C-19 Global Vaccine Supply
Update for SAGE

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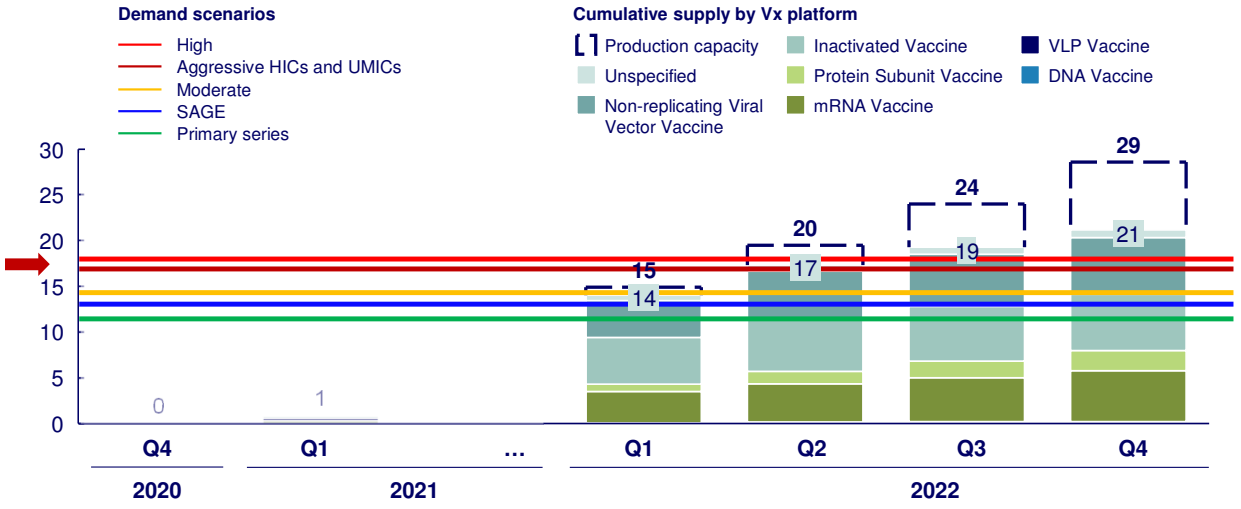
Drawing from Global Market Assessment (GMA) & WHO-IMF supply tracker data and analysis

World Health Organization

In 2022, aggregate supply is sufficient to meet dose requirement under most scenarios

Aggregate supply-demand balance,

doses by vaccine type in Bn



Scenario	Description
High scenario	3 doses * 70% pop + wastage
Aggressive HICs and UMICs	HICs and UMICs 2 doses* 90% pop & 12+ booster
Moderate scenario	All countries boosters to 50+
SAGE recommendation	3rd dose to ICP and inactivated 60+, ongoing
Primary series	2 doses * 70% pop + wastage

Key takeaways

Capacity is ramping up at a fast pace in 2022

Doses to-be-produced are largely contracted, important spare capacity from Q2 2022

Supply shortages appear **only in the highest demand scenarios**, at aggregate level

A scenario where HICs and UMICs will be vaccinating aggressively is deemed possible with **increasing implementation of booster and pediatric doses**

Key facts

- 99 countries are administering boosters

- 30 countries are vaccinating children under 12

2 SOURCE: WHO; OWID; Press research

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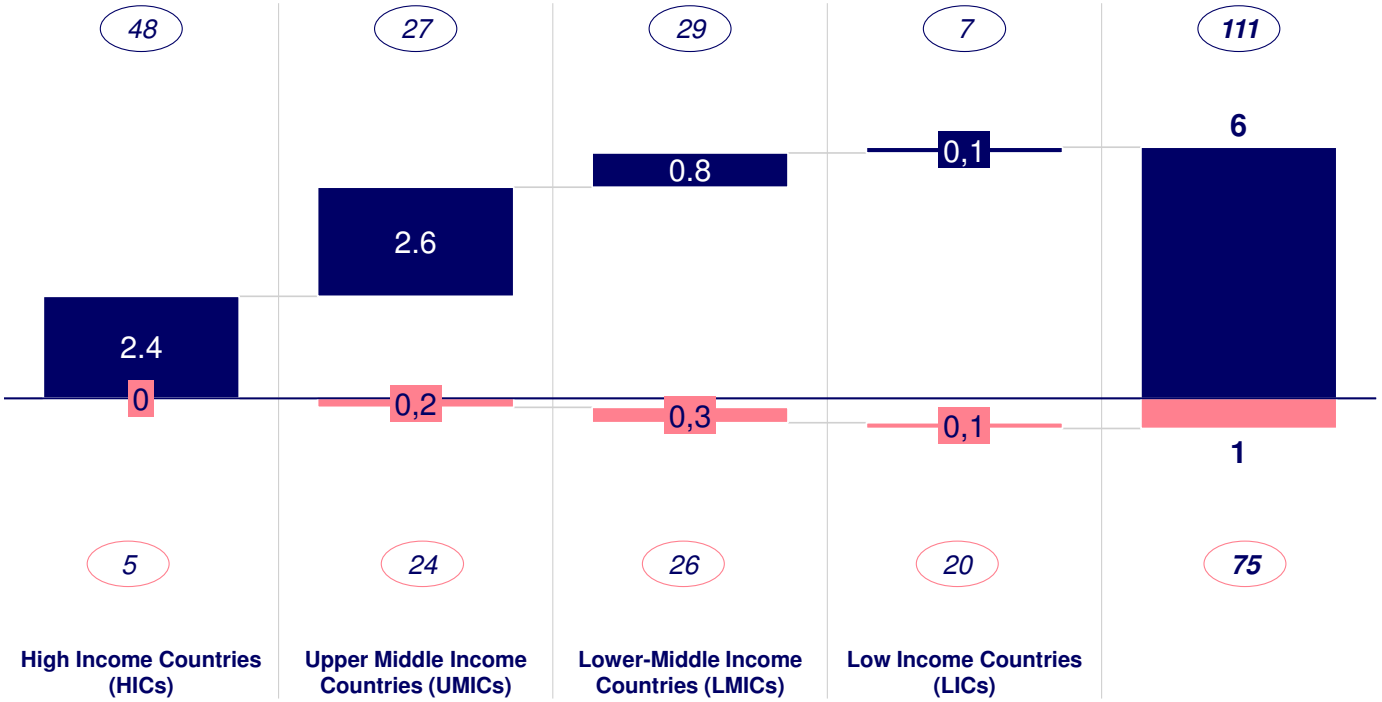
Even when supply is sufficient at aggregate level, some countries might face shortages due to unequal distribution

of countries with excess supply | # of countries with shortage | <flag> Country name (Top 3) | # doses, Mn

Surplus vs. shortage per country income group by mid 2022, # of vaccine doses in Bn



Key takeaways

Due to unequal supply distribution, even in the primary series scenario* where there is significant surplus in aggregate, **there are 75 countries that could potentially face shortages**

Targeted interventions are needed for LICs, LMICs, and UMICs (e.g. dose sequencing, donations, additional contracting)

The surplus accumulated by HICs could cover ~4 times the shortage of the 75 countries that are in deficit

*: 2 doses * 70% pop + wastage

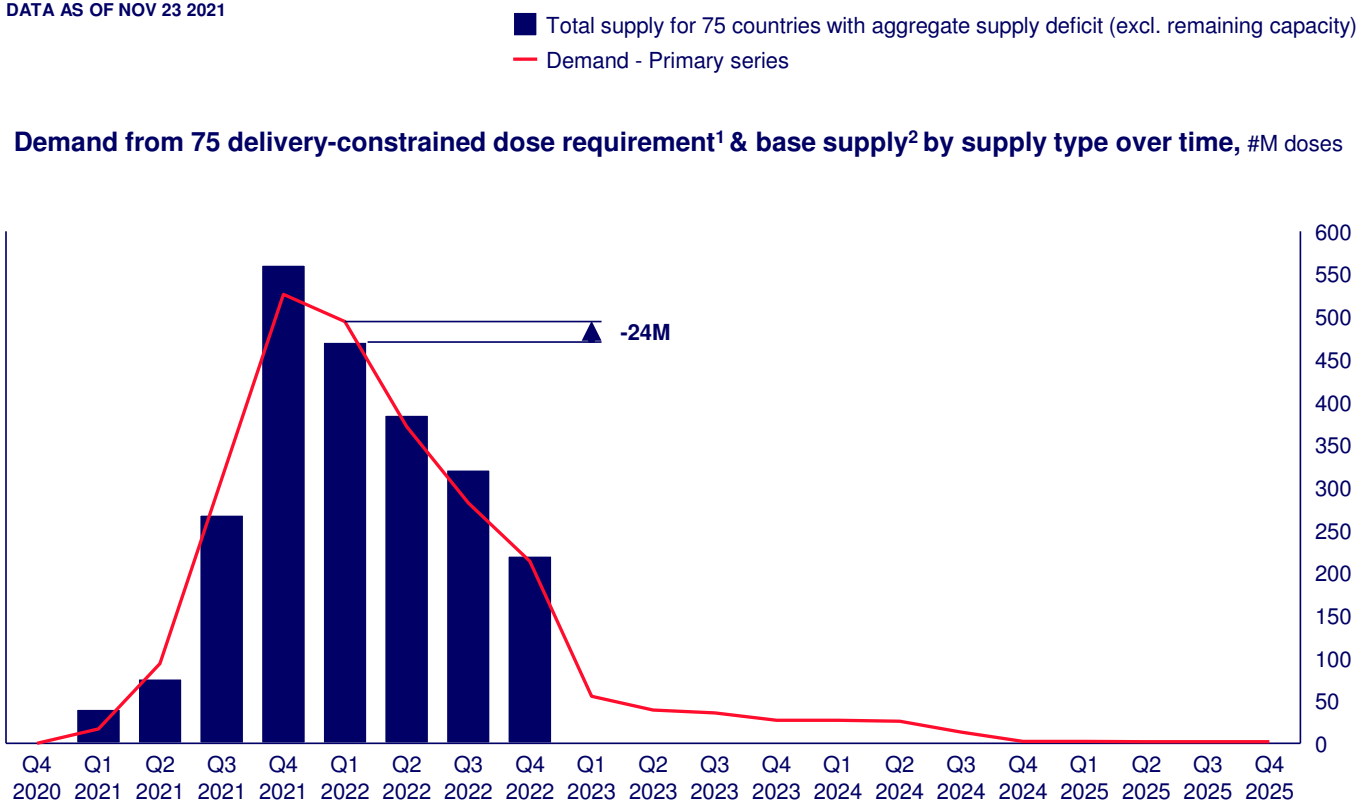
SOURCE: WHO, OWID, Press research

World Health Organization

Different forces will be at play: capacity to deliver may limit countries' ability to meet targets and reduce dose requirements

DATA AS OF NOV 23 2021

Demand from 75 delivery-constrained dose requirement[1] & base supply[2] by supply type over time, #M doses



1. Based on delivery constraints developed in collaboration with GMA working group and Gavi absorptive capacity modeling
2. Based on estimated timing and fulfillment of deals

SOURCE: Global Market Assessment & IMF-WHO Supply Tracker – updated as of November 2021

Key takeaways

Delivery constraints will slow down absorption of doses **narrowing the supply-demand gaps**

LICs and LMICs could be driving long tail in the absorption of doses

On the other hand, **specific product preference and supply chain issues could enhance supply-demand gaps**

World Health Organization