

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

Short-term Consultant (10 days between 15-03-2021 – 15-05-2021)

Supporting development of Bhutan's 'Insecticide Resistance Monitoring Guideline and Management Plan'

Summary:

Description	Open proposal for Consultant for development of Bhutan's 'Insecticide Resistance Monitoring Guideline and Management Plan'
Release Date	3 rd Feb 2021
Closing time for submission of proposal	26th Feb 2021
Offer period	Offers to remain open for acceptance by APLMA for 3 months after submission
Deadline for submission of questions	24 th Feb 2021
Submission of requirements (cover letter, CV)	Email to admin@aplma.org Please send documents as a PDF file

Background

The vector-borne disease control program (VDCP) in Bhutan wishes to develop a 'Insecticide Resistance Monitoring Guideline and Management Plan' for vector borne diseases of public health importance in Bhutan. This will be based on WHO guidelines and VDCP has requested APLMA-APMEN to provide the required support. A consultant, who will report directly to Bhutan VDCP, is required to support the development of this document.

Bhutan has made remarkable progress in ending malaria and is very close to elimination. The burden has declined significantly in the last decade with a 90% decrease in confirmed cases since 2010. In 2019, Bhutan reported only 2 indigenous cases and aims to eliminate malaria by 2023¹. The vast majority of gains made against malaria can be attributed to insecticide-based interventions, namely insecticide treated bednets and indoor residual spraying of insecticides. Currently, in malarious areas, residents receive insecticide-treated bed nets, and their homes are given 2 rounds of indoor insecticide spraying².

In 1995, DDT use was halted in Bhutan and was replaced by deltamethrin (a synthetic pyrethroid) due to growing evidence of resistance in *Anopheles maculatus* Group. In Bhutan, insecticide-treated bednets were introduced, as a result of the Roll Back Malaria initiative in 1998, which aimed to rely on personal protection sustained by community involvement and participation. In 2003, only focal indoor residual spraying was introduced for use during outbreaks and emergencies and in areas of high *P falciparum* transmission with an annual parasite incidence higher than 10 per 1000 population. In 2006, the existing preventive approach was initiated, using long-lasting insecticidal nets and two rounds of focal indoor residual spraying every year³. Insecticides are critically important for malaria prevention. However, failure to mitigate insecticide resistance can eventually result in increased malaria burden and have significant cost implications for malaria prevention. This can threaten the gains made against malaria so far in the country.

¹ WMR- 2020

² WHO Bhutan Malaria [Profile](#)

³ Malaria control in Bhutan: Case study of a country embarking on elimination

Job Summary:

- To support the development of Bhutan's 'Insecticide Resistance Monitoring Guideline and Management Plan'. This would be informed by the *WHO guidelines and framework for countries to develop a national insecticide resistance management and monitoring and considering the country's existing 'Pesticide Act of Bhutan' and 'Pesticides Rules and Regulations of Bhutan'.*

Required Competencies:

- Experience in operational vector control, insecticide resistance monitoring and management and vector-borne disease epidemiology, preferably an entomologist by profession.
- Experience in developing policy frameworks and guidelines
- Knowledge and familiarity with WHO guidelines for insecticide resistance policy and recommendations and its adaptation to country context

Desired Competencies:

- Experience of working with national or sub-national governments in the Asia-Pacific region

Scope of work:

- Situational analysis of the current vector control operation implemented and insecticide resistance monitoring and status in Bhutan
- Identification of key measures to be put in place to address the insecticide resistance in Bhutan's context
- Development of insecticide resistance monitoring guideline and annual implementation framework for Bhutan, based on the situational analysis and adapting the WHO guidelines and recommendations for insecticide resistance.
- Develop insecticide resistance management plan for the country in line with current national strategic plan for malaria and for consideration beyond the current strategic plan.

Reports to:

- Head, Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (VDCP), Bhutan
- Focal point (Counterpart)- Mr. Rinzin Namgay, VDCP (rinzin69@yahoo.com)

Duration:

- 10 days contract over a period of 2 months (Mar-May 2021)

Start Date:

- 15th March 2021

Deliverable:

- Insecticide resistance monitoring guideline and management plan for vector borne disease.

Submission requirements:

- Cover letter (Maximum 1 page; please respond to competencies specified above)
- CV

Contact:

You can send your submissions, questions, and other queries to <mailto:admin@aplma.org>