

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1072  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26-07-2022**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL  
PROGRAMME**

**1072: SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK  
SHRI SANJAY RAUT**

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objective for launching National vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP);
- (b) the challenges faced by Government while implementing NVBDCP;
- (c) whether Government has evolved any mechanism for proper implementation of the programme;
- (d) whether all the States are properly implementing the programme to prevent and control vector borne diseases and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether there is any shortcoming in the implementation of the programme, if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) was launched with the aim to prevent, control and eliminate vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis (LF), Kala-azar, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis (JE). Disease-wise programmes have been launched with specific objectives, however, common objectives are as follows:

- i. To Eliminate Malaria (2030), Kala-azar (2023) & Lymphatic Filariasis (2030) and to strive towards disease free status.
- ii. To reduce morbidity/mortality due to Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis.

iii. To build entomological surveillance and response capacity at centre, state and district level for existing and emerging VBDs.

(b) Challenges faced are non filling up of vacancies by the States/UTs under NVBDCP, sub-optimal involvement of the private health sector and lack of entomological surveillance capacity in some States.

(c) Government of India (GoI) provides support in the form of grants & commodities to States/UTs under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM). Technical support is provided by National Center for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC) while monitoring Human Resource engagement and entomological capacity with States/UTs. In addition to monitoring and evaluation, central teams are also deployed for rapid response during outbreak like situations. Monitoring indicators have been defined by NITI Aayog, which are evaluated quarterly.

(d) and (e) Implementation of VBD control programme varies from State to State depending upon health infrastructure and endemicity of vector borne diseases. Government provides enabling environment to the States for smooth implementation of VBD control programme. With the concerted efforts of GoI and States, the burden of VBDs has reduced significantly in the last decade.

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