

EMERGING MARKETS: Covid-19 Vaccination Strategies and Challenges

Our Covid-19 vaccination table includes updated information on the immunization strategies selected EMs are pursuing and the challenges they face.

Below are some of the latest developments. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you would like to discuss any of the countries mentioned in more detail.

Click on 'View PDF' to see the table.

HIGHLIGHTS

Vaccine rollout

- By the end of January, **Brazil** expects to start vaccinating children above the age of five with the Pfizer vaccine.
- In **Chile**, fourth jabs are being rolled out to those with weakened immune systems; fourth jabs will be administered from February to over 55s whose last shot was six months or more ago.
- Despite low vaccination rates of around 13%, **Kenya** sought to introduce vaccine mandates for public spaces and services as of 21 December; a high court order suspended the measure pending hearings in January.
- **Russia** is expected to start inoculating adolescents aged 12-17 years-old with the domestically developed Sputnik M vaccine later in January.
- **South Africa's** government is still deciding whether to implement a public-sector vaccine mandate; private companies are increasingly requiring vaccination, but a legal process to confirm the legality of workplace vaccine mandates is still underway.
- **Turkey's** domestically-produced vaccine Turkovac, was approved by the Turkish Health Ministry on 22 Dec and subsequently included in the country's vaccination program and began to be offered to the public.
- **Hungary** is considering the roll out of a fourth vaccine dose, as first booster vaccinations (third dose) were given more than five months ago.
- In **Nigeria**, vaccine rollout plans continue to be hampered by recent concerns over recently donated vaccines nearing their expiration date. In December, the government confirmed that it destroyed up to one million doses of expired AstraZeneca vaccines that were donated to the country with less than one week shelf life left.

Vaccine procurement

- **Colombia's** initial vaccine contracts with Pfizer, Moderna, J&J, Sinovac and AZ have all been fulfilled. The government expects 20mn doses from a variety of suppliers over H1/2022, while it has around 5mn of stocks still to distribute.

- **Mexico's** health regulator Cofepris has authorized the use of the **Cuban**-developed Abdala vaccine; Abdala is a three-dose protein subunit vaccine. Despite obtaining regulatory clearance, Mexico has not yet made an order for the vaccine from the Cuban government.
- **Poland** and the **Czech Republic** have contracted 4mn and 370,000 doses of the newly approved Novavax vaccine respectively through the European Union's joint procurement mechanism. First deliveries are expected in early 2022.

Infections and new variants

- Cases have spiked in **Brazil** amid a surge in cases of the Omicron variant. Authorities have cancelled the annual carnival celebrations and are discussing new restrictions to avoid crowding.
- **Chile** saw an 87% increase in cases last week versus the previous seven days as the Omicron variant spreads; the government expects the daily caseload to reach record highs later this month.
- **China's** first domestically transmitted Omicron cases appeared in Tianjin on 8 January; the arrival of Omicron will test the limits of China's zero-tolerance approach based on mass testing and targeted lockdowns.
- **Peru** has brought in new restrictions, including a longer night-time curfew, in an effort to limit the spread of the Omicron variant, which now accounts for over 80% of cases in Lima; while the vaccine rollout has been successful, authorities are worried that the health system remains in a precarious state and would struggle to handle an increase in hospitalizations.
- Following a two month-long decline, **Russia** is experiencing a slight uptick in new infections linked to the Omicron variant. Authorities are concerned that the new variant will lift case numbers to all-time highs in the next few weeks.
- On 30 December, **South Africa** eased pandemic restrictions to its lowest level since March 2020 as Omicron-driven cases began declining. A new approach to pandemic management – guided less by overall infection levels and more by hospitalization rates – is emerging, with the government prioritizing vaccination over economically disruptive lockdowns.
- In Central Europe, the **Czech Republic**, **Hungary** and **Poland** are bracing for a fifth wave of the pandemic amid an uptick in infections linked to the spreading Omicron variant.
- In late December, the **Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)** declared that the country had entered a fourth Covid wave after the agency recorded a 500% increase in the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases (caused by the Delta and Omicron variants) in the first two weeks of December.

Vaccine diplomacy

- So far during the pandemic, **Argentina** has donated 3.3mn AZ vaccines part-manufactured locally; the biggest recipients have been **Bolivia** (1mn doses) and **Egypt** (which is about to receive 1mn doses). Smaller recipients include several **Caribbean** states, though **Haiti** reportedly turned down the Argentine donation offer.
- **Colombia** is set to receive 5.8mn Pfizer vaccine doses from Spain via the Covax initiative, bringing the total number of Spanish donations to Colombia to over 6.5mn doses, above those of the US, which has donated 6mn doses.
- **Taiwan's** homegrown vaccine, developed by **Medigen**, is now accepted for travelers to five countries: **Thailand**, **Indonesia**, **Belize**, **Palau**, and **New Zealand**. In addition, 60 countries, including the **EU** and **US**, now accept Taiwan's digital vaccine certificate as proof of vaccination or PCR test results.
- Monthly international shipments of **Chinese-made Sinopharm** and **Sinovac** vaccines declined from a peak of over 100mn each in summer and early fall to around half that in November and December, according to UNICEF. The decline likely reflects falling demand, given Chinese vaccines' lower efficacy.

- Following earlier criticisms that Western partners were subjecting **Africa** to "vaccine nationalism", there has been a relative increase in vaccine donations to the continent in recent months. But new concerns have emerged that the continent has become a dumping ground for expired (or near-expired) vaccines.

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Macro Research
+44 20 7186 8894
Macro@teneo.com

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Emerging Markets Covid-19 Vaccination Strategies and Challenges

Rating of countries' vaccine rollout (as of 12 January 2022):

	Under 20% of the total population are considered fully vaccinated with at least two Covid-19 vaccines or a single-jab vaccine.
	Between 20% and 50% of the total population are considered fully vaccinated with at least two Covid-19 vaccines or a single-jab vaccine.
	Between 50% and 70% of the total population are considered fully vaccinated with at least two Covid-19 vaccines or a single-jab vaccine.
	More than 70% of the total population are considered fully vaccinated with at least two Covid-19 vaccine doses or a single-jab vaccine.

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Nigeria	<p>The National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) confirmed that as of 29 Dec, over 10mn people have received the first jab of the Covid-19 vaccine.</p> <p>The proportion of people who have received one dose of the vaccine in Nigeria represents roughly 9% of the eligible population, while those who are fully vaccinated represents 4%. Given that vaccine rollout is primarily driven by state governments, vaccination rates vary significantly across the country's 36 states, with higher rates seen in southern parts of the country.</p> <p>In its bid to get more people vaccinated, the government introduced mass vaccination drives in offices, churches, and universities. The federal government has mandated civil servants to show proof of Covid-19 test or vaccination beginning from 1 December before they can be allowed into offices.</p>	<p>The first Covid-19 vaccines - 3.9mn doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine – were delivered to the country in March 2021, courtesy of COVAX.</p> <p>Since then, the country has also received the Moderna, J&J, and Pfizer vaccines.</p> <p>The president stated last week that the government was working towards the local production of vaccines but failed to provide further details. This statement comes more than a year after the administration announced that it is committing about USD 26mn to set up a vaccine production company in Nigeria to boost local Covid-19 vaccine production.</p>	<p>Rising concerns about possibly-expired vaccines being donated to Africa could significantly hamper the government's vaccination drive. Already, vaccination rates are low by both regional and global standards.</p>
Kenya	<p>The government had hoped to inoculate 10mn people by end-2021, and 27mn by end-2022. As of 9 January, it had vaccinated around 7mn people, about 13% of the population (8.2% fully and 4.8% partially).</p> <p>Rollout began in March 2021, but COVAX supplies quickly ran out amid export restrictions in India. Deliveries picked up in H2 2021 via COVAX deliveries and donations, but an uncertain supply pipeline, expiring vaccines and county-level distribution issues all represent challenges.</p>	<p>Kenya relies on COVAX but has also budgeted for additional vaccine purchases, including under the African Vaccine Acquisition Task Team (AVATT). Vaccines being administered include AZ, Pfizer, Moderna, Sinopharm, and J&J. Around 23mn doses had been received by December 2021. Faced with insufficient and unreliable supply, Kenya hopes to begin manufacturing vaccines by April 2022.</p>	<p>Following the lifting of a nationwide curfew in place between March 2020 and October 2021, the government will be reluctant to resort to fresh restrictions, which could meet resistance and be politically costly in the run-up to the August 2022 presidential election.</p> <p>Kenya has sought to introduce vaccine mandates for public spaces and services as of 21 December, despite a high court order suspending the implementation pending hearings in January.</p>
Egypt	<p>As of 8 January, 12.36mn (11.8% of population) have received their first dose, and another 23.6mn (22.6% of population) are fully vaccinated. The rolling 7-day average of doses administered was 368,000 (0.36% of population).</p> <p>As of 17 December, booster shots approved for those who were fully vaccinated more than six months ago. QR code required for the vaccinated – forging a QR code will result in imprisonment.</p>	<p>Kazakhstan to supply 5mn doses of domestically made QazVac vaccine to Egypt upon Egyptian Drug Authority (EDA) approval.</p> <p>US delivered 1.5mn doses of Pfizer on 1 January. An additional 462,000 Moderna doses and 352,800 AstraZeneca doses were also delivered by COVAX and GAVI.</p> <p>Japanese government announced an additional 700,000 Japanese-made AstraZeneca doses to be delivered.</p>	<p>New Covid-19 cases down since December, 723 new cases were reported by 3 January as opposed to 903 on 20 December.</p>

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Pakistan	<p>The vaccination drive has picked up pace as the Omicron variant surges in the country. Urban areas like Karachi especially badly hit.</p> <p>As of 11 January, 73.8mn people (33% of population) had received at least one dose of a vaccine, while 25.5mn (11.5% of population) were fully vaccinated.</p>	<p>Pfizer-BioNTech, SII-AstraZeneca (Covishield), Moderna and Sinopharm are in use via the UN-administered COVAX network. The Anhui Zhifei Longcom and CanSino vaccines are currently under testing. All global vaccines in use anywhere are permitted for use as long as they are declared safe in their country of origin.</p>	<p>Strict restrictions on international travelers in place, but no lockdowns under consideration.</p>
India	<p>As of 11 January, 634mn people (46% of population) have received both jabs, while 255mn people (18% of population) are partially vaccinated.</p> <p>The government missed the target given to the Supreme Court of fully vaccinating the entire adult population by end-2021. All vaccinations in government facilities are free of cost and children 12+ are being vaccinated. From 10 January, booster shot administered to those 60+.</p> <p>Most public areas across India – schools, places of worship, sports facilities, theatres, and eating places – are now closed. The Omicron variant engulfed the country and hospitalization is hovering at around 5-10% of those infected. No oxygen shortages reported yet.</p>	<p>India banned Molnupiravir, citing safety concerns and limited efficacy in new variants. Covishield, Covaxin and Sputnik in use. A new Covid-19 vaccine that uses circular strands of DNA to prime the immune system has been approved. A needle-less vaccine is in the testing phase.</p> <p>Export ban lifted for vaccine exports to neighboring countries. Now exporting to Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar and Iran. Covishield to be exported to UK. All vaccines certified safe in country of origin allowed for import duty free.</p>	<p>Death rates are declining but infection rate is up sharply. The Election Commission has banned all election rallies until 15 January due to Covid-19 concerns and an extension is possible.</p>
Philippines	<p>Over the past few months, the capital and major urban areas have been the priority for vaccine supplies, resulting in high vaccination rates in these locales relative to the rest of the country. But with slowing uptake in these areas, the focus is now turning to urban and rural areas.</p> <p>As of 10 January, 53.4mn (48%) of the population are fully vaccinated. The government was initially hesitant to implement a broad booster program, but apprehension about the Omicron variant, led to a shift in policy – all aged 18+ are now eligible for a booster.</p>	<p>The Philippine government has ordered 113mn doses from five vaccine manufacturers: Sinovac – 26mn doses, Sputnik V – 10mn, Moderna – 20mn, AZ – 17mn, Pfizer – 40mn. Several million Novavax doses imported by the private sector are expected in Q1 2022.</p>	<p>The Omicron variant took hold at the end of December, resulting in a major spike that has led to the highest new daily case levels and highest number of active cases since the start of the pandemic. The decoupling between cases and deaths or severe illness is noticeable, but the high absolute number of cases can still strain the limited healthcare system</p> <p>Vaccine hesitancy appears to be declining, likely due to the Omicron variant, the demonstration effect as well as rumors that the government may withhold cash aid to those unwilling to be vaccinated. According to one survey, 64% of Filipinos are now willing to be vaccinated, double the rate from May 2021. Vaccination infrastructure could be the major challenge over the next six months.</p>

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Indonesia	<p>All adults and children 12+ are eligible for vaccination. Vaccines procured by central government; distributed for free but not mandatory. Government is allowing the private sector to purchase vaccines for their employees, but the program has had limited success. Boosters are free to those above 65 years old or indigent, but rest of the population has to pay.</p> <p>As of 8 December, 116mn (43% of population) have been fully vaccinated. Vaccine supplies are sufficient, but the immunization program has been uneven due to vaccine hesitancy in pockets of the population as well as gaps in the vaccine administration infrastructure at the local level.</p>	<p>Sinovac – 125mn doses; Pfizer-BioNTech – 100mn doses; Novavax – 100mn doses; COVAX initiative – 100mn doses; AstraZeneca – 100mn doses; private sector importation unknown.</p>	<p>The government's decision to make most of the population pay for their boosters is generating controversy, in that it may result in more vaccine hesitancy – with prices potentially ranging from USD 3 to USD 23, or even more for in-demand vaccines. With other countries in the region providing boosters for free, the policy could be reversed. Vaccination rates are highly uneven, with Jakarta and Bali almost fully vaccinated while more remote provinces are at the 20% level. Mixed messaging is also a problem, as the government is recommending that people receive boosters of the same brand as their original full vaccination.</p>
South Africa	<p>Although well ahead of sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa missed its target of vaccinating 70% of its population by end-2021. Significant supply of J&J and Pfizer vaccines since May 2021, but demand has weakened below South Africa's capacity of administering 300,000 shots per day. All adults and teenagers (aged 12-17) are eligible for vaccination, including boosters.</p> <p>As of 9 January, 32% of total population had been vaccinated (26.8% fully and 5.2% partially).</p>	<p>Initially banking on COVAX, South Africa is relying solely on J&J and Pfizer vaccines. Large-scale deliveries began in May 2021. By late 2021, South Africa had over 16mn doses in store.</p> <p>J&J – 31mn doses Pfizer-BioNTech – 30mn doses</p> <p>South Africa is set to be a production hub for J&J (and soon Pfizer) vaccines.</p>	<p>Concerns over vaccine rollout have shifted from initial supply shortages to lackluster demand driven by hesitancy, disinformation, and high transport costs. Government is providing incentives, but the Omicron variant reinforced a push for vaccine mandates, in a bid to avoid fresh, economically disruptive lockdowns.</p> <p>The private sector, pushing workplace vaccinations, is seeking a court order to confirm the legality of workplace vaccine mandates.</p>
Russia	<p>Target is to vaccinate 80% of population without a specific target date (multiple previous deadlines were missed).</p> <p>As of 11 January, 74.4mn (50.9% of population) received first dose, 67.7mn (46.3%) were fully vaccinated and 7.8mn (5.2%) had received a booster. Population immunity above 62%. Vaccination progress has slowed down notably during the Christmas and New Year celebration period, which ended on 9 January. Vaccination of adolescents aged 12-17 to begin in January.</p>	<p>Russia relies solely on domestically developed vaccines: Sputnik V, Sputnik M (for adolescents), Sputnik Light, EpiVacConona-N and CoviVac.</p> <p>Russia is developing a new nasal vaccine against Covid-19.</p>	<p>Amid (likely) soaring cases in the coming weeks, authorities might renew the consideration of unpopular proposals to extend the use of immunity passes (aka QR codes) to access various public services including transport.</p>
Colombia	<p>Target to vaccinate 90% of the population with at least one dose by end-2021 was not met. Vaccination campaign started in February 2020 with Pfizer vaccine. Booster shot campaign started in October 2021. Regulatory clearance for ages 3-11 obtained in November.</p> <p>As of 9 January, 33.4mn (65.7% of population) have received at least one dose, while 29.2mn (57.4% of population) are fully vaccinated (5.4mn of these received a single-dose J&J vaccine). 3.9mn booster jabs have been administered since October.</p> <p>As of 9 January, the rolling 7-day average of doses administered daily was 119,000.</p>	<p>Pfizer-BioNTech – agreement for 15mn doses. AZ – 10mn doses agreed. J&J – agreement for 9mn doses. Sinovac – agreement for 10mn doses. Moderna – agreement for 10mn doses. COVAX – agreement for 20mn doses.</p> <p>Discussions underway with govt over future local production of Inovio vaccine. Govt also wants Providence Therapeutics (Canada) to produce its vaccine locally.</p>	<p>Government managed to close gap between first and second doses, though it still amounts to 10mn doses (excluding single dose vaccine).</p> <p>In parallel, govt making provisions to vaccinate Venezuelans who cross the border expressly to get vaccinated.</p>

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Peru	<p>Target to fully vaccinate 80% of the population by end-2021 was not met. On supply side, govt has contracts for 55mn doses in place for 2022. Booster jabs for medical personnel and over-65s started in October. Vaccination of 5-11 year olds expected to start from 18 January 2022.</p> <p>Vaccinations using Sinopharm vaccine started February 2021. Pfizer and AZ vaccines also being administered. As of 8 January, 24.6mn (73.8% of population) have received at least one dose. 21.9mn (65.6% of population) have received two doses. 5.1mn booster jabs applied.</p> <p>As of 8 January, the rolling 7-day average of doses administered daily was 203,000.</p>	<p>Sinopharm – contract for 38mn doses.</p> <p>AstraZeneca – agreement for 14.4mn doses.</p> <p>Pfizer-BioNTech – original agreement for 20mn doses expanded to 35mn doses.</p> <p>COVAX – agreement for 13.2mn doses</p> <p>Moderna – 20mn doses agreed to be delivered in 2022.</p> <p>Sputnik – agreement for 20mn doses but deliveries not expected until 2022.</p>	<p>The government continues to deploy vaccination brigades to go house-to-house in some areas where vaccine take-up is below national average. In some Amazonian regions (e.g., Madre de Dios, where 30% of the population have yet to receive a first dose), cultural and religious beliefs have generated pockets of vaccine hesitancy.</p>
Mexico	<p>Government missed its target of providing at least one dose to all adults by end-October; 74.4mn (83% of target group) were reached. Vaccinations started in December 2020. Rollout stalled mid-Jan to mid-Feb but subsequently resumed with new vaccines from wider array of suppliers. Vaccination of 15-17 year olds started from late-November.</p> <p>As of 1 January, 81.9mn (62.9% of population) have received at least one vaccine dose, with 72.8mn (55.9% of population) fully inoculated.</p> <p>As of 31 December, the rolling 7-day average of doses administered daily was 53,000; the festive season explains the dip in daily vaccinations given that campaign has reached 1mn daily shots in previous months.</p>	<p>AstraZeneca – agreement for 77.4mn doses. US supplied Mexico with 2.7mn additional AZ doses.</p> <p>Pfizer – 34mn doses ordered; 22mn delivered as of 4 July.</p> <p>CanSino – 35mn doses agreed, including bottling locally and eventually full production.</p> <p>Sputnik V – agreement for 24mn doses, with local production expected soon. COVAX – 51.5mn doses agreed; Sinovac – agreement for 20mn doses.</p> <p>J&J – 1.4mn doses delivered.</p> <p>Sinopharm – agreement for 12mn doses though local regulatory clearance pending.</p> <p>Moderna – local regulatory clearance given in August.</p>	<p>Government downplayed threat of the Omicron variant and ruled out travel and other restrictions even as cases rapidly increase. Testing rates remain very low.</p> <p>The government is reluctant to embark on a widespread booster campaign, though teachers will receive booster jabs imminently.</p>
Thailand	<p>All adults and children 12+ eligible for vaccination. However, there are two special cases – companies will be allowed to import and distribute vaccines, and tourism areas ranging from the capital Bangkok to large cities such as Chiang Mai are being prioritized.</p> <p>Uneven supplies of locally-produced AstraZeneca vaccines slows down rollout. Sinovac and Sinopharm now being imported. As of 28 December, 45.4mn (65% of population) have been fully vaccinated.</p>	<p>Sinovac – 2mn, but Thailand is negotiating for an additional 6mn doses.</p> <p>AstraZeneca – 61mn (imported and local joint venture).</p> <p>Sinopharm - 6mn doses through private sector importation</p>	<p>Thailand has suspended its test and go scheme for vaccinated travelers, which would have allowed them to enter the country with the requirement of only a test and one night stay in a hotel. But the government is still continuing with its sandbox scheme for some tourist destinations.</p>
Brazil	<p>The vaccination campaign started on 17 January for health professionals, and vaccines are now available for everyone 12+. Regulatory agency ANVISA authorized vaccination of children ages 5+ in December 2021, but rollout starts in late January. Booster shots are allowed 4 months after the second jab for everyone above 18. Heterologous booster shots have been prioritized.</p> <p>As of 10 January, 161.7mn (75.8% of population) received the first dose, and 144.6mn (67.8% of population) are fully immunized. To date, 30.1mn (14.1% of population) received booster doses. The 7-day average of daily administered doses is 678,409.</p>	<p>AstraZeneca – agreement for 181mn doses, 13mn expected January 2022. On 10 January, the institute Fiocruz began producing the first domestic doses of AZ. 20mn doses are expected for February 2022.</p> <p>CoronaVac – 110mn doses delivered in 2021.</p> <p>Pfizer – agreement for 220mn doses, 17mn expected for January 2022.</p> <p>J&J – 41mn doses delivered in 2021.</p> <p>Sputnik V – Contract suspended.</p> <p>Covaxin – Contract suspended.</p> <p>COVAX – minimum 10% of population quota (42mn) doses. WHO provided all 42 mn doses in 2021.</p> <p>ButanVac – currently on trial.</p>	<p>A new surge in cases started in the first week of 2022; the Omicron variant is responsible for 60% of infections. In response, states are evaluating new restrictions, calling off events, and reducing the maximum capacity to avoid crowding.</p> <p>Government is concerned about labor shortage after the recent spike in cases. The Ministry of Health reduced the recommendation of quarantine time for asymptomatic cases to 5 days.</p>

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Poland	<p>No official vaccination target. The government aims to vaccinate as many people as possible.</p> <p>As of 11 January, 21.8mn (55.8% of population) have received at least one dose and 21.3mn (57.3%) have been fully vaccinated. Booster vaccine doses are available to everyone vaccinated six months ago or earlier. To date, 7.6mn (20% of population) have received a booster dose. Mandatory vaccination of teachers, healthcare professionals and uniformed services by 1 March.</p> <p>As of 10 January, the rolling 7-day average of doses administered daily was 175,200 (0.46% of population).</p>	<p>Procurement exclusively via the EU. As of 11 January, 87.4mn vaccine doses delivered: 51.3mn Pfizer-BioNTech, 16.6mn AstraZeneca, 8.6mn Moderna, 10.8mn J&J.</p> <p>The country has contracted around 4mn doses of the recently approved Novavax vaccine. First deliveries expected in early 2022.</p>	<p>Government is concerned about the upcoming “tsunami” of Omicron variant cases and is drawing up plans to significantly expand the number of hospital beds.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>Target is to vaccinate at least 75% of population without a clear deadline.</p> <p>As of 11 January, 6.9mn residents (64.2% of population) have received a first jab and 6.3mn (58.9%) were fully immunized. Booster doses are available to persons who have received their second/last dose six months ago or earlier. To date, 2.9mn (27.4% of population) have received booster doses.</p> <p>As of 11 January, the rolling 7-day average of doses administered was 75,000 (0.7% of population).</p>	<p>Procurement is conducted exclusively via the EU. As of 10 January, 21.0mn doses of vaccines delivered: Pfizer-BioNTech – 15.4mn; Moderna – 2.6mn; AZ – 1.7mn; J&J – 1.3mn.</p> <p>The country ordered 370,000 doses of recently approved Novavax vaccine, expected to be delivered in early 2022.</p>	<p>The newly approved Petr Fiala is considering amendments to the mandatory vaccination scheme for senior citizens and certain occupational groups approved by the previous government led by Andrej Babis.</p> <p>In the meantime, mandatory vaccination and other Covid-19-related restrictions are driving public protests.</p>
Turkey	<p>Turkey aimed to vaccinate all adult residents by end-Sep 2020 but did not meet goal. On 3 November, Turkey began providing booster dose of Pfizer-BioNTech to those who had received two doses of vaccine. Domestically produced Turkovac added in December 2021.</p> <p>As of 11 January, 136.9mn doses had been administered, with 57.1mn (68.3% of population) having received a first dose, 51.9mn (62.1%) two doses and 22mn (26.3%) at least three doses.</p> <p>The daily average number of vaccinations over the previous seven days stood at 78,811 (0.9% of population) on 11 January.</p>	<p>Sinovac – agreement for 100mn doses, 34.5mn delivered to date.</p> <p>Pfizer-BioNTech – agreement for 140mn doses, all of which had been delivered to date.</p> <p>Sputnik V – agreement for 50mn doses. 0.4mn doses arrived in late June but none administered to date.</p> <p>Turkovac –domestically-produced vaccine Turkovac approved for use by the Turkish Health Ministry on 22 December. Mass production began same day. On 31 December, it was included in vaccination rollout and was offered to the public. No data available on number of doses produced. The government has been criticized by Turkish health professionals for failing to publish figures on Turkovac's efficacy.</p>	<p>In response to continuing vaccine hesitancy, on 9 November the government issued a statement implicitly threatening to introduce vaccine mandates but no measures had been taken by 11 January. Although the government was continuing to offer a choice of Sinovac, Pfizer-BioNTech or Turkovac, by 11 January a large majority of Turks were opting for Pfizer-BioNTech.</p> <p>In the week to 10 January, the daily average number of new infections stood at a record 63,716, with Health Ministry officials reporting that over half were of the Omicron variant. However, the government remained reluctant to re-introduce stringent anti-Covid-19 measures for fear of the impact on the already struggling Turkish economy.</p>

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Hungary	<p>There is no official vaccination target. Vaccination is available to all citizens aged 12+ as well as foreigners living in Hungary. Vaccination of children aged 5-11 years old started in late December. Boosters available to citizens vaccinated four months ago or earlier.</p> <p>As of 11 January, 6.3mn (64.7% of population) have received at least one jab and 6.0mn (62%) have been fully immunized. 3.3mn (33.9% of population) received a booster dose. Employers allowed to suspend unvaccinated employees without pay for up to one year starting 15 December.</p> <p>As of 3 January (latest available data), the rolling 7-day average of administered doses was 10,347 (0.1% of population).</p>	<p>In total, 29.7mn vaccine doses delivered as of 11 January. Procurement contracts and deliveries via the EU's joint mechanism:</p> <p>AstraZeneca – 5.7mn doses. Moderna – 1.7mn doses. Pfizer-BioNTech – 11.1mn doses. J&J – 3.9mn doses.</p> <p>National-level procurement: Sputnik V – 2mn doses (2mn delivered). Sinopharm – 5.2mn doses.</p>	<p>Government is considering the rollout of fourth vaccine dose, as first booster vaccinations (third dose) were given more than five months ago.</p>
Greece	<p>Currently offering vaccines to everyone over the age of 5. Vaccines made available to children aged 5-11 from 15 December. As of 10 January, 70.5% of the total population had received at least one jab and 66.3% fully vaccinated.</p> <p>Anyone over 60 who has not received their first jab by 16 January faces a EUR 100 monthly fine.</p> <p>Booster jabs being offered to adults three months after their second vaccination. By 10 January, 3.98mn had received booster dose, the equivalent of 37.2% of the general population.</p>	<p>Greece is using the Pfizer-BioNTech, AstraZeneca, Moderna and J&J vaccines, adhering to the EU's procurement process.</p> <p>A total of 17.9 million vaccines had been administered by 10 January.</p>	<p>Stricter restrictions for the unvaccinated were adopted from 6 November, restricting access to cafes, restaurants, state services and banks, to address rising Covid-19 cases but also to encourage more Greeks to get the jab as the uptake has slowed considerably since the summer.</p>
Argentina	<p>Sputnik V vaccinations started in December 2020. As of 11 January, 38.7mn (85.3% of population) have received at least one dose, while 33.6mn (74% of population) are fully vaccinated. Additionally, 2.8mn third doses have been applied to those who may not have generated a full immune response to the first two doses. 5mn booster shots have been administered as of 11 January.</p> <p>As of 9 January, the rolling 7-day average of doses administered daily was 423,000.</p>	<p>Sputnik V – agreement for 30mn doses; local production accounts for one-third of Sputnik doses received. AstraZeneca – contract for 23.6mn doses, though most to be produced locally in conjunction with Mexico. Sinopharm – agreement for 30mn doses. CanSino – agreement for 5.4mn doses. Pfizer – agreement for 20mn doses. Moderna – 3.5mn doses made available from US government. COVAX – approx. 1.9mn AZ doses delivered; government criticized for ordering only 20% of its entitlement. Four vaccines under development domestically; ARVAC and Argenvac most advanced vaccine candidates.</p>	<p>Authorities are worried by low vaccine take-up among under 18 age cohort; 57% of those aged 3-11 have yet to receive a vaccine dose with use of Sinopharm vaccine a potential source of mistrust.</p> <p>Government is not ruling out additional shots ahead of Southern Hemisphere winter later in 2022.</p>
Taiwan	<p>71% of the population was fully vaccinated by 11 January, while a further 9% had received one dose, and 2% had received a third dose.</p> <p>Since 1 January, vaccination has been required for workers in education, childcare, elderly services, entertainment, hospitality and the cosmetic industries.</p>	<p>After early shortages, vaccine supply is now ample. AstraZeneca is largest supplier, followed by Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna.</p> <p>Taiwanese-developed Medigen vaccine approved for emergency use in July, vaccinations began in August.</p>	<p>As in mainland China, Taiwan's zero-Covid-19 strategy has grown increasingly costly. Tourism has cratered, and border restrictions are also affecting trade and supply chains. Still, the policy is popular in Taiwan, and the ruling DPP party may keep restrictions in place, believing that a new outbreak would hurt them in local elections in late-2022.</p>

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Israel	<p>As of 30 December, Israel began offering a fourth dose for those with compromised immune systems following recommendations of an Israeli advisory panel.</p> <p>As of 10 January, 660,339 (7.1% of population) have received their first dose, and another 5.98mn (64% of population) are fully vaccinated.</p> <p>The rolling 7-day average of doses administered was 74,520 (0.81% of population) – this includes booster shots.</p> <p>In Palestine as of 27 December, 541,024 (11% of population) received first dose, and another 1.52mn (29% of population) are fully vaccinated.</p>	<p>On 30 December, Israel received first shipment of Pfizer antiviral pill, Paxlovid.</p> <p>Israel to donate 1mn doses of AstraZeneca to African countries via COVAX.</p>	<p>Over half of the new daily cases in Israel are Omicron variant cases.</p> <p>Vaccine supply to West Bank and Gaza is making slow progress.</p> <p>Study on 154 hospital workers conducted by Sheba Medical Center suggests that a second booster (fourth shot) produces a fivefold increase in antibody levels. However, global health experts including officials from the WHO are weary of promoting additional booster shots given increased disparity in the primary vaccine rollout for LICs.</p>
Saudi Arabia	<p>Saudi Arabia is on track to meet WHO 2022 vaccination targets. Saudi Arabia will start vaccination rollout for children. Ages 5-11 will receive Pfizer, ages 12+ given Moderna, and 18+ given other vaccine types.</p> <p>As of 10 January, 1.77mn (5% of population) received their first dose, while another 23.37mn (66% of population) are fully vaccinated. The rolling 7-day average of doses administered was 198,360 (0.57% of population).</p>	<p>Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, J&J, and AstraZeneca approved for administration.</p> <p>As of 1 January, Sputnik V is now accepted by Saudi Arabia for travelers visiting the Kingdom.</p> <p>KSA signed MoUs with AZ and Pfizer to manufacture vaccines locally.</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior announced on 6 January that individuals who break social distancing rules in private and public establishments will be fined up to SR 1,000. Government restabilishes social distancing measures at holy mosques amid increasing Covid-19 rates.</p> <p>Starting 1 February, people visiting stores, malls, and restaurants will be required to show proof of booster.</p>
Malaysia	<p>Malaysia is in the third phase of its vaccination program, anyone ages 12+ is eligible to receive a shot.</p> <p>As of 10 January, 25.6mn (79.3% of population) have been fully vaccinated. 24% of the population has received a booster shot.</p>	<p>Pfizer-BioNTech – 32mn doses; Sinovac – 12mn doses; AstraZeneca – 6.4mn doses via COVAX facility and another 6.4mn contracted directly; Sputnik V – 6.4mn doses; CanSino Biologics – 3.5mn doses</p>	<p>Because of the Omicron variant surge, the country slowed implementation of its vaccinated travel lane (VTL) with Singapore. However, even the limited number of tickets for the Chinese New Year holiday of 1 February have been snapped up. Once the Omicron variant surge ends, Malaysia is planning to open up VTLs with Thailand and Indonesia.</p>
China	<p>84% of population was fully vaccinated by 7 January, but the efficacy of Chinese-made inactivated virus vaccines against the Omicron variant appears to be low. 330mn people (23% of population) received boosters.</p> <p>Approval of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine for domestic use appears to be delayed for political reasons.</p>	<p>Suzhou Abogen Biosciences and partner Walvax Biotechnology are testing a Chinese-developed mRNA vaccine for use as boosters.</p> <p>Separately, Sinopharm is testing a protein-based booster, which initial results indicate elicits a stronger antibody response than a third dose of either of Sinopharm's or Sinovac's original vaccines, which provide weak protection against the Omicron variant.</p>	<p>China's first Omicron variant cases appeared in Tianjin on 8 January. Omicron's greater transmissibility will test the limits of China's zero-tolerance policy. Even if China's familiar playbook of lockdown and mass testing can contain Omicron, China may find itself locked in a bubble indefinitely, given the lack of herd immunity that other countries may enjoy following their Omicron waves. But there is still no sign that Beijing intends to abandon zero-tolerance.</p>
South Korea	<p>South Korea surpassed its 70% vaccination target by November. By 11 January, 84.2% of population (43.2mn people) had received two doses, and 87% at least one dose.</p> <p>Booster rollout began in October. Currently, 42.5% (21.8mn people) have received boosters.</p> <p>Government is considering rolling out a fourth vaccine dose for at-risk groups.</p>	<p>Moderna revised its supply contract with government, to deliver 15mn doses of the mRNA vaccine or booster in Q3 2022 and a further 5mn in Q4.</p> <p>Hanmi Pharm signs licensing agreement with Enzychem Lifesciences to produce up to 80mn doses/year of a new pDNA-based vaccine.</p> <p>Several firms withdraw from Korea's GL Rapha Consortium, contracted to make 500mn doses of Sputnik V, due to changes in production order requested by Russian government.</p>	<p>"Living with Covid" policy introduced in early November but daily cases surged to 8,000 in early December. Social distancing and night-life restrictions reinstated on 18 December, then extended for at least 2 more weeks.</p> <p>Omicron variant surge appeared to be gathering pace in mid-January, with daily infections exceeding 4,000 by 12 January. Cases identified as coming from overseas also highest number to date, 381.</p> <p>Government seeking to reserve hospital beds to cover 10,000 cases per day.</p>

	Vaccination strategy & state of rollout	Procurement & local production	Risk factors on the horizon
Chile	<p>Target to vaccinate 80% of population over 16 years of age has been met. Pfizer vaccinations started in late December 2020 but mass campaign using China's Sinovac vaccine started in February 2021. Booster jab campaign began in August and fourth jabs being administered from January 2022. Vaccinations for 3-5 age cohort began in December.</p> <p>As of 9 January, 17.4mn (91% of population) have received at least one dose, while 16.6mn (87% of population) have been fully vaccinated. 11.6mn booster jabs administered since August.</p> <p>As of 7 January, the rolling 7-day average of doses administered daily was 105,000.</p>	<p>Pfizer-BioNTech – agreement for 10mn doses.</p> <p>Sinovac – agreement for 60mn doses over three years;</p> <p>AstraZeneca – agreement for 14.4mn doses.</p> <p>COVAX – agreement for 8mn doses.</p> <p>CanSino – agreement for 1.8mn doses.</p> <p>J&J – regulatory clearance in early June.</p> <p>Sputnik V - local regulatory clearance obtained late-July.</p>	<p>Chile's first case of the Omicron variant discovered in Decemer 2021 and has spread rapidly since.</p> <p>Fourth jabs being rolled out to those with weakened immune systems from 10 January; fourth jabs to be administered from 7 February to over 55s whose last shot was six months or more ago.</p>
Singapore	<p>As of 9 January, 4.9mn (87% of population) have been fully vaccinated. Having reached its vaccination targets, Singapore has shifted its strategy to "living with Covid." Government has also announced that those unvaccinated by choice will no longer be entitled to free Covid-19 treatment. Around 48% received a booster shot.</p>	<p>Government concluded agreements with three suppliers, with undisclosed quantities: Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna and Arcturus. It has received CoronaVac and has allowed private purchases of the vaccine. It is looking for additional supplies in anticipation of possible shortfalls.</p>	<p>The country has implemented strict rules against the unvaccinated being allowed out in public—including reporting to work and social activities such as dining out or attending gatherings.</p> <p>Singapore has suspended all new bookings for vaccinated travel lane (VTL) flights for entry before 20 January to slow the spread of the Omicron variant.</p>
UAE	<p>UAE has surpassed its vaccination targets and continues to lead globally with a near complete vaccination of its population.</p> <p>As of 10 January, 731,880 (7.33% of population) had received their first dose, while another 9.16mn (91.67% of population) are fully vaccinated.</p> <p>The rolling 7-day average of doses administered was 28,700 (0.29% of population)</p>	<p>Sinopharm, Sinovac, AstraZeneca, Covishield, J&J, Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech are the WHO-approved vaccines that are accepted.</p> <p>Booster jabs for individuals who received the Sinopharm vaccine required six months after second shot.</p>	<p>UAE announced that social media users can be punished with up to two years in jail and AED 200,000 for sharing misleading information about Covid-19 and making fun of UAE safety measures.</p> <p>Residents in Abu Dhabi required to have a negative PCR test every two weeks.</p> <p>UAE restricts travel for unvaccinated citizens – there are national calls to apply this rule to all residents including expats.</p>

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