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# Elimination of Mosquito Borne Diseases - EMBED

## Urban Dengue Project

City Coordinator Induction



# Dengue burden

- In 2019, out of 35 states and union territories (UT) in India, 34 reported dengue cases
- The case fatality rate (deaths per 100 cases) due to dengue was 0.01%
- Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh - shows an increasing trend in cases, though deaths reported due to dengue has been on the decline
  - Madhya Pradesh reported 3,645 cases with 2 deaths in 2019
  - Uttar Pradesh reported 9,280 cases with 20 deaths in 2019
- 80% of these infections have been reported from urban metropolitan cities

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# Key goals of NVBDCP for dengue

- Identification and control larva in dengue prone areas (control breeding of Aedes Aegypti mosquito)
- Awareness generation on prevention and treatment to reduce the number dengue cases
- Reduce dengue related morbidity and mortality

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# Intervention Design

## Goal

- Reduce mortality and morbidity caused due to dengue in the intervention areas

## Objectives

- To improve knowledge on prevention, symptoms and management of dengue at the individual, household and community level
- To build capacity of public and private sector health care providers on symptomatic diagnosis and referral of dengue

## Outcomes

- Reduce case detection for dengue in the intervention areas by 80% from baseline over three years
- Reduce case fatality rate to zero due to dengue in the intervention areas

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# EMBED Urban Dengue Project Framework

- Intensive inter-personal communication (IPC) for behavior change and community action
- Community campaigns for mass awareness
- Digital outreach using SMS-based approaches, IVR and community radio stations
- Engage with health care providers
- Engage private practitioners
- Intersectoral coordination and stakeholder engagement

# Key activities – Household level



Inter-personal communication (IPC) for improved knowledge on dengue, signs and symptoms and management



Source reduction and other preventive actions including personal protection from mosquito bites during the day and night



Improve health seeking behavior in case of fever



Improve preparedness of caregivers for patient care and household management of dengue

# Key activities

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## Community level

- Weekly community drives and community mobilization for IVM
- Engage schools and colleges in community awareness efforts
- Mass awareness drives through communication vans, mass media and digital social media platforms
- Undertake vector control activities
- Community participation and mobilization for sustained vector control
- Emergency vector control measures such as applying insecticides and space spraying during outbreaks

## Key activities – Institution level

- Conduct dengue awareness programs in schools and colleges
- Work with local media to improve media coverage on dengue to enhance public awareness and positive stories on collaborative action between civil society, private sector and government

# Key activities – health care provider level

- Capacity building of health care providers including Urban ASHA and Anganwadi Workers on symptomatic diagnosis and early referral
- Engage private medical practitioners and private sector outpatient clinics on symptomatic diagnosis, early referral; and patient and caregiver preparedness for household management of dengue

# Monitoring and Evaluation

- Real time management information system (RTMIS)
  - Data entry at source
  - Collation and quality assurance at City Coordinator level
  - Data quality audits at Country Office level
- Concurrent monitoring
  - Annual dipstick to assess the knowledge, behaviours and practices towards dengue prevention, control and management
- Performance target matrix - estimate targets for each city for key performance indicators
  - FH India will monitor progress
  - Quarterly reporting against performance matrix to Godrej (January 10, April 10, July 10, October 10)
- Annual progress report
  - Government data on case detection and deaths

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# Questions

