Social inequities, including due to gender, remain a barrier to immunize marginalized groups and contributes to growing numbers of zero-dose children.

Behavioral science can help build local capacities to generate insights and design and assess equitable evidence-informed solutions.

Community perceptions and experiences of immunization need to be heard by the health sector and policymakers to build trust and combat misinformation.

A diverse range of people-centered approaches can be used to empower communities and health workers and co-develop strategies to improve vaccine confidence, demand, and access.

Improving the immunization services experience is important to strengthen trust in health systems and build motivation to improve vaccine demand and uptake.

Integrating life-course vaccines with primary healthcare and other elements of service delivery can boost demand, uptake, and service delivery.

Building vaccine confidence and demand is critical to strengthen vaccination across the life course, which will contribute to pandemic preparedness and maximize the benefits of future vaccines for all.

Putting vaccine equity and inclusion at the heart of programming to improve vaccine confidence, demand and delivery, and reach diverse and marginalized communities.

Prioritize communities in immunization service delivery through people-centered approaches and tools.

Encourage innovative, community-centric solutions for improved routine immunization coverage.

Strengthen vaccination across the life course through building vaccine demand and service integration to contribute to pandemic preparedness and maximize the benefits of future vaccines for all.

Keeping track of parents’ and child caregivers’ journey to vaccinate children can help identify challenges and opportunities that can be addressed by the public and private sectors to increase vaccination access.

Social influencers, community mobilizers, and action groups are effective at increasing community-level vaccine demand through their influence over key audiences, which may be related to gender, age group, peer group, work, or skills.

Given competing health priorities at the community level, a community-oriented primary care model can generate vaccine demand by identifying an integrated package of health services that includes vaccination.

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When Communities Lead, Global Immunization Succeeds