

TCV vaccines indicator

Acceptability to stakeholders

Acceptability of the vaccine and of vaccination against the disease

Programme experience indicates that TCV campaigns can achieve substantial uptake, although reported coverage varied considerably across the settings reviewed. Facilitators included school-based delivery, community outreach, government leadership, partner coordination and engagement of trusted local influencers. Reported barriers included limited awareness, access constraints, fear of adverse effects, rumours and personal or philosophical objections. In the SAGE Evidence-to-Recommendation assessment, TCV-specific hesitancy and public resistance were rarely identified as major barriers; stakeholder concerns focused more strongly on financing, competing immunization priorities, programme fit and the strength of disease-burden evidence. Acceptability of a booster dose has not been systematically assessed.^{1, 2, 3}

Sources

1.

World Health Organization (2026). Survey findings on feasibility, acceptability, equity and implementation considerations associated with TCV schedule adaptations. In: SAGE Yellow Book, March 2026, section 4.8.
(https://terrance.who.int/mediacentre/data/sage/SAGE_eYB_March26.pdf, accessed 26 July 2026).

2.

World Health Organization (2026). SAGE Evidence-to-Recommendation Framework TCV – Part I.
In: SAGE Yellow Book, March 2026, section 4.3.

(https://terrance.who.int/mediacentre/data/sage/SAGE_eYB_March26.pdf, accessed 26 July 2026).

3.

World Health Organization (2026). SAGE Evidence-to-Recommendation Framework TCV – Part II.
In: SAGE Yellow Book, March 2026, section 4.4.

(https://terrance.who.int/mediacentre/data/sage/SAGE_eYB_March26.pdf, accessed 26 July 2026).