

SEPTEMBER 2025

Edition 2

SUSTAINABLE HEALTH APPROACHES FOR KEY TRIBAL COMMUNITIES HEALTH INTERVENTIONS (SHAKTHI) PROJECT



Building the SHAKTHI Workforce

The SHAKTHI project brings together a skilled team to strengthen community-based disease management and disability care:

- **Project Coordinator:** Guides planning, coordination, and smooth project execution.
- **Finance Officer:** Ensures proper budgeting, accounting, and financial compliance.
- **Monitoring & Evaluations Officer:** Monitors field progress, manages data, and supports evidence-based decisions.
- **Physiotherapist:** Provides disability care, therapeutic exercises, and self-care training for affected patients.
- **Communication & Documentation Officer:** Prepares IEC materials, reports, and maintains project documentation.
- **Supervisors:** 7 Supervisors Support and monitor CHWs to maintain quality service delivery.
- **Staff Nurses:** 7 staff Nurse Offer clinical assessments, treatment support, and assist during health camps.
- **Community Health Workers(CHWs):** 35 CHWs engage directly with communities through household visits, awareness, screening, and follow-up.

Meet our staff

What inspired the vision behind the SHAKTHI Project, and how does it go beyond a regular health intervention?

The SHAKTHI Project is more than an intervention—it is a collective vision to strengthen public health systems in some of the most remote and tribal dominated areas of Bastar. I am grateful to each member of our team who has joined hands in this initiative. Your commitment to field work, data accuracy, patient support, and community mobilization is shaping strong foundations for long-term impact.

What motivates you in leading this project? What inspires me most is the opportunity to work closely with tribal communities and strengthen health services where they are needed the most. Seeing our team's passion, and the trust we build with families during home visits and screenings, motivates me every day.

What message would you like to share with the SHAKTHI team? As we move ahead, I encourage everyone to continue working with commitment, empathy, and teamwork. The connections we build today—with communities, health departments, and Panchayati Raj Institutions—will shape a healthier future for the villages we serve. Together, our actions will create long lasting impact for generations to come.



**Mr. N. N. Sahu -
SHAKTHI Project
Coordinator**

Overview of Seven Priority Diseases

SHAKTHI Project targets seven major diseases through community screening, awareness, treatment support, and referral. The team works closely with local health services to detect cases early, manage disabilities, and reduce the overall disease burden in Bakawand.

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It mainly affects the lungs and spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Common symptoms include a cough lasting more than two weeks, fever, weight loss, and night sweats.



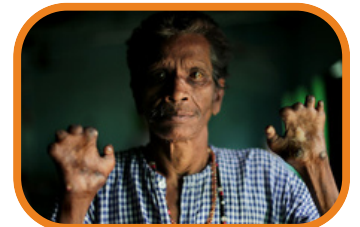
Malaria

Malaria is caused by *Plasmodium* parasites and transmitted through the bite of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Symptoms include high fever, chills, sweating, headache, and body ache. Severe cases can be life-threatening.



Leprosy

Leprosy is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*. It affects the skin, peripheral nerves, and eyes. Symptoms include numb patches, loss of sensation, tingling, weakness, and deformities if untreated.



Lymphatic Filariasis (LF)

LF is caused by filarial worms transmitted by mosquitoes. It leads to conditions such as lymphedema (swelling of limbs) and hydrocele (swelling of the scrotum). Long-term swelling can cause disability and social stigma.



Scabies

Scabies is a skin infestation caused by tiny mites that burrow into the skin. It spreads through prolonged skin-to-skin contact. Symptoms include intense itching (especially at night), rashes, and small bumps.



Sickle Cell Disease

Sickle Cell Disease is a genetic blood disorder where red blood cells become sickle-shaped, blocking blood flow. It causes severe pain, anemia, fatigue, swelling, repeated infections, and organ complications.



Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

JE is a viral infection transmitted by *Culex* mosquitoes, common in areas with paddy fields and pigs. It affects the brain and can cause fever, seizures, confusion, and coma.



Thank you to LEPRASociety team for your unending support
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