Most typhoid cases in Tanzania occur in children younger than 15 years old.
Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Tanzania

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the introduction of prequalified TCVs be prioritized in countries with a high burden of typhoid disease or a high burden of drug-resistant typhoid. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance support for introduction is available now. TCVs:

- Are highly effective and safe for children as young as **6 months** of age;
- Require a **single dose** to prevent 79-85% of typhoid cases in children;
- Offer strong protection for **at least 4 years**, and
- Can be **co-administered with measles-rubella and meningococcal A vaccines**.

Findings from an economic analysis predict that, even in the absence of a Gavi subsidy, a catch-up campaign with TCV could be cost-effective in Tanzania.

Typhoid is endemic in Tanzania, with more than **79,000** cases per year.

Tanzania’s burden of typhoid is most heavily borne by children **under 15** years of age.

Data show an increase in **drug-resistant typhoid** in Tanzania, regionally, and globally.

**TCVs** are safe, effective, and WHO-recommended for routine immunization as part of a cost-effective, integrated approach to typhoid prevention and control alongside safe water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions.

**Gavi support** for TCV introduction is available now.

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