



Cost and efficiency of the **Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) immunisation program** – March 2020



The George Institute  
for Global Health India

### **Facts:**

- Launched in 1985, India's immunisation programme is one of the largest health programs of its kind in the world, catering to a birth cohort of 26 million children annually.
- Despite being operational for over 30 years, only 62% of children in India receive complete immunisation during their first year of life. India has the largest number of children not immunised in the world.

### **Project cycle:**

2018-2020

### **Partners:**

The George Institute for Global Health  
Harvard T Chan School of Public Health

### **Supporters:**

The George Institute for Global Health  
Harvard T Chan School of Public Health

### **Background:**

- The Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) program was a strategic endeavour launched by the Indian government's Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in October 2017 to achieve 90% full immunisation coverage by 2018 in districts and urban areas with persistently low levels of coverage.
- Special initiatives such as IMI require additional resources, however there is currently no information on the incremental cost of conducting the program.

### **Aims:**

- To estimate the additional resources required to implement IMI, as well as the cost-effectiveness of the program.
- To evaluate the economic (opportunity) cost of IMI, which includes the monetary value of all incremental resources consumed in its delivery.
- To examine the efficiency and sustainability of the program.

### **Methods:**

- This retrospective study collected data from five states (Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) with a high concentration of IMI activity.
- Data was collected from financial and administrative records at the sub-centre, block and district levels. Total sample includes 40 districts, including six urban districts, 90 blocks and 289 sub-centres of five states.

### **Impact:**

- The study will inform the actual resource requirements of a special initiative like IMI, which can be used for budgeting similar programs in the future.
- The efficiency and sustainability analysis of the program can inform policy makers for future planning.

### **Contact:**

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