

# WHO and UNICEF Estimates of National Immunisation Coverage (WUENIC)

#### Source: IE

# Why in News?

Recently released <u>WHO</u> and <u>UNICEF</u> estimates of national immunisation coverage (WUENIC) revealed a slight dip in <u>childhood immunisation</u> in 2023 compared to 2022.

■ In another development, a **quiet digital revolution is unfolding** as part of the government's pilot project to register **pregnant women and children on** U-Win.

# What are the Key Highlights of the WUENIC?

- About:
  - Each year, WHO and UNICEF jointly review reports submitted by Member States regarding national immunisation coverage, finalized survey reports, and data from published and grey literature.
- Major Findings:
  - Immunisation was stalled globally in 2023, leaving 2.7 million additional children either unvaccinated or under-vaccinated, as compared to the pre-pandemic year of 2019.
  - It reveals a slight dip in childhood immunisation in India in 2023 compared to 2022.
  - There was a two percentage point dip (from 95% in 2022 to 93% in 2023) in the
    coverage of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) vaccines, used as a proxy for
    the number of "zero-dose" children.
    - <u>Zero-dose children</u> are those who have not received any routine immunisation.
  - It shows that there were **1.6 million zero-dose children in India in 2023**, up from 1.1 million in 2022, but much less than 2.73 million seen in 2021.
  - In 2023, 91% received the third DPT vaccine dose, down 2% from 2022 but still above the global average of 84%.
  - In absolute terms, 2.04 million children remained under-vaccinated in 2023, slightly lower than the 2.11 million children in 2019.

# What is U-Win?

- About:
  - U-WIN, the initiative aimed at digitising India's <u>Universal Immunisation Programme</u> (<u>UIP</u>), has been rolled out in a pilot phase.
    - Following the success of the **Co-WIN platform**, the government has **established** an **electronic registry for routine vaccinations.**
- Objective:
  - The platform will be used to register and vaccinate every pregnant woman, record her

delivery outcome, register every newborn delivery, administer birth doses and all vaccination events thereafter.

• The U-WIN is going to be the **single source of information for immunisation services**, updating vaccination status, delivery outcome, and reports like antigen-wise coverage, etc.

#### Benefits:

- Healthcare workers and programme managers will be able to generate real-time
  data on routine immunisation sessions and vaccination coverage for better planning and
  vaccine distribution.
- For pregnant women and children, vaccine acknowledgement and immunisation cards linked to <u>ABHA ID (Ayushman Bharat Heath Account)</u> will be generated and all states and districts can access a common database to track and vaccinate beneficiaries.
- Upon complete digitisation of the immunization programme, beneficiaries will receive instant certificates which can also be downloaded and stored in <u>digi-lockers</u>.
- An effective surveillance system will help create an evidence base to enable the planning and deployment of effective interventions.

# **UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)**

## **Prelims:**

- Q1. Which of the following are the objectives of 'National Nutrition Mission'? (2017)
  - 1. To create awareness relating to malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
  - 2. To reduce the incidence of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.
  - 3. To promote the consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
  - 4. To promote the consumption of poultry eggs.

# Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- **(b)** 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

Ans: (a)

# Q2. Which of the following gives 'Global Gender Gap Index' ranking to the countries of the world? (2017)

- (a) World Economic Forum
- (b) UN Human Rights Council
- (c) UN Women
- (d) World Health Organization

Ans: (a)

## Mains

**Q.** "Besides being a moral imperative of a Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary precondition for sustainable development." Analyse. **(2021)** 

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