the vision of human-centered sustainable development outlined in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, and reinforced by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with significant impacts on gender equality including and reproductive health across the development, humanitarian and peace nexus. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has noted the likelihood that both climate change and gender-blind climate-change interventions could worsen gender inequality<sup>11</sup>. At COP26, multiple commitments were made by Member States<sup>12</sup> to support gender-responsive climate action including continued implementation of the Gender Action Plan. However, there is so much more that must be done.

Recent reviews of the inclusion of gender and RH in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), including the review commissioned by UNFPA<sup>13</sup>. It identified significant gaps in critical sectors such as disaster risk reduction, adequate systems to ensure continued agency of women and girls, agriculture, and climate finance. Even where gender dimensions are incorporated, they are often not prioritized as essential and they lack the required capacity, resources, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure successful implementation.

UNFPA has committed to three transformative results by 2030: ending preventable maternal mortality, ending unmet need for family planning, and ending gender-based violence and harmful practices by 2030. The rapid pace of climate change over this decade will make each of these transformative results more difficult to achieve. In this context, UNFPA adopted a multi-pronged programme of action to help to engage governments and other organizations with a clear offer of support on climate change policies and actions.

1. Strengthen individual and community resilience building through investments in RH;
2. Strengthen the climate resilience of key systems, particularly health and protection;
3. Enhance preparedness and anticipatory action on climate related emergencies;
4. Strengthen population, health and gender data for climate-related vulnerability and impact assessment.

In Egypt, UNFPA's programs respond to the national strategic priorities outlined in the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 that address women's political, social and economic empowerment and their protection from all forms of violence.

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<sup>11</sup>(IPCC, 2018) 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 <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

<sup>12</sup> The USA, Germany, UK, Bolivia, Ecuador, Sweden, Nigeria and Canada

<sup>13</sup> <https://esaro.unfpa.org/en/publications/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-rights-national-climate-policy>



The last review of the impact of climate change and gender in Egypt was conducted in 2011 and led to the development of the National Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change in Egypt in collaboration between the IUCN Gender Office, the IUCN Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA), the Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), the Global Gender Office of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other key national institutions in Egypt. This national strategy informed the 2016 Egypt Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. In 2017, Egypt submitted the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), however the document did not explicitly address the disproportionate impact of climate change on women nor identify specific gender sensitive actions.

In 2021, the Egypt National Climate Change Council (NCCC) requested the development of the first comprehensive national climate change strategy (NCCS) for Egypt until 2050. In 2021 at COP26, the government of Egypt announced that they are working on the new National Climate Change Strategy 2050 with support of the World Bank and UNDP. The NCCS will enable Egypt in planning and governing climate change on different levels in a way that supports the achievement of the desirable economic and development goals of the country, following a low emission resilient approach. The draft executive summary was shared and states that the strategy's vision is to *"effectively address the impacts of climate change which contributes to improving the quality of life for the Egyptian citizen, achieving sustainable resources and ecosystems, and strengthening Egypt's leadership at the international level in the field of climate change"*.

Current efforts to adapt to climate change in Egypt need to account for disproportionate impacts on women and girls, as well as other populations further behind, including those in geographically marginalized communities. There is a strong basis for action, including the integration of gender and reproductive health in climate change adaptation. Recognizing the links between CC, Reproductive Health (RH) and gender equality specifically its impact on women's socio-economic opportunities, well-being and protection from violence and the linkage between sectors is critical to create effective adaptive responses, and align efforts while also improving the 3TRs. In order to strengthen gender-responsive climate action in Egypt there is a need to review the evidence of the links between climate change, gender and RH and assess the gaps at the policy level as well as the institutional framework to identify opportunities to strengthen gender-sensitive climate action.

## **Objectives and scope of the study**

### **Study objective**

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population and the relevant national bodies, UNFPA is commissioning this study to contribute to strengthening the country-driven process to present more evidence at the national and subnational level on the linkages between climate change, women, girls and RH, and analyze gendered impacts of climate change at the individual, community and systems level as well as during emergency responses. The study will also provide a narrative on adaptive capacity to improve understanding of impacts of climate change on women and girls at the local level and available capacity for transformation.

Findings of this study will be used to inform policy makers and practitioners on the linkage between climate change, women, girls and RH in these selected health and social sectors and more broadly at the national level. The study will look at drivers such as relevant gender responsive policies, relevant capacities, women engagement, local knowledge and participation at the different levels, available disaggregated data, and available alternative livelihoods for women. The study will provide evidence-based information on active local actors, innovative initiatives and implications of climate change on local communities and how it can translate into possible interventions carried out with the support of UNFPA and other key partners. The study



will also advise on appropriateness of the development of local adaptation plans (at governorate level) with the aim to reach localized climate action.

The overall objective of this study is to contribute to the national climate policy discourse including the follow up actions of Egypt National Climate Change Strategy 2050 and other national documents through inclusion of gender considerations with particular focus on the impact of climate change on reproductive health including desired responsive actions and indicators for the monitoring and evaluation framework.

In particular, the study needs to achieve the following specific objectives, including:

(i) **To identify/highlight the linkage between climate change, women, girls and RH with specific evidence, data and 4 case studies from four regions or climate hotspots of Egypt** (the selection of hotspots and areas will be done in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Population, key stakeholders engaged in the consultations and UNFPA CO) : In this context assess the risks of current climate variability and change on women and their RH in Egypt (MH, GBV including Harmful practices (HP), access to RH, etc.), including the most further behind (ie: gender consideration and sex disaggregated data) and regions in Egypt

ii) **Identify existing national public policies and programmes and initiatives from climate change, women, and girls and RH perspective and the gaps in their implementation to ensure the integration of gender and RH in national climate policies:** In this context review the current institutional capacity of health and other sectors to manage the risks of climate-sensitive RH outcomes in Egypt and review critical partnership to support the integration of gender and RH issues into national adaptation actions.

(iii) **To identify gender responsive actions that could be considered in the strategy and its associated M&E indicators.** In this context and in addition to the gender responsive actions, consider the local knowledge that may enrich adaptation policy and practice.

In order to achieve the above objectives, this study answered three following key questions:

### **1. What are the linkages between climate change, women and girls and RH in Egypt?**

Through a desk review of national available studies, data, case studies in selected areas and stakeholders' interviews, the study should assess the linkages between climate change, women and girls and RH in Egypt. Please see the following questions to guide the assignment.

- What are different impacts of climate change on women and girls with focus on their RH outcomes?
- What are the implications of climate change on women's safety in public spaces, well-being and access to economic opportunities?
- What are the impacts of climate change on maternal health outcomes? In which areas these are likely to be stronger (Identify hotspots)?
- What evidence exists of the impact of climate change on GBV and HP (Identify hotspots)? In which areas and circumstances these are likely to be stronger?
- What is the evidence of the impact of climate change and access to RH services?
- How is RH impacted by climate change or other environmental crises in Egypt?
- What key indicators can be identified to measure these different impacts?
- What are the gender and age-sensitive differences in adaptive capacity?
- What are the characteristics and causes of these differentials?

- Identify successful adaptation solutions at reducing climate risk and increasing resilience related to either health, poverty reduction or social equity at the local level.

**2. What are the existing public policies and programmed that address the impact of climate change on women and girls and RH (this including policies included in the current adaptation plans or other sector policies) and what are the gaps in Egypt's implementation to ensure the integration of gender and RH in national climate policies?**

Through a desk review of national available information, data, case studies in selected areas, stakeholders' interviews and using the UNFPA multi-pronged action framework assess the existing responses to strengthen women's resilience to climate change with focus on RH issues. Also, to advise on how to support the adaptation finance gap, how it can be linked to local and national planning. Please see the following questions to guide the assignment.

- What are the existing adaptation responses that address women and girls including age-sensitive vulnerabilities?
- What is the institutional capacity of health and other sectors to manage the risks of climate-sensitive RH outcomes in Egypt?
- How can health system resilience to climate change be strengthened to ensure continuity of quality of services for maternal and RH?
- How does the social protection system enable prevention and response to GBV and HP as climate related stresses on different social factors (livelihoods, security of place etc.)?
- How preparedness and emergency response in emergencies could be strengthened to ensure continuity of services and protection of women and girls RH?
- How can the engagement on the climate agenda be part of a national coordinated response mechanism on women's empowerment and protection from violence? And how to instill an effective cross-sectoral coordination?
- How can we activate greater articulation between policies responses to CC and policies aimed at inclusive social development, including the social protection system, health services and education, among others?
- What innovations are being implemented in social protection systems or could be developed for integrating responses to CC (reduction of vulnerability, adaptation) in order to provide services to this population?
- How do climate change adaptation efforts address women and girls vulnerability and what are the existing public policies and programmes that address gender and RH issues?
- How can stakeholders strengthen gender mainstreaming in the current Egypt National Climate Change Strategy?
- How do climate change adaptation efforts address women and girls' vulnerability?
- Identify priority adaptation program to be included in the green bond framework as per Goal4 Egypt National Strategy?

**3. What are concrete new sets of gender responsive climate actions and M&E indicators that can be applicable and measurable to assess progress on national action on the impact of climate change and RH?**

Please see the following questions to guide the assignment.

- What are the suggested gender responsive climate actions?
- What are the suggested M&E indicators and source of data to monitor progress and impact? (Ie: CRVS, sector specific MIS, including linking various sources of data etc.)
- How is the available early warning system able to support social protection programs and manage risks to RH services?



## Scope of the work

The study will focus on the following work:

1. Review existing national level data, documents and studies to identify/highlight potential linkages between climate change, gender and RH focusing on the TRs and the UNFPA priority sectors.
2. Conduct fieldwork to collect case studies to validate/evidence research questions, identify relevant hotspots as well as to review the gender implementation of the existing Egypt National Climate Change Strategy.
3. Consult with different stakeholders including relevant government ministries and women's organizations, private sector or independent entities and ensure women's and youth organizations' perspectives are included.
4. Identify and propose women and girls' responsive actions for the new strategy and relevant responsive indicators for the M&E framework.
5. Recommend specific adaptation action to be integrated into development programs in order to deliver a whole-of-society approach and catalyze more public and private investment in adaptation action

## Key activities and timeline

The selected supplier will work closely with a Population and Development Analyst in Egypt UNFPA and Representatives from the Ministry of Health and Population and relevant national bodies to carry out the following activities and meet the objectives of the study.

The study is tentatively carried out from July to the end of December 2022 with the following tentative timeline:

Activities	Tentative Dates
1. Inception report which outlines the research methods including the justification of case studies and selection of national stakeholder needed to answer each specific objective	Mid-August
2. Data collection and stakeholders' consultation	Mid October
3. Study findings validation by relevant stakeholders	End of October
4. Preliminary Findings at COP27 (presentation)	Nov
5. Final report including summary for Policymakers	End of Dec

## 4. Team composition and qualifications:

The organization should have a minimum 10 years of experience in conducting research and policy assessment in social and economic development, on issues related to climate change and/or gender and RH. Working experience with the United Nations and international organizations is an advantage.

The team composition is expected to include experts on climate change, reproductive health, and gender themes.



#### 5- Payment Conditions:

UNFPA never pay advance payments, payment will be settled against required deliverables as per below

Deliverables	Payment Percentage
Satisfactory completion of: - Inception report - Data collection and stakeholders' consultation - Study findings validation by relevant stakeholders	40%
- Satisfactory completion of the Preliminary Findings at COP27 (presentation)	30%
- Satisfactory completion of the Final report including summary for Policymakers	30%

#### Duration of Contract and Remuneration

The assignment starts in July through December 2022. Both national professional firms and individual consultants are encouraged to apply either for the complete ToR or for specific tasks on specific thematic areas. UNFPA will issue contracts according to its procedures. Payment of fees will be based on deliverables.

Interested candidates should submit a concise proposal defining the team qualification and composition reflecting the right set of experts with relevant expertise on climate, reproductive health and gender to accomplish the objective of this assessment. Also, the proposal should describe the approach, methodology and timeframe along with a budget proposal (including local travel cost) no later than 23 July, 2022. Proposal should be submitted to [egypt.tenders@unfpa.org](mailto:egypt.tenders@unfpa.org) with the email subject (Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Women and Girls and Reproductive Health in Egypt)

A steering committee composed of the Ministry of Health and Population and UNFPA as lead agents, National Specialized Agency, relevant national partners and UN Agencies will manage and coordinate implementation of the Assessment Study with the consultants/firm.