

Citizen Charter

Preamble

The National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) administers an umbrella programme, namely, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention and control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis. Out of them three diseases namely, Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis and Kala-azar are targeted for elimination. Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya and JE are - outbreak prone and climate sensitive. The States/UTs are responsible for implementation of the programme, whereas NCVBDC provides technical and financial assistance to the States/UTs in the form of cash & commodity, under the overarching umbrella scheme of National Health Mission (NHM).

Chronology of the Programme – Historical perspective

1953 : National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) launched

1958 : Renamed as National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)

1975 : National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) added

1976 : Modified Plan of Operation (MPO) launched after major resurgence of Malaria

1991 : National Kala-azar (KA) Control Programme added

1998 : Renamed as National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMP). Along with Malaria, Filaria and Kala-azar, support for preventing Dengue and JE outbreaks

2003 : National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) - Convergence of Dengue and JE in programme mode with NAMP, NFCP & National Kala-azar Control Programme

2007 : Chikungunya re-emerged in the country in 2006 and was brought within the purview of NVBDCP

2016 : Zika vector control included under NVBDCP

2021 : Dte. Of NVBDCP renamed as National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC)

Vision

Country free from burden of Vector Borne Diseases (Malaria, Kala-azar, Lymphatic Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis).

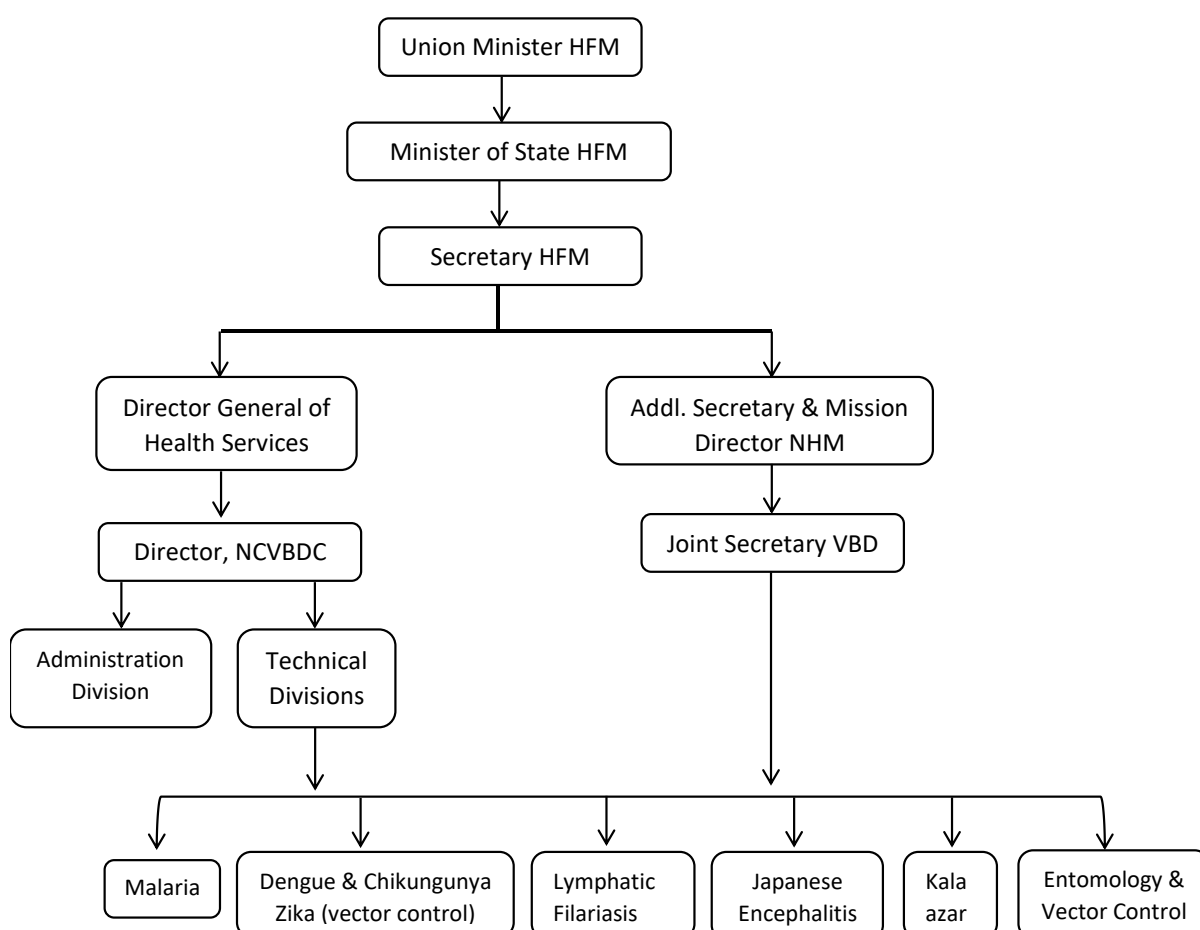
Mandate

Formulate policies/guidelines, provide technical, and financial assistance as per approved norms to the State/ Union Territories for prevention & control of six VBDs of public health importance in India.

Objectives:

1. To Eliminate Malaria (2030), Kala-azar (2023) & Lymphatic Filariasis (2027) and to strive towards sustaining elimination status
2. To reduce morbidity/mortality due to dengue, chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis.
3. To strengthen entomological surveillance and response capacity at centre, state and district level for existing and emerging VBDs.
4. To establish NCVBDC as a Centre of Excellence for prevention and control of six vector Borne Diseases.

Organization Structure



Services provided by the Institute

Programme implementation in States and Union Territories through NHM

Redressal of Grievances

A Grievances Officer and coordinator in the institute to address the grievances are as follows:

Nodal Officer

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Coordinator

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