

**Capacity Building Programme**  
**On**  
**'Prevention of Vector-Borne Diseases'**  
**Mode: SATCOM Programme**  
**Dates: 18 & 19 June 2026**

## 1. BACKGROUND

Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs) such as Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis, and Kala Azar continue to remain a major public health concern in India. Their transmission is closely linked to environmental factors, particularly temperature, rainfall, and humidity, which influence vector breeding and survival. Seasonal trends—especially during the monsoon and post-monsoon periods—often result in a spike in cases due to waterlogging, inadequate sanitation, and the proliferation of mosquito breeding sites. Rapid urbanization, high population density, and gaps in community awareness further exacerbate the spread of these diseases.

In recent years, recurring outbreaks of Dengue and Malaria during the monsoon season have underscored the need for sustained vigilance and proactive preparedness at the community level. Vulnerable groups, including pregnant women, young children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions, are particularly at risk of severe complications and mortality.

In Gujarat, the monsoon season—typically spanning from mid-June to September—represents a critical period for intensified prevention and control efforts. Increased rainfall and subsequent water accumulation create favourable conditions for the breeding of disease vectors, leading to a consistent rise in VBD cases across both urban and rural regions. The state's geographical diversity presents unique challenges for effective control. Urban centres such as Ahmedabad, Surat, and Vadodara face issues related to unplanned construction, poor waste management, and water stagnation in artificial containers and construction sites. In contrast, rural and tribal areas often grapple with limited sanitation infrastructure, traditional water storage practices, and difficulties in accessing remote populations. Coastal and flood-prone regions are further vulnerable to seasonal waterlogging and post-monsoon outbreaks.

In this scenario, community-based interventions play a central role in reducing disease transmission. Frontline workers, particularly ASHA Workers and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), are key to these efforts due to their close engagement with local communities. They contribute significantly by conducting household-level awareness activities, mobilizing communities for source reduction and environmental management, promoting personal protective measures, facilitating early identification and referral of suspected cases, and supporting the implementation of government-led VBD control initiatives.

Given their critical role, strengthening the knowledge and skills of these frontline workers before the onset of the monsoon is essential. Building their capacity can ensure timely preventive action, improve early detection, and enhance community-level response to VBD risks across diverse settings in Gujarat.

In view of the above, **two half-day SATCOM-based capacity building programme** is proposed to provide focused trainings to ASHA Workers and Anganwadi Workers, enabling them to effectively support prevention and control of vector borne diseases at the grassroots level.

## 2. RATIONALE

Strengthening capacity for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases is essential, particularly in the context of Gujarat's seasonal risk profile. The onset of the monsoon significantly increases the likelihood of VBD outbreaks across both urban and rural areas, as rainfall and water stagnation create conducive environments for vector breeding.

Rapid urban expansion, ongoing construction activities, and gaps in sanitation further contribute to the proliferation of mosquito breeding sites. At the same time, certain population groups—including pregnant women, young children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions—are more susceptible to severe outcomes and therefore require focused preventive attention and context-specific communication.

In this scenario, ASHA Workers and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) need to be equipped with updated knowledge on VBD symptoms, early identification, and basic management practices. They also require practical strategies to address risks among different vulnerable groups and to effectively engage communities in preventive actions.

Building the capacities of these frontline workers at the onset of the monsoon is particularly critical, as it enables timely and proactive community-level interventions. Such preparedness can play a significant role in reducing the seasonal surge in VBD cases across the state.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

- Enhance participants understanding of common vector-borne diseases, their symptoms, and transmission patterns.
- Strengthen knowledge on preventive measures and source reduction practices at the household and community level.
- Build capacity for early identification of suspected cases and timely referral.
- Equip participants with practical communication strategies to raise awareness and promote behaviour change among different community groups.
- Enable frontline workers to support implementation of ongoing VBD control activities and campaigns at the grassroots level.

## 4. TARGET DEPARTMENTS

Sr. No.	Department	Target Groups
1.	Health & Family Welfare Department	ASHA Workers & Paramedic Staff
2.	Women & Child Development Department	ICDS Supervisors & Anganwadi Workers

## 5. LIST OF PROPOSED PROGRAMMES

It is proposed to conduct a SATCOM programmes on "**Prevention of Vector-Borne Diseases**" as per the following details:

Sr. No.	Date	Department	Target Participants
1.	<b>18<sup>th</sup> June 2026</b>	Women & Child Development Department	Anganwadi Workers

2.	<b>19<sup>th</sup> June 2026</b>	Health & Family Welfare Department	ASHA Workers & Paramedic Staff
----	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

### 3. Programme Duration & Details

- **Mode:** SATCOM Live Broadcast
- **Duration:** 3.5 hours (Half-Day)
- **Participants:** ASHA Workers and Anganwadi Workers across Gujarat
- **Expected Output:** Improved capacity of frontline workers to conduct targeted VBD prevention and control activities in their communities, particularly during the **high-risk monsoon period**.

\*\*\*\*\*