

Taking all the necessary steps to vaccinate all Canadians who want to be vaccinated against COVID-19 must consider five key considerations

Wilson MG, Bain T, Wang Q, Al-Khateeb S, Bhuiya A, Alam S, DeMaio P, Gauvin FP, Ahmad A, Drakos A, Sharma K, Whitelaw S, Lavis JN. COVID-19 living evidence profile #1 (version 1.5): What is known about anticipated COVID-19 vaccine roll-out elements? Hamilton: McMaster Health Forum, 16 March 2021.

Why is all the evidence on this topic being summarized?

- It is estimated that 60-80% of the world's population must be vaccinated to make the spread of the disease from person to person unlikely.
- The vaccination against COVID-19 is one of the largest health initiatives ever conducted.
- This process must consider five key considerations:
 - making available a reliable supply of vaccines and necessary equipment (for example, needles);
 - distributing vaccines and necessary equipment in a fair way;
 - communicating how the vaccines will be distributed, and the safety and effectiveness of vaccines;
 - administering vaccines in the most efficient and timely way; and
 - monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the vaccine roll-out.

What question did we want to answer?

- What is known about the key factors that will affect the vaccine roll-out?

How have we done this living evidence profile?

- We conducted searches to find the best evidence syntheses using the [COVID-END inventory](#) and the [COVID-END guide to key COVID-19 evidence sources](#).
- We also examined what was done in Canada and in eight other countries (Australia, China, France, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States). These countries were selected because they are advanced in the vaccination against COVID-19.

How up to date is this living evidence profile?

- This living evidence profile was last updated on March 16, 2021.

What are the main results of our living evidence profile?

- At this stage, the focus of the literature has been more on making available a reliable supply of vaccines and necessary equipment, and distributing vaccines and necessary equipment in a fair way.

- There have been calls for international institutions, governments and vaccine manufacturers to plan for sufficient vaccine production and distribution.
- Given the potential complexity of delivering COVID-19 vaccines to remote communities, vaccine supply chains (the complex systems involved in getting vaccines from where they are made to the people who will receive them) should be strengthened.
- In a context of a limited supply of vaccine doses, several organizations developed frameworks consisting of key principles to guide vaccine distribution and prioritization. Examples of principles include:
 - maximize benefits and minimize harms;
 - promote justice;
 - lessen health inequities; and
 - promote transparency.
- These principles should be accompanied by other considerations based on the best available research evidence and how easy or difficult it is to implement the vaccination campaigns.

How confident are we in the results?

- Most of the evidence has been drawn from guidelines produced by international organizations, individual studies, and the experiences of other jurisdictions.

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