

Terms of Reference (ToR)

Harm reduction Intervention for people Who Inject Drug (PWID):

Service Package: 26: Harm reduction and Opioid substitution therapy (OST) Service package for male and female PWID

1. Introduction of the procurement entity:

AIDS/ STD Programme (ASP) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is the government agency responsible for implementing the HIV prevention and control programs. ASP has been developed a five year National Strategic Plan for the 2018- 2022 which has recently updated in inclusion of epidemiological changes and extended to 2023. This plan will be implemented during the Health Population Nutrition and Sector Programme (HPNSP) followed the objective to prevent HIV infection from gaining a larger foothold within key populations and to control its spread into general population, without stigmatizing the high risk populations.

2. Country HIV Situation:

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) has a long history of strong political commitment to the HIV response. Bangladesh initiated an early response to the HIV epidemic since mid-1980s. Since then, the response has been enhanced considerably, and many HIV-prevention interventions among the Key populations and the general populations are being undertaken. Bangladesh was the first country in the Asia and Pacific region to adopt a comprehensive national policy on HIV/AIDS and STIs in 1997. Bangladesh remains a low HIV prevalent country with less than 0.01%³ (overall prevalence in general population over the years) but among the KPs prevalence is 3.9 of which PWID contributed big number of positivity.

The first case of HIV in Bangladesh was detected in 1989. There were 814 new infections in 2019 and among the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) there were 105 new infections reported in the same year. Therefore, in total 919 new infections were reported. Till October 2019, cumulatively 7,374 cases (including FDMN cases) were detected of whom 1,242 died. Thus, reported numbers of PLHIV were 6,132 in 2019 and the estimated number of PLHIV was around 13,800 in 2018. Among the detected new infections, PWID constituted 27.1%, excluding the FDMN. Over 70% of the reported new infections were from two divisions- Dhaka and Chattogram. Around 25% of the newly detected PLHIV were women.



