

78th Session of World Health Assembly

19th to 27th May 2025, Geneva



**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of India**

Intervention by India (3 mins, grouped agenda 12 & 13.1)

Agenda Item 12 - The role of the global coordination mechanism on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in WHO's work on multistakeholder engagement for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases

Agenda Item 13.1 – Follow-up to the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

- **Reducing the burden of noncommunicable diseases through strengthening prevention and control of diabetes (resolution WHA74.4 (2021))**
- **Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem and its associated goals and targets for the period 2020–2030 (resolution WHA73.2 (2020))**
- **Oral Health**
- **Mental Health Action Plan 2013- 2030**

(Word count: 351)

Thank you, Chair!

India is firmly committed to addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which account for over 66% of deaths nationwide. Guided by the WHO Global Action Plan and SDG 3.4, India implements the National Programme for Prevention and Control of NCDs (NP-NCD) through 0.17 million Primary health centers (Ayushman Arogya Mandirs). These primary healthcare centres provide awareness, screening, diagnostics and referrals through a robust frontline health workforce.

The National NCD Portal, a cloud-based digital platform, supports real-time registration, screening, follow-up and monitoring. To date, 690 million individuals aged 30+ have been enrolled and 483 million screened. The National Multisectoral Action Plan (2017–2022), which

has strengthened intersectoral collaboration, is being revised for 2023–2030, focusing on digital integration, coordination and the Continuum of care approach.

India is also addressing specific NCDs like diabetes and cervical cancer. To date, 369 million individuals have been screened for diabetes, with 26.8 million currently receiving treatment. District NCD Clinics provide advanced care, ensuring equity through free or subsidised services. Behavioural risk reduction is encouraged through initiatives like Eat Right India and the Fit India Movement. Additionally, nationwide cervical cancer screening for women aged 30+ using Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) has reached over 98.3 million women, with nearly 0.10 million patients under treatment, supported by digital tracking and community-based follow-up.

India prioritises oral health through the National Oral Health Programme (NOHP), aligning with the Global Oral Health Action Plan 2023–2030 and the South-East Asia Action Plan 2022–2030. Basic oral care has been integrated into primary healthcare, supported by 9183 dental care units, 35 mobile dental units, and 302 tobacco cessation centres across 773 districts, backed by the National Health Mission.

Further, India has developed and launched the Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2030, which focuses on community-based, inclusive and rights-based care and aims to address vulnerable groups and ensure sustainable mental health financing as part of its commitment to WHO's Triple Billion targets and SDG 3.4.

India remains steadfast in its commitment to reducing the burden of NCDs through comprehensive, integrated and innovative approaches, driving progress for healthier communities.

Thank you!