India Crosses Historic Milestone of 1 Crore HPV Vaccine Doses Administered in Less Than Nine Months, Marking Major Progress in Cervical Cancer Prevention

National HPV Vaccination Campaign, Launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in February 2026, Achieves Nearly 87% Coverage of the Annual Target Cohort of 14-Year-Old Girls

Nationwide HPV Vaccination Campaign Reflects Growing Public Confidence and Strong Centre-State Coordination

Six States — Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar — Achieve 100% Coverage of Their Identified Target Populations

Uttar Pradesh Leads the Country with Over 29.33 Lakh Girls Vaccinated, Followed by Bihar with 13.70 Lakh and Gujarat with 7.75 Lakh

Free, Safe and Voluntary Single-Dose HPV Vaccination, with Parental Consent, Being Provided to 14-Year-Old Girls at Designated Government Health Facilities Nationwide

U-WIN Digital Platform Enables Real-Time Monitoring, Beneficiary Tracking, Vaccination Slot Booking and Digital Certificates, Strengthening Transparency and Accessibility

All HPV Vaccination Sessions Conducted Under Supervision of Trained Medical Officers, with 24×7 Healthcare Arrangements for Management of Rare Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI)

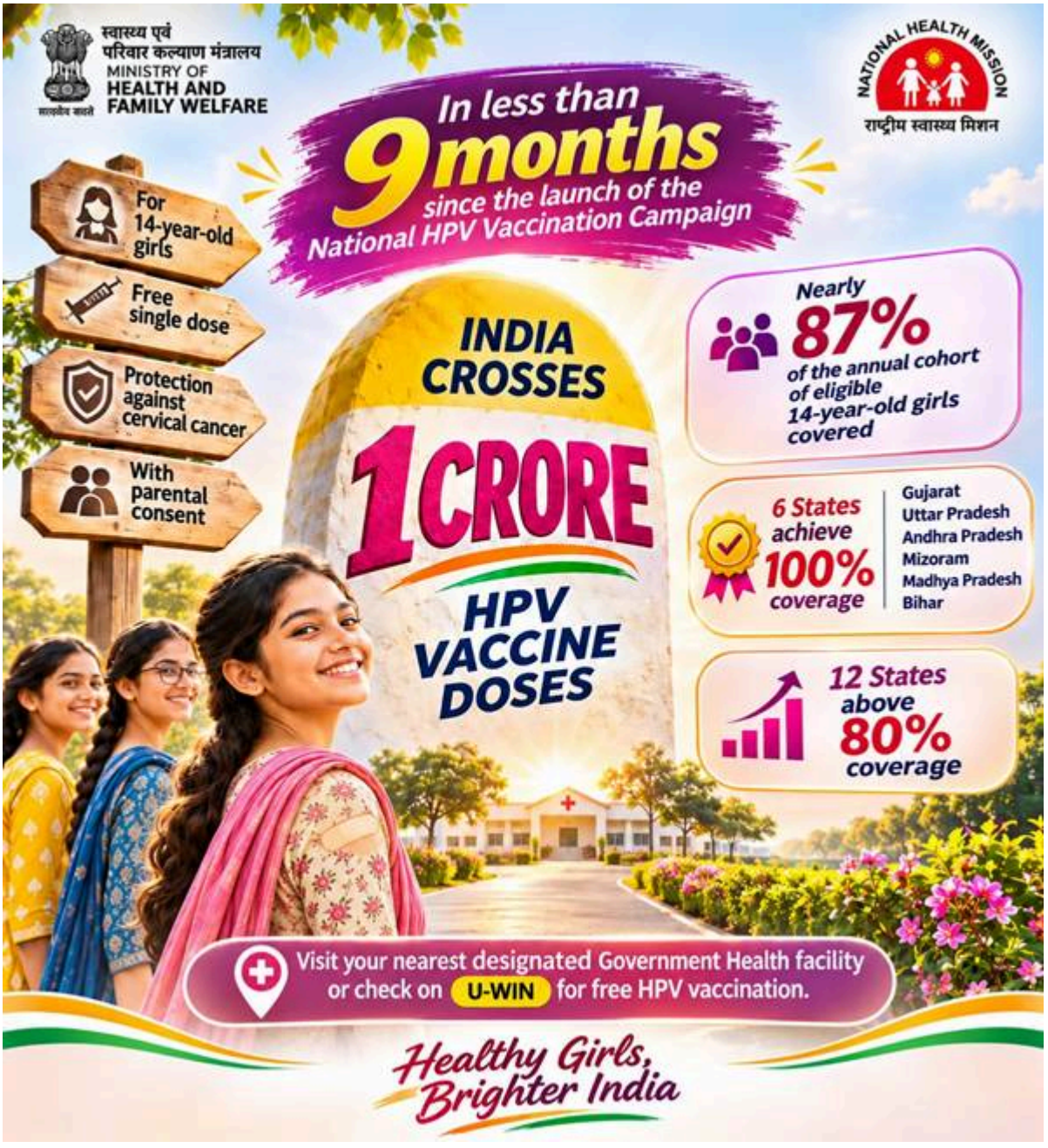
Government Reaffirms Commitment to Reaching Every Eligible Girl and Building a Future Free from Preventable Cervical Cancer

Posted On: 21 NOV 2026 10:25AM by PIB Delhi

India has achieved a major milestone in its efforts to prevent cervical cancer, with more than 1 crore doses of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administered under the National HPV Vaccination Campaign in less than nine months of its launch. The achievement marks a significant step towards protecting adolescent girls against HPV infections that can cause cervical cancer and reflects the growing reach of preventive healthcare services across the country.

Launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in February 2026, the nationwide campaign provides free, safe and voluntary single-dose HPV vaccination, with parental consent, to 14-year-old girls at Government health facilities. The initiative represents a major advancement in India's preventive healthcare approach, with a focus on safeguarding the health and well-being of future generations of women.

The campaign has achieved nearly 87% cumulative coverage against the identified annual target cohort of approximately 1.2 crore girls, based on the Registrar General of India (RGI) 2021 population estimates. Reaching the 1 crore-dose milestone within nine months underscores the scale and momentum of the initiative, supported by coordinated efforts of States and Union Territories, healthcare professionals, frontline workers, teachers, parents and local communities.



Six States Achieve 100% Coverage; Strong Progress Across the Country

States and Union Territories have demonstrated sustained progress in expanding HPV vaccination coverage, with several achieving high levels of coverage of their respective identified target populations.

Six States — Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar — have achieved 100% coverage of their identified target populations under the campaign.

Among other high-performing States, Assam has recorded 95.63% coverage, followed by Telangana (95.28%), Karnataka (93.16%) and Uttarakhand (90.17%).

Chhattisgarh (86.21%) and Rajasthan (85.23%) have crossed the 80% coverage mark, while Kerala (77.02%), Tamil Nadu (76.12%), Odisha (74.90%) and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (72.99%) have achieved more than 70% coverage.

In terms of absolute numbers, Uttar Pradesh leads the country with more than 29.33 lakh 14-year-old girls vaccinated, followed by Bihar with over 13.70 lakh and Gujarat with over 7.75 lakh girls vaccinated.

The progress across States with diverse geographical, demographic and socioeconomic conditions highlights the extensive reach of the campaign and the effectiveness of locally adapted implementation strategies.

Strong Centre-State Coordination Drives Nationwide Vaccination Effort

The milestone reflects sustained coordination between the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State and Union Territory Governments, supported by district administrations, public health institutions and frontline healthcare teams.

States and Union Territories have adopted tailored approaches to expand access to vaccination across rural, urban, remote and geographically challenging areas. State-led initiatives in Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim have also been integrated with the national campaign to strengthen outreach and implementation.

The campaign has placed particular emphasis on community engagement, parental awareness and the dissemination of credible, science-based information about HPV vaccination.

Healthcare professionals, including paediatricians, gynaecologists and specialists from premier medical institutions such as AIIMS, have played an important role in building awareness and addressing concerns regarding vaccine safety and effectiveness.

School teachers, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and other frontline healthcare workers have also worked closely with parents and communities to encourage informed participation and counter misinformation.

These collective efforts have helped strengthen public confidence and facilitate the acceptance of HPV vaccination across different sections of society.

U-WIN Strengthens Digital Monitoring and Access to Vaccination

Digital health infrastructure has been an important enabler of the nationwide campaign, with the U-WIN platform supporting real-time monitoring, beneficiary tracking and digital vaccination records.

Programme managers are using the platform to monitor vaccination progress at the district level, identify coverage gaps and eligible girls yet to be vaccinated, and support more effective planning and resource allocation.

The platform also enables parents to book HPV vaccination slots for their daughters and download digital vaccination certificates, making the vaccination process more accessible, convenient and transparent.

The integration of digital monitoring with field-level implementation is helping States and Union Territories strengthen programme management and reach eligible beneficiaries more effectively.

HPV Vaccination: A Proven Intervention Against Cervical Cancer

Cervical cancer remains a significant public health concern and an important cause of cancer-related illness and mortality among women. Persistent infection with certain high-risk types of Human Papillomavirus is responsible for the vast majority of cervical cancer cases.

HPV vaccination is among the most effective preventive interventions available to reduce the risk of HPV infections that can lead to cervical cancer.

The National HPV Vaccination Campaign is supported by extensive global scientific evidence on the safety and effectiveness of HPV vaccines. More than 800 million HPV vaccine doses have been administered worldwide, while nearly two decades of scientific research and real-world experience have demonstrated strong protection against vaccine-targeted HPV infections and associated precancerous conditions.

By providing vaccination to girls at the age of 14 years, the campaign seeks to offer protection well before potential exposure to HPV, thereby contributing to the long-term prevention of cervical cancer.

Beneficiary Safety Remains a Central Priority

Ensuring the safety and well-being of every beneficiary remains a fundamental priority of the campaign.

All vaccination sessions are conducted at designated Government health facilities under the direct supervision of trained Medical Officers. Vaccination sites are linked to 24×7 healthcare centres to facilitate prompt assessment, monitoring and management of any rare Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI).

The campaign follows established vaccination safety protocols, supported by trained healthcare personnel and appropriate medical arrangements.

The Ministry continues to emphasise transparent communication, scientific evidence and informed parental consent to sustain confidence in the vaccination programme.

Sustaining Momentum Towards Universal Coverage of Eligible Girls

With the 1 crore-dose milestone achieved, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare remains focused on reaching the remaining eligible girls and further strengthening vaccination coverage across all States and Union Territories.

The Ministry will continue working closely with State Governments, district administrations, medical professionals, frontline healthcare workers, educational institutions and communities to address coverage gaps, strengthen awareness and ensure equitable access to HPV vaccination.

Parents and guardians of eligible 14-year-old girls are encouraged to visit their nearest designated Government health facility or access the U-WIN platform to obtain information and book vaccination slots.

The achievement of administering more than 1 crore HPV vaccine doses in less than nine months is not merely a numerical milestone. It represents a significant investment in the health of India's adolescent girls and the prevention of a potentially life-threatening disease.

The National HPV Vaccination Campaign, launched under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, reflects India's growing emphasis on preventive healthcare and its commitment to protecting women from avoidable illness.

Every HPV vaccine dose administered today is a step towards a healthier future for India's daughters and a future in which fewer women suffer from cervical cancer.

The milestone reinforces the Government of India's commitment to making preventive healthcare accessible to every eligible girl and advancing the national goal of reducing the burden of cervical cancer.

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