



Immunisation Agenda 2030

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Why in News

Recently, the **United Nations** and other agencies have launched the **Immunisation Agenda 2030 (IA2030)** during the **World Immunisation Week**.

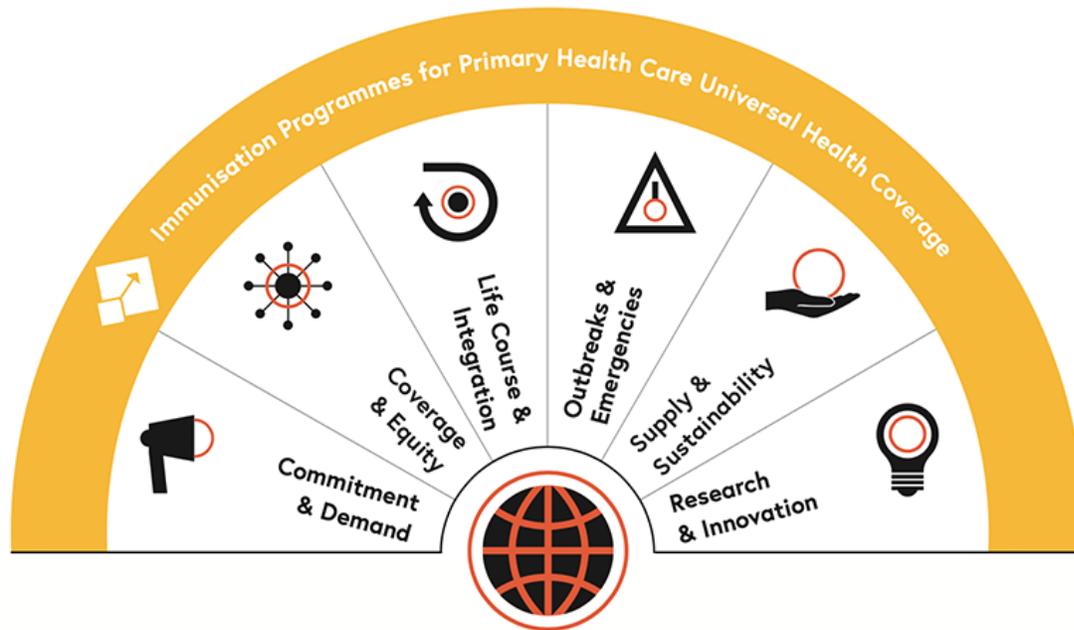
- It will contribute to achieving the **UN-mandated Sustainable Development Goals specifically SDG 3 i.e. Good Health and Well being**.
- Covid-19 pandemic has **affected routine immunization globally**.

Key Points

About the Immunisation Agenda 2030 (IA2030):

- It sets an ambitious, overarching global vision and **strategy for vaccines and immunization for the decade 2021–2030**.
- The IA2030 is **based on learnings from Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP)**. It **aims to address the unmet targets of the GVAP** that were initially to be fulfilled as part of the global immunisation strategy of the '**Decade of vaccines**' (2011–2020).

GVAP was developed to help realize the vision of the **Decade of Vaccines**, that all individuals and communities enjoy lives free from vaccine preventable diseases.
- It is **based on a conceptual framework of seven strategic priorities**, to ensure that immunization fully contributes to stronger **primary health care** and attainment of **universal health coverage**.
- It is underpinned by **four core principles**: it puts people in the centre, is led by countries, implemented through broad partnerships, and driven by data.



- **Targets of IA2030:**

- It also intends to **reduce the number of zero-dose children by 50%**.
Zero-dose children are those who have received no vaccines through immunisation programmes.
- To achieve **90% coverage for essential vaccines** given in childhood and adolescence.
- To complete **500 national or subnational introductions of new or under-utilized vaccines** - such as those for **Covid-19, rotavirus**, or human papillomavirus (HPV).
- The UN agencies aim to ensure through IA2030 that the **benefits of immunisation are shared equitably among and within countries**.

- **Priority Section of the Population:**

- The new programme will focus on a **'bottoms-up' approach**, in contrast to the GVAP that followed a 'top-down' one.
- It will give priority to populations that are **not currently being reached, particularly the most marginalised communities, those living in fragile and conflict-affected settings and mobile populations**, such as those moving across borders.

- **India's Initiatives on Immunization:**

- Recently, the **Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) 3.0 scheme** has been rolled out to cover children and pregnant women who missed routine immunisation during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as 'Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In 1985, the Programme was modified as '**Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**'.

- India is also the **major supplier to COVAX**, a global initiative aimed at equitable access to Covid-19 vaccines led by UNICEF, Gavi (The Vaccine Alliance) , the World Health Organization, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness and others.
- India also began its 'Vaccine Maitri' to supply Covid vaccine to different nations.

World Immunisation Week

- World Immunization Week is celebrated **every year in the last week of April**.
- It **aims to promote the use of vaccines** to protect people of all ages against disease.
 - **Immunisation** describes the process whereby people are protected against illness caused by infection with microorganisms (formally called pathogens). The term **vaccine refers to the material used for immunisation**.
 - Immunization is a success story for global health and development, saving millions of lives every year.
- The theme for 2021 is "**Vaccines bring us closer**".

Source: DTE