



No. HFW-KGR/NHM/UIP/HPV/2026/- 1377-1397

Office of the Chief Medical Officer

Kangra at Dharamshala

Dated:- 16/9/2026



To

The Deputy Director Higher Education District Kangra, (H.P.)

The Deputy Director Elementary Education, District Kangra, (H.P.)

Subject:

Conduct of Special Parent-Teacher Meeting (PTM) and School-based HPV Vaccination Session for eligible girls (14-15 years) before 30 September 2026.

Sir Madam,

Kindly refer to the directions issued by the State Project Director, Samagra Shiksha, Himachal Pradesh vide letter No. HPSES-(ISSE) H.O.-2024-25 (SHWA)-Vol.-II/726, dated September 2026, regarding conduct of Special Parent-Teacher Meetings (PTMs) and ensuring 100% HPV vaccination of eligible girls in Government and Private Schools.

The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is a landmark public health intervention for the prevention of cervical cancer and is being provided free of cost by the Government of India. Since its launch by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28 February 2026, more than 80 lakh adolescent girls across the country have been vaccinated. In Himachal Pradesh, over 22,000 eligible girls have already received the vaccine safely through the Health Department, reinforcing its acceptance and public health importance.

For many years, schools across District Kangra (Govt. & Pvt. School) have extended cooperation in the successful implementation of the DPT, Td10 and Td 16 vaccination through school-based vaccination sessions. Building upon this well-established partnership, it is proposed that the HPV vaccination session may also be organized within the school premises. Conducting vaccination in the school will ensure greater convenience for students and parents, minimize loss of instructional time, and facilitate maximum coverage of eligible girls.

You are, therefore, requested to kindly:

- Convene a Special Parent-Teacher Meeting (PTM) for parents/guardians of all eligible girls at the earliest in all Schools (Govt. & Pvt.) at District Kangra
- Schools of District Kangra can Co-ordinate with concerned Block Medical Officer of their area for scheduling the session. The designated Health Team shall conduct parent counselling, address queries regarding vaccine safety and effectiveness, and facilitate the vaccination process.
- Organize the school-based HPV vaccination session and ensure that all eligible girls are offered vaccination on or before 30 September 2026.

Considering the long-term health benefits of this vaccine, your valued support and leadership are earnestly solicited to protect every eligible adolescent girl from cervical cancer. This collective effort will significantly contribute towards safeguarding the future health and well-being of our daughters.

Encl.: Copy of letter issued by State Project Director, Samagra Shiksha, Himachal Pradesh.

ATR format Annexure -I

IEC Material Annexure-II & III

Yours sincerely,

Endst. No. EDN-KGR-(Misc)-2026-7

Office of the Deputy Director of School Education (Secondary)

Kangra at Dharamshala.

E mail Address [ddhekanagra3@gmail.com](mailto:ddhekanagra3@gmail.com)

Dated Dharamshala - 176215

Deputy Director of School Education (Sec.)

21 SEP 2026

Dispatch No. 8214-16  
21.09.2026  
Kangra at Dharamshala

Copy forwarded to:-

01. All the Principals/Headmasters of Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools/Govt. High Schools and Pvt. Schools of District Kangra for strict compliance.
02. The Chief Medical Officer, Kangra at Dharamshala for information please.
03. I.T. incharge (internal) to upload this on website.
04. Guard File.

Dy. Director of School Education (Sec.)  
Kangra at Dharamshala.



NO.-HPSES-(ISSE) H.O.-2024-25 (SHWAI)-Vol.-II -/726  
OFFICE OF THE STATE PROJECT DIRECTOR, SAMAGRA SHIKSHA,  
HIMACHAL PRADESH SHIMLA-171001.

Dated: Shimla-1 the 15 September, 2026

To

All the Deputy Directors(Quality) cum District Project Officer,  
Himachal Pradesh.

**Subject: Regarding conduct of Special Parent-Teacher Meetings (PTMs) and ensuring 100% HPV vaccination of eligible girls (14-15 years) in all Government and Private Schools of Himachal Pradesh.**

Sir/Madam,

In continuation of the communication received from the Mission Director, National Health Mission, Himachal Pradesh vide letter No. NHMHP/UIPOHPV/1/2026 dated 08.09.2026, regarding strengthening school-based HPV vaccination, all Principals, Headmasters and Heads of Government as well as Private Schools are hereby directed to accord the highest priority to the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Programme for eligible girls in the 14-15 years age group.

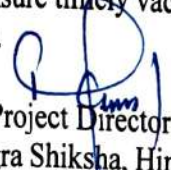
The HPV vaccine is a landmark public health intervention for the prevention of Cervical Cancer, one of the leading preventable cancers among women. The vaccine is being provided free of cost through Government Health Institutions. Since its launch in Himachal Pradesh on 28 February 2026, more than 21,000 eligible girls have already been vaccinated. It is imperative that every remaining eligible beneficiary is covered without delay.

In this regard, the following directions shall be complied with on priority:

- 1. Identification of eligible beneficiaries:** Immediately prepare and verify the list of all enrolled girls aged 14-15 years in your school.
- 2. Special Parent-Teacher Meeting (PTM):** Organize an exclusive PTM for the parents/guardians of eligible girls at the earliest, preferably before 20 September 2026.
- 3. Coordination with the Health Department:** Establish close one-to-one coordination with the nearest Medical Officer, Community Health Officer (CHO), ANM/MPHW or Health Worker of the concerned Health Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC or other Government Health Institution for planning and conducting the vaccination session.
- 4. Parents counselling:** Ensure the participation of the designated health official during the PTM to educate parents on the safety, effectiveness and long-term benefits of HPV vaccination, address their queries and facilitate informed consent, wherever required.
- 5. Vaccination of eligible girls:** Vaccination may be conducted through either of the following modes, **depending upon local feasibility:**

- School-based vaccination: The vaccination team visits the school and administers HPV vaccine to eligible girls on-site; or
  - Health Institution-based vaccination: Eligible girls are vaccinated at the nearest Government Health Institution immediately after the PTM or on a mutually scheduled date.
6. **Ensure 100% coverage:** Principals and Headmasters shall personally monitor the programme and ensure that no eligible girl is left behind.
  7. **Submission of Action Taken Report (ATR):** The ATR shall be submitted in the prescribed Annexure-I format to the concerned Block Medical Officer (BMO) and Deputy Director of School Education on or before **30 September 2026**, without fail, to facilitate joint monitoring by the Health and Education Departments.
  8. **Dissemination of IEC material:** The following documents are enclosed for wide dissemination among teachers: -HPV Information Booklet (Annexure II) and HPV Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Handbook (Annexure III)

This activity shall be treated as a high-priority public health initiative. All school authorities are expected to extend full cooperation to the Health Department to ensure timely vaccination and protection of every eligible adolescent girl against cervical cancer.

  
 State Project Director  
 Samagra Shiksha, Himachal Pradesh

Endst. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**Copy to:**

1. The Secretary (Education) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for information please.
2. The Secretary (Health) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for information please.
3. The Director of School Education, Himachal Pradesh, for information please.
4. The Mission Director, National Health Mission, Himachal Pradesh, for information please.
5. All Chief Medical Officers (CMOs), Himachal Pradesh, for information and necessary coordination please.
6. All Deputy Directors of School Education (Elementary/Secondary/Quality), Himachal Pradesh, for strict compliance and monitoring.
7. Office copy.

  
 State Project Director  
 Samagra Shiksha, Himachal Pradesh



Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
Government of India



# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

A Handbook for Teachers



**HPV VACCINATION CAMPAIGN**

Immunization Division  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Government of India  
May 2026



# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

A Handbook for Teachers

HPV VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

Immunization Division  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Government of India  
May 2026



As a teacher, you may receive questions from students or parents about the HPV vaccination. This FAQ booklet equips you with clear, accurate answers to help address their concerns with confidence.

## UNDERSTANDING CERVICAL CANCER AND HPV INFECTION

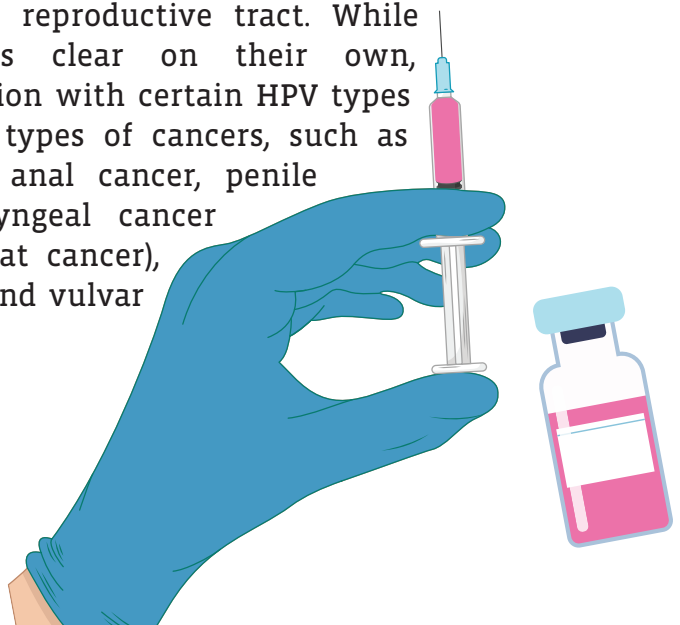
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### 1. What is cervical cancer?

Cervical cancer is the cancer of the lower end of the uterus, also known as the cervix. Around 99.7% of cervical cancers are due to the Human Papillomavirus (HPV).

### 2. What is the HPV infection?

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is a common viral infection of the reproductive tract. While many infections clear on their own, persistent infection with certain HPV types can lead to six types of cancers, such as cervical cancer, anal cancer, penile cancer, oropharyngeal cancer (also called throat cancer), vaginal cancer, and vulvar cancer.





### 3. What are the signs and symptoms of cervical cancer?

Early-stage cervical cancer generally produces no signs or symptoms.

The earliest clinical features are:



Vaginal bleeding after intercourse, between periods or after menopause



Watery, bloody vaginal discharge that may be heavy and have a foul odor



An unhealthy appearance on examination, irregular surface, bleeding on touch

Signs and symptoms of more advanced cervical cancer include:

- A visible growth on the cervix, which may extend to the vagina
- Pelvic pain or pain during intercourse
- Fistula formation
- Sciatic pain

### 4. Is cervical cancer common in India?

As per NCRP\*-ICMR\*\* estimates, cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women, with an estimated 78,499 new cases in 2024, accounting for approximately 10% of all cancers in women. The estimated number of deaths due to cervical cancer in India in 2024 was 42,392. The estimated age standardized

\* NCRP: National Cancer Registry Programme

\*\* ICMR: Indian Council of Medical Research



incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in 2024 were 10.4 and 5.6 per 1,00,000 women, respectively.

## **5. Can cervical cancer be prevented?**

The risk of cervical cancer can be reduced by timely HPV vaccination and cervical screening. The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is being introduced to protect women from certain types of cervical cancer.

HPV vaccine primarily prevents cancers caused by high-risk types – especially types 16 and 18, which accounts for approximately 83% of cervical cancer cases in India.

## **GOVERNMENT VACCINATION CAMPAIGN**

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### **6. Why is the HPV vaccine being given by the government?**

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in India. It affects the health of thousands of women every year and brings emotional and financial misery to their families.

The HPV vaccine is highly effective in preventing cervical cancer. To protect girls from this disease, the government is providing the vaccine free of charge to girls aged 14 years (those who have celebrated their 14<sup>th</sup> birthday but have not yet celebrated their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday) as part of a 3-month (90 days) campaign.



## 7. How will the HPV vaccine be given to the eligible girls?

During the 3-month campaign for the HPV vaccine, all eligible girls will be vaccinated at the designated government health facilities only – Ayushman Arogya Mandir(AAM), Primary Health Centres(PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs), District Hospitals (DHs), and Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals (GMCHs).

After the 3-month campaign, the HPV vaccine will be available on the same health facilities on Routine Immunization days for girls aged 14 years.

## 8. What are the session timings?

The sessions will be conducted according to the micro-plan, with flexible timings, generally from 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. However, the State/ UT may decide the session time and may conduct the vaccination on public holidays and weekends as per local needs.



**HPV VACCINE**



## ELIGIBILITY AND AGE-RELATED QUERIES

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### **9. Which age group is eligible for HPV Vaccination?**

Under the current Government of India guidelines, girls aged 14 years (those who have celebrated their 14<sup>th</sup> birthday but have not yet celebrated their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday) are eligible for HPV vaccine.

### **10. Why are only girls getting vaccinated under the Government campaign?**

At present, the Government of India only recommends providing the HPV vaccine to girls at 14 years of age and not to boys. HPV can affect girls, boys, women, and men of reproductive age, but the rate of infection is much higher in women and may result in cervical cancer later, which is a silent killer among women.

The National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) and World Health Organization (WHO) have recommended HPV vaccination as a tool for the prevention of cervical cancer and recommended girls as the primary target population for HPV vaccination.

Further, achieving over 80% coverage in girls will also reduce the risk of HPV infection for boys.



## **11. Can girls under 14 years get the vaccine?**

Yes, the vaccine is safe for girls aged 9 years and above. But the government is currently introducing it in a campaign mode for all girls aged 14 years.

## **VACCINE DOSE AND SAFETY**

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## **12. What is the site of administration and dose schedule for the HPV vaccine?**

The quadrivalent HPV vaccine (Gardasil-Quadrivalent) is a liquid vaccine administered as a single intramuscular dose in the left upper arm to girls aged 14 years old.

## **13. Is single-dose HPV vaccine effective?**

Government of India has chosen a single dose schedule HPV vaccine over a two or three dose schedule, as it offers comparable efficacy and duration of protection to a two-dose schedule.





## **14. What is the duration of protection after quadrivalent HPV vaccine single dose?**

For a single-dose schedule, antibody titres have been shown to be stable for over 12 years, and the follow-up studies are ongoing. There is no evidence to suggest that a booster dose is needed after primary HPV vaccination.

## **15. Can the vaccine treat HPV infection?**

The HPV vaccine is preventive, not curative. It does not treat existing HPV infection or cancer.

## **16. Are HPV vaccines safe?**

Yes. As with all vaccines, the safety and effectiveness of HPV vaccines is monitored very carefully.

Studies have demonstrated the safety and effectiveness of HPV vaccines.

Since licensure in 2006, over 50 Crore doses of HPV vaccines have been distributed (data as of Dec 2022).

## **17. Can the HPV vaccine be co-administered with other vaccines?**

Yes, the HPV vaccine can be safely co-administered with other routine vaccines such as Td, MR and JE.



## 18. What care should be taken before and after receiving the HPV vaccine?

### **Before vaccination:**

To prevent fainting, advise eligible girls and their parents that the vaccine should not be taken on an empty stomach.

### **After vaccination:**

Beneficiary should remain at the vaccination site for at least 30 minutes. Like with other RI vaccines, minor discomfort such as fever and pain may happen with HPV vaccine. These can be easily managed by age-appropriate dose of tablet Paracetamol.

If any adverse effects occur, visit the nearest health facility or call Helpline number of the State.





## 19. What are the possible side effects?

Like with other RI vaccines, minor discomfort such as fever and pain may happen with HPV vaccine. These can be easily managed by age-appropriate dose of tablet Paracetamol.

## 20. Who should not take HPV vaccination or what are the exclusion criteria for HPV vaccination?

- A girl with moderate or severe illness should wait until she is recovered.
- Those who had an allergic reaction to a previous vaccination or are known to be allergic to yeast should avoid getting vaccinated.
- During pregnancy, girls out of the target age group.
- Previously vaccinated. i.e. If already received any HPV vaccine (1 or more doses). But their previous HPV vaccination status needs to be updated on U-WIN digital portal.





## OTHER RELATED QUERIES

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### **21. Is the HPV vaccine mandatory?**

No, the HPV vaccine is not mandatory. It is voluntary but strongly recommended for effective protection against cervical cancer. Parental consent is required for vaccination.

### **22. Is the vaccine provided free of cost at government health facilities?**

Yes, the vaccine is provided free of cost to all girls aged 14 years at government health facilities.

### **23. Do unmarried girls need this vaccine?**

Yes. The need for the vaccine isn't related to marital status. It's recommended at a younger age to ensure the body builds strong protection well in advance.

### **24. Does the eligible girl need the vaccine even if she has no symptoms?**

Yes. HPV infection often has no symptoms in the early stages. The vaccine works best when taken before the infection happens, so it's important to take it even if she feels fine.



**25. If she has already received the HPV vaccine at a private facility, does she need to be vaccinated again with the quadrivalent vaccine during the campaign?**

No, she is already protected against HPV infection and there is no need to revaccinate her now. However, status of previous vaccination needs to be updated on U-WIN digital portal.

**26. Is it safe to vaccinate a girl during menstruation?**

Yes. It is safe to vaccinate with HPV vaccine if the girl is menstruating.

**27. Does HPV vaccine cause infertility and will it affect chances of getting pregnant later?**

No, this is a myth. There is no established relation between the HPV vaccine and infertility. Neither there is any effect on future pregnancies.





## **28. Will the HPV vaccine affect the eligible girl's learning ability or memory?**

No, the HPV vaccine does not affect learning ability or memory.

## **29. Does the HPV vaccine make her less active or tired all the time?**

No, the HPV vaccine does not make her less active or tired all the time.







Self-register your daughter on U-WIN digital platform,  
locate the nearby vaccination sessions and schedule an  
appointment for the HPV vaccination as per your choice.

Visit: <https://uwin.mohfw.gov.in/home>



[www.mohfw.gov.in](https://www.mohfw.gov.in)



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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
Government of India



# INFORMATION BOOKLET

A Handbook for School Management  
and Teachers



HPV VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

Immunization Division  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Government of India  
May 2026

INSIDE COVER

# Introduction

Schools have long played a transformative role in nurturing not just academic growth but also the overall well-being of students. As pillars of their communities, school authorities and teachers hold the unique ability to shape attitudes, promote healthy behaviours, and build trust in public health initiatives.

Educational institutions (Government schools and Private Schools) have consistently proven to be trusted messengers of public health information. Through awareness initiatives, parent-teacher meetings, and classroom discussions, schools have helped shape community attitudes and increase acceptance of health interventions. As a familiar and respected space, schools are uniquely positioned to support the Government of India's efforts to introduce the HPV vaccine by educating students and families, addressing misconceptions through providing accurate information, raising awareness and encouraging timely vaccination at health facilities by leveraging the unique trust teachers hold as key influencers in the community.

This information booklet has been developed to support and inspire school management and teachers to become champions for HPV vaccination. It provides a concise overview of cervical cancer, the HPV vaccine, and the Government of India's introduction strategy. With the trust and leadership of teachers, schools can play a defining role in mobilizing eligible girls and their parents to access the vaccine at health facilities. By leading this effort, school teachers will not only promote the health of their students - but also help shape a future where adolescent girls across the country are safeguarded from a preventable disease.





# Cancer is a critical public health challenge globally.

The burden of cancer is relatively high in India if the numbers are anything to go by. Among the various types of cancers, cervical cancer remains one of the leading causes of death among women.

Cervical Cancer is caused by Human Papillomavirus (HPV), the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract. HPV vaccination has been identified as a key tool for the prevention of cervical cancer, with girls as the primary target population for HPV vaccination.



The Rollout of HPV Vaccination Campaign will be a crucial step towards reducing the burden of cervical cancer in the country.



The HPV vaccine has been extensively tested, is safe and efficacious, and is already available in 160 countries as of February 2026, under their national immunization programmes, with 50 crores+ doses distributed as on December 2022.



Although the vaccine has been available in India since 2008, its high cost has limited access to only those who can afford it.



# Why talk about Cervical Cancer?

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**4<sup>th</sup>**

most common cancer among women globally.



**2<sup>nd</sup>**

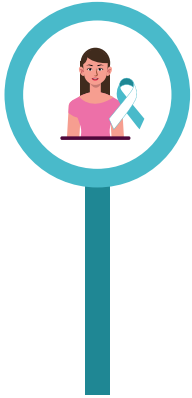
most common cancer among women in India, with an estimated 78,499 new cases and 42,392 deaths reported in 2024 (as per NCRP\*-ICMR\*\*, 2024).

\* NCRP: National Cancer Registry Programme

\*\* ICMR: Indian Council of Medical Research



# What is Cervical Cancer?

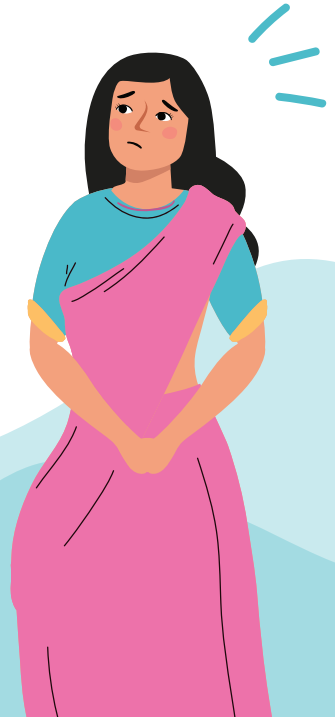


Cervical Cancer appears in the cervix (lower end of the uterus). It is preventable and, if detected early, highly curable.

About 99.7% of cervical cancers are caused by persistent infections of the genital tract with high-risk types of human papillomavirus (HPV).



HPV is the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract. While most HPV infections are asymptomatic and resolve spontaneously, persistent infection with HPV may lead to cervical cancer.



# Signs and Symptoms



Early-stage cancer generally produces no signs or symptoms.

## Advanced Stage

Infrequent vaginal bleeding between periods, post-coital or after menopause



Unhealthy appearance, irregular surface, and bleeding when touched



Watery, foul-smelling vaginal discharge



Sciatic pain



Fistula formation



Pelvic pain

# Impact

Affects young women (35-45 years)  
when they are a critical support to  
their families and jobs.



Menopausal Symptoms



Lymphedema  
(swelling of legs)



Infertility



Low Self  
Esteem



Social  
Isolation



**Long-term  
issues**



- Can also lead to catastrophic health spending
- Can thereby threaten a household's basic needs

# Prevention via HPV Vaccine



## HPV

vaccine is safe, effective, and is recommended by the WHO.



Since **2008** the vaccine has been licensed for use in India and is available in the private sector.



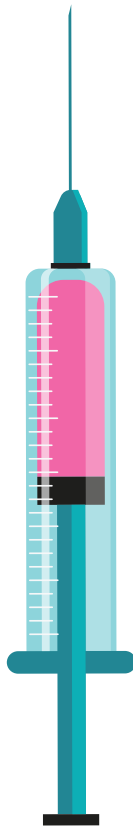
**93%**

highly effective in preventing infection with HPV types 16 & 18, responsible for 77% of cervical cancer cases globally and 83% of cervical cancer cases in India.



**160**

countries have introduced the HPV vaccine in their national immunization programmes as of February 2026.





## Cost-effectiveness Analysis

Analysis suggests that vaccinating adolescent girls is an efficient strategy for cervical cancer prevention and control.



## Recommended by NTAGI

In December 2017 and June 2022, the National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI), recommended the Rollout of HPV Vaccination Campaign.



## 4 HPV Vaccines

Vaccines including Cervarix (M/s GSK), Gardasil-Quadrivalent, Gardasil-9 (M/s MSD), and Cervavac (M/s SII) are licensed for use in India by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI), as of February 2026.



# Rollout of HPV Vaccination Campaign

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## Free Vaccination

Vaccination will be given free of cost to single-age cohort of girls aged 14 years (those who have celebrated their 14<sup>th</sup> birthday but have not yet celebrated their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday).



## Voluntary Participation

HPV Vaccination is voluntary and based on parental consent.



## Single Dose

A single dose of HPV vaccine is sufficient to provide protection against HPV infection.



## Line Listing

Headcount survey will be done to identify and mobilize eligible girls. The vaccination status of girls who were already vaccinated against HPV will also be updated on the U-WIN digital platform.



## Delivery Platform

The vaccine will be delivered through Government Health Facilities — Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM)-Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs), District Hospitals (DHs), and Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals (GMCHs).





## Campaign Duration

The HPV vaccination campaign will continue for 3 months (90 days) during which the vaccine will be available every day. Thereafter, the vaccine will be available at the same health facility as on Routine Immunization days.



## U-WIN

The digital U-WIN platform will be used to self/ pre/ on-site register for HPV vaccination. Vaccination certificate can be downloaded from U-WIN.



## Vaccination Team

Vaccinator (ANM/ LHV/ Male HW/ Nurse/ CHOs), Mobilizers (ASHA/ Anganwadi Worker), Verifier (Health Facility Staff), Volunteer (Field Monitor/ Mahila Arogya Samiti Member/ Jan Arogya Samiti Member/ Health Staff).



## Before Vaccination

To prevent fainting, the vaccine should not be taken on an empty stomach.



## 30 Minutes

Beneficiary needs to wait for 30 minutes after vaccination. Minor Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) like local pain and redness at injection site, fever, etc., are very common, mild in severity, self-limiting and resolve on their own within 2-3 days. Paracetamol tablet in age appropriate doses will provide relief.

# Roles & responsibilities: How can you help?

The school management and teachers of government schools and private schools can support by:

## 1. Preparation Phase

- Appointing a nodal/ ambassador teacher to participate in orientation/ sensitization/ meetings related to HPV vaccination campaign organized by the health department.
- Conducting Parent Teacher Meetings (PTMs) involving Medical Officers, ANMs/ CHOs to sensitize eligible girls and parents on cervical cancer, the importance of HPV vaccination, and safety of vaccine, nearby vaccination centers, address concerns and myths, and reinforce messages through SMS and WhatsApp.
- Guiding parents in registering on U-WIN.
- Distributing information card to eligible girls/ parents.
- Conducting creative awareness-building activities (quizzes, slogans, art).

## 2. Vaccination Phase

- Reminding students and parents of vaccination dates and nearby Government health facilities offering vaccination.



- Using morning assemblies and IEC materials for reinforcement.
- Encouraging students to share vaccine-related information with their families.
- Providing emotional encouragement and guidance to hesitant students.

### 3. Post-Campaign Phase

- Empowering vaccinated girls to act as peer health ambassadors.
- Keeping HPV vaccination/ cervical cancer awareness messaging alive through events like Health Day or National Girl Child Day.
- Sharing feedback from parents or students with health authorities.
- Organizing talks or events with health professionals to encourage missed beneficiaries to get vaccinated.
- Motivating the absent girls/ dropouts for vaccination.

As trusted educators and role models, school management and teachers are uniquely positioned to champion the HPV Vaccination Campaign for 14-year-old girls. By fostering awareness, dispelling myths, and engaging families through open dialogue and trusted communication, schools can play a pivotal role in protecting adolescent girls from cervical cancer. Your leadership and support will not only ensure greater vaccine acceptance but also strengthen the culture of preventive healthcare - securing a healthier future for your students and the communities you serve.



INSIDE BACK COVER



Self-register your daughter on U-WIN digital platform,  
locate the nearby vaccination sessions and schedule an  
appointment for the HPV vaccination as per your choice.

Visit: <https://uwin.mohfw.gov.in/home>



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