

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1704
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2022**

NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

**1704: SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO
DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY**

Will the **Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the aim and objective for launching National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme along with the challenges faced by the Government in its implementation;
- (b) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism for proper implementation of the programme, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the financial support extended by the Government for the programme during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (d) whether all the States/UTs are properly implementing the programme to ensure the prevention and control of vector borne diseases and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (e) whether any shortcoming has been found in the implementation of the programme; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a): National Vector Borne Disease 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 Kala-azar (2023), Malaria (2030) & 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 Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs).

While implementing National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), some of the challenges faced are limited availability of suitable manpower in rural areas of States / UTs under NVBDCP and sub-optimal involvement of the private health sector.

(b) & (c): Government of India (GoI) provides support in the form of grants and commodities to States/UTs under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM). Technical support is provided by National Center for Vector Borne Diseases 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 situation. The financial support extended by the Government, for the programme, during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise, in respect of NVBDCP is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget outlay (Rs. in crore)
1	2019-20	1202.81
2.	2020-21	875.25
3	2021-22	908.01
4	2022-23	575.65

(d) to (f): 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 in the last decade.
