

## Vaccination is one of the greatest achievements in public health



- Vaccination is one of the most powerful and cost-effective public health measures and the main tool for primary prevention of communicable diseases (Council of the EU, 2018)<sup>1</sup>.
- Immunisation significantly reduces mortality, morbidity, and functional decline associated with Vaccine- Preventable Diseases (VPDs).
- Immunisation programmes strengthen health system resilience, economic productivity and social equity.



Up to 5 million deaths prevented globally each year<sup>2,3</sup>.



1.4 million lives saved in Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>4</sup>.



At €12.50 per capita on average, vaccination provides high value for money<sup>5</sup>.

## These achievements cannot be taken for granted



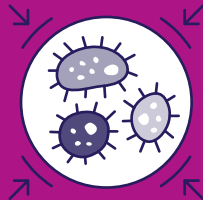
- Declines in vaccine confidence increase the potential for new disease outbreaks.
- Insufficient vaccination coverage in Europe has led to outbreaks of preventable diseases, such as measles and whooping cough, despite available vaccines that could eliminate them.
- Life course immunisation is a key tool to support healthy ageing and prevent disability, but EU-wide adult immunisation remains insufficient.



Vaccine confidence is diverging between age groups: older individuals (+65) are more confident in vaccines, while younger adults (18-34 yrs) are less confident<sup>6</sup>.



In 2023, measles cases spiked to 2,361 across EU/EEA countries, highlighting the need to increase vaccination rates to achieve and sustain measles elimination<sup>7</sup>.



AMR causes higher health expenditure, and reduced workforce productivity, costing EU/EEA countries annually nearly EUR 11.7 billion<sup>8</sup>.

Vaccination, the safe means to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, can also play a key role in addressing some of the leading health challenges of the 21st century – antimicrobial resistance (AMR), demographic ageing, the health impacts of climate change and preparing for future pandemics.

1. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/GA/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AJOC\\_2018\\_466\\_R\\_0001](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/GA/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AJOC_2018_466_R_0001)

2. [https://health.ec.europa.eu/vaccination/overview\\_en](https://health.ec.europa.eu/vaccination/overview_en)

3. [https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab_1)

4. <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/16-01-2024-covid-19-vaccinations-have-saved-more-than-1-4-million-lives-in-the-who-european-region--a-new-study-finds>

5. <https://stats.oecd.org>

6. <https://www.vaccineconfidence.org/our-work/reports/state-of-vaccine-confidence-in-eu-2022/>

7. <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/measles-annual-epidemiological-report-2023>

8. [https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2023/09/embracing-a-one-health-framework-to-fight-antimicrobial-resistance\\_39e8cd70.html](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2023/09/embracing-a-one-health-framework-to-fight-antimicrobial-resistance_39e8cd70.html)

# Introduction to the MBVE initiative

MBVE’s pan-European membership encompasses vaccinologists, public health experts, health economists, health care professionals (HCPs), civil society organisations, patient representatives, and industry.

The recommendations were informed by a 'mission' ethos, involving the identification of ambitious but attainable targets for the strengthening of immunisation systems across Europe.

Our mission approach prioritises equity, inter-sectoral collaboration, and a life course approach to immunisation.

## Consensus report recommendations



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### Data and evidence for decision-making

**Rec. 1.1:** Enhance data collection and evidence generation to support the strengthening of vaccination policies, strategies, and the broader health care system.

**Rec. 1.2:** Ensure an aligned approach to decision-making on vaccination through a common European value framework.



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### Beliefs, perceptions, & vaccine confidence

**Rec. 2.1:** Develop an EU vaccine confidence rapid alert and response system to enable timely risk analysis and policy action.

**Rec. 2.2:** Strengthen community engagement on vaccination through national strategies, research, and exchanges of best practice.

**Rec. 2.3:** Reinforce training on vaccination and communication skills for pre- & in-service HCPs.



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### Citizens’ access to vaccines

**Rec. 3.1:** Enhance the timeliness of evidence-based decision- making on vaccination to address inequities in vaccine availability.

**Rec. 3.2:** Enhance the accessibility of vaccination services, in particular within schools, workplaces and community pharmacies, to support a life-course approach to immunisation.

**Rec. 3.3:** Improve vaccination equity and uptake through national strategies that target disadvantaged groups, employ cross-sectoral collaboration, and leverage insights from best practice sharing.



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### Convergence and alignment

**Rec. 4.1:** Develop a more aligned approach to life course immunisation through a core calendar for adult vaccination.

**Rec. 4.2:** Address key gaps in decision-making pathways on vaccination to enhance their consistency, inclusivity, transparency, and accountability.

### Cross-cutting recommendations



**Rec. 5.1:** Develop and implement national frameworks and processes to systematically monitor, assess, and publicly report on the performance of immunisation systems.



**Rec. 5.2:** Strengthen, and ensure sustainable approaches to, the financing of immunisation systems as an investment in inter alia public health, health system sustainability, healthy ageing, and economic performance.

### OUR MEMBERS INCLUDE



The full list of members can be found on our website