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1) Page 1, 2nd bullet of Key Points

“Many high-income economies ... might have to wait until 2022 or 2023 to vaccinate a large number of people.

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Page 1, 2nd bullet of Key Points

“Many high-income economies ... might have to wait until 2022 or even 2023 to vaccinate a majority of their populations.

2) Page 4, 2nd column, para. 4

In contrast, low-income economies, mostly relying on COVAX, will have to wait until 2022 or 2023 to vaccinate a large number of people (Figure 5). It is expected that a number of Asian developing economies would be able to inoculate enough people (more than 60% of the population) only by 2023 or beyond due to supply constraints, poor infrastructure, and insufficient numbers of health-care workers (EIU 2021a; EIU 2021b).

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Page 4, 2nd column, para. 4

In contrast, low-income economies initially relying heavily on COVAX may have to wait until 2022 or even 2023 to vaccinate a majority of their populations (EIU 2021a; EIU 2021b). Challenges persist in an effort to inoculate a large enough number of people in many developing economies in Asia and the Pacific due to supply constraints, poor infrastructure, and insufficient numbers of health-care workers.

3) Page 5, Figure 5

Figure deleted.
The cold chain is a type of supply chain that preserves consistent cold temperatures. This ensures that the quality and safety of products are maintained from the origin, throughout the distribution chain, and to the patient (Figure 6). For vaccines.

Drugs and pharmaceuticals account for 10% of the cold chain logistics market in Asia and the Pacific and is valued at around $6.2 billion, which will likely increase in the future due to increasing demand in temperature-controlled vaccines and medicines for treatments (Figure 7).
To have a better understanding of cross-border trade flows of vaccines, Figure 8 presents the trade linkages of human medicine and vaccine carriers in 2019.

Only six economies, with a combined population of 1.6 billion (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; the PRC; and the Republic of Korea) are relatively well prepared (score of 4 or higher) for ultra-cold chain logistics (Figure 9).

To have a better understanding of cross-border trade flows of vaccines, Figure 7 presents the trade linkages of human medicine and vaccine carriers in 2019.

Only six economies, with a combined population of 1.6 billion (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; the PRC; and the Republic of Korea) are relatively well prepared (score of 4 or higher) for ultra-cold chain logistics (Figure 8).
Success of vaccination campaigns indeed depends on how to effectively reach out to people residing in rural areas. For the Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis and Poliomyelitis vaccines, data show that vaccination coverage rates decline as the share of rural area population increases (Figure 10).