**Q.1 Our handheld fundus camera product aligning with RFP product #170 is used broadly for example in diabetic retinopathy screening. However, our device does not meet all the specifications; for example, the device does not take 3-d images and it does not have autofluorescence feature. Therefore, we would like to know how much does an individual technical feature influence the scoring?**

A.1 The pass/fail criteria are minimal requirements that UNICEF is looking for and serve the purpose of clarifying what products fulfill those requirements. The scored criteria aim to value a specific feature/capability, allowing the ranking of each product. A maximum score for each section was established, but the value for each feature will depend on the number of the requested score features by UNICEF and additional characteristics/features and capabilities that the suppliers can provide. Recognizing the dynamic capability and spread in technology innovation, this process aims to give balanced opportunity for the supplier to see valued features/characteristics that were not included in the first place.

**Q.2 Would you be able to disclose the list of beneficiary countries in this project? Our suppliers often require this information in order to estimate their service/warranty capacities in the region and avoid circumventing exclusive distributors.**

A.2 UNICEF works in about 190 countries and territories around the world. We are looking for service/warranties for all these locations. However, if there are special conditions in special countries kindly flag this in your proposal.

**Q.3 Reading through the RFP descriptions for acuity charts, many match our current products with exceptions. All our charts go lower (smaller) than the standard requested. Would our current product be sufficient, or should we design charts that meet the standard exactly? This would allow us to produce the charts at a lower cost. The problem being is we would not have exact samples by RFP ending date.**

**We can also produce charts double sided (or letter/numbers) on one chart. Same could be done for near cards helping reduce costs more. Our near cards will include a 40cm cord attached for proper viewing distance.**

**An important piece of information is not in the RFP. What test distance the charts are used at. We normally use 3 meters test distance but standards do vary. Clarification would be helpful.**

A.3 The technical specifications presented in the RFP are minimal requirements. Suppliers can propose products with additional specifications that include all of the minimal specifications, adding extensions to it. These extended technical specifications should be entered in proper field in the section G for each product.

Double-sided visual acuity charts are acceptable. The "secondary" visual acuity chart should be identified as additional capabilities in the section G of the "primary" visual acuity chart technical information sheet. Also, should be clear what is the mechanism that allows for easy rotation while hanged on a wall.

Any distance for far vision visual acuity testing is acceptable if, and only if, it is indicated in the product and/or its user manual. It is highlighted that this is a UNICEF/WHO products lists based on the most recent WHO normative recommendations. According to the Visual and Eye Screening Implementation Handbook, the recommended distance for far vision testing is three meters. Ref: [WHO launches the Vision and eye screening implementation handbook (VESIH)](https://www.who.int/news/item/31-01-2024-who-launches-the-vision-and-eye-screening-implementation-handbook-(vesih)), page 29. So, all things being equal, visual acuity charts designed to be viewed at three meters of distance will be preferred.