

RFP-2014-30

Direct Support for Key Population Data Analysis and Presentation

Answers to questions from Bidders

25-Nov-2014

1) All of the key requirements set out in section 1.3.1 of the RFP are very clear to me with the exception of this one:

E. Collaborate with Global Fund point of contact on creation of a jointly maintained global data library for key populations populated by the digital reports found in the literature search. Collaboration will entail working with the Global fund individuals to assure that there is no redundancy of effort and that all priority countries are covered. Final products will be joint.

Is this a global data library for key populations to consist of literature searches beyond the 50 of so countries required in work elements A and B of section 1.3.1? What is the joint final product?

Response:

The RFP only seeks to create a library for the selected countries (about 60). This list includes the highest burden countries in which UNAIDS and Global Fund are active. For information only, UNAIDS ultimately intends to complete the library for the rest of the world's countries but this is NOT part of the current RFP activity.

F. Produce digital versions of sub-national maps.

How many maps are expected to be generated for this project? This will greatly impact the proposed timing. For instance if sub-national means producing maps of individual cities or provinces or maps of countries with highlights of cities or provinces within those maps could be the difference of producing 100 or more maps vs. 50 maps.

Response:

It is anticipated that at least one map per country will be produced but there may be more depending on the available data.

We anticipate that a country and its first level administrative subdivisions (e.g., province, state) would be produced and, depending on the data available, pins or bubbles would be dropped on cities with data. Alternatively, bar graphs could be pasted over a city.

For example, if Nigeria had HIV prevalence data for sex workers and men who have sex with men only from Lagos and Abuja, a Google map (or Epi Info, or any other available software) could be produced with bubbles representing the HIV prevalence for each population in the two cities. If there were data for both populations from every state in Nigeria, two maps might be required because a single map might be too "busy" to be easily read.

I think it reasonable to expect about two maps per country, on average. Some will be three, and others will be one.