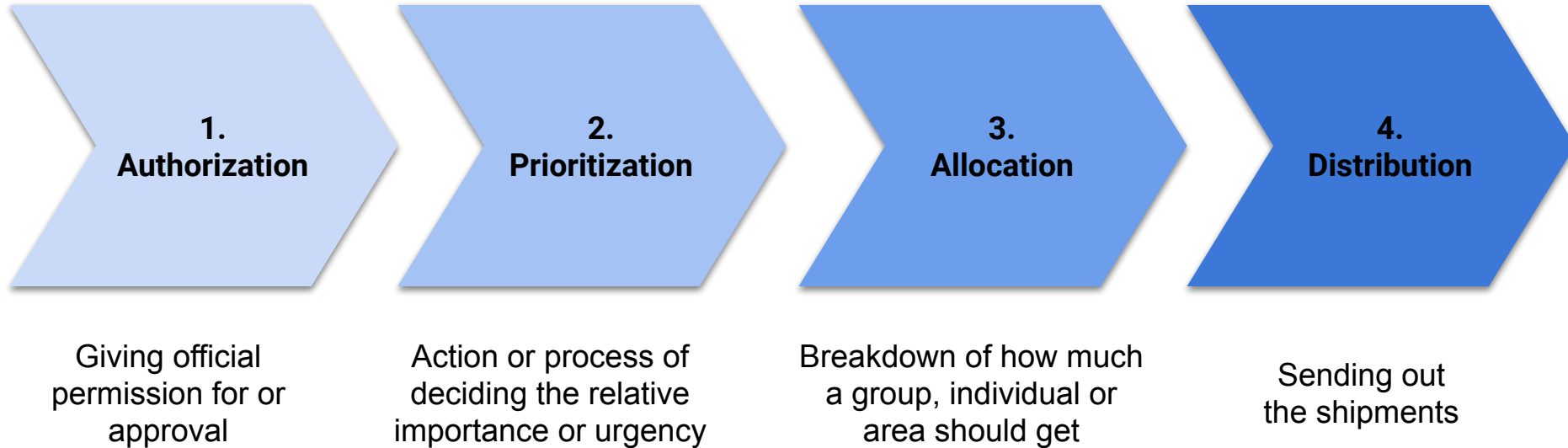


# Vaccine Distribution Process: Canada

Global Engineering Challenge - Vaccine Distribution Plan

# The process: Vaccine Distribution



# 1. Authorization

To market a vaccine in Canada, the manufacturer must use one of the following regulatory processes:

- *Interim order for COVID-19 drug authorization*
  - this process was setup to respond to the urgent need for COVID-19 drugs during the pandemic by the Minister of Health on September 16, 2020
- *Food and Drug Regulations*

# 1. Authorization

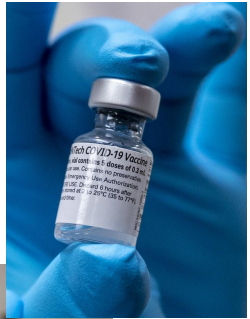
Then Health Canada decide whether to authorize the COVID-19 vaccine.

They will only do so when the evidence shows that the vaccine:

- is **safe, effective and of good quality**
- demonstrates that the **benefits outweigh the risks**

Currently authorized COVID-19 vaccines in Canada

- Pfizer-BioNTech (December 09, 2020)
- Moderna (December 23, 2020)



## 2. Prioritization

After the vaccine gets authorized, *National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI)* recommends who should be vaccinated first, second, third, etc. in Canada while supplies are limited.

For the COVID-19 vaccine, NACI recommends prioritizing:

- Residents and staff of shared living settings who provide care for seniors
- Adults 70 years of age and older, with order of priority
- Health care workers who have direct contact with patients, including:
  - those who work in health care settings
  - personal support workers
- Adults in Indigenous communities

# 3. Allocation

Specific amounts of COVID-19 vaccine doses are made available to Canada. Shipments of an authorized safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines will be allocated across Canada. Forecasted allocation of *Pfizer-BioNTech* COVID-19 vaccine to provinces and territories.

Distribution location	11-17 Jan	1-7 Feb
Total forecasted allocations	171,700	180,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,400	2,500
Prince Edward Island	1,200	700
Nova Scotia	3,700	4,000
New Brunswick	2,700	3,200
Quebec	34,000	38,200
Ontario	56,700	63,400
Manitoba	7,400	8,100
Saskatchewan	5,400	6,000
Alberta	17,100	18,800
British Columbia	20,700	22,500
Yukon	7,200	4,500
Northwest Territories	7,200	4,700
Nunavut	6,000	3,400

cf. Moderna COVID-19 vaccine deliveries are expected to carry-over into the second week of February

## 4. Distribution

Vaccines will be distributed in Canada in phases, which began in December of 2020 and anticipates this will be accomplished by September of 2021.

- COVID-19 vaccination began in Canada the week of December 13, 2020
- Provinces have their individual distribution plans

British Columbia   Alberta   Saskatchewan   Manitoba   Ontario  
Quebec   Newfoundland and Labrador   New Brunswick   Nova Scotia  
Prince Edward Island   Yukon   Northwest Territories   Nunavut

# Activity: Identifying vaccine distribution

With your teammates,

research how other countries are working on distributing covid-19 vaccines and what are some potential phased structures



potential questions

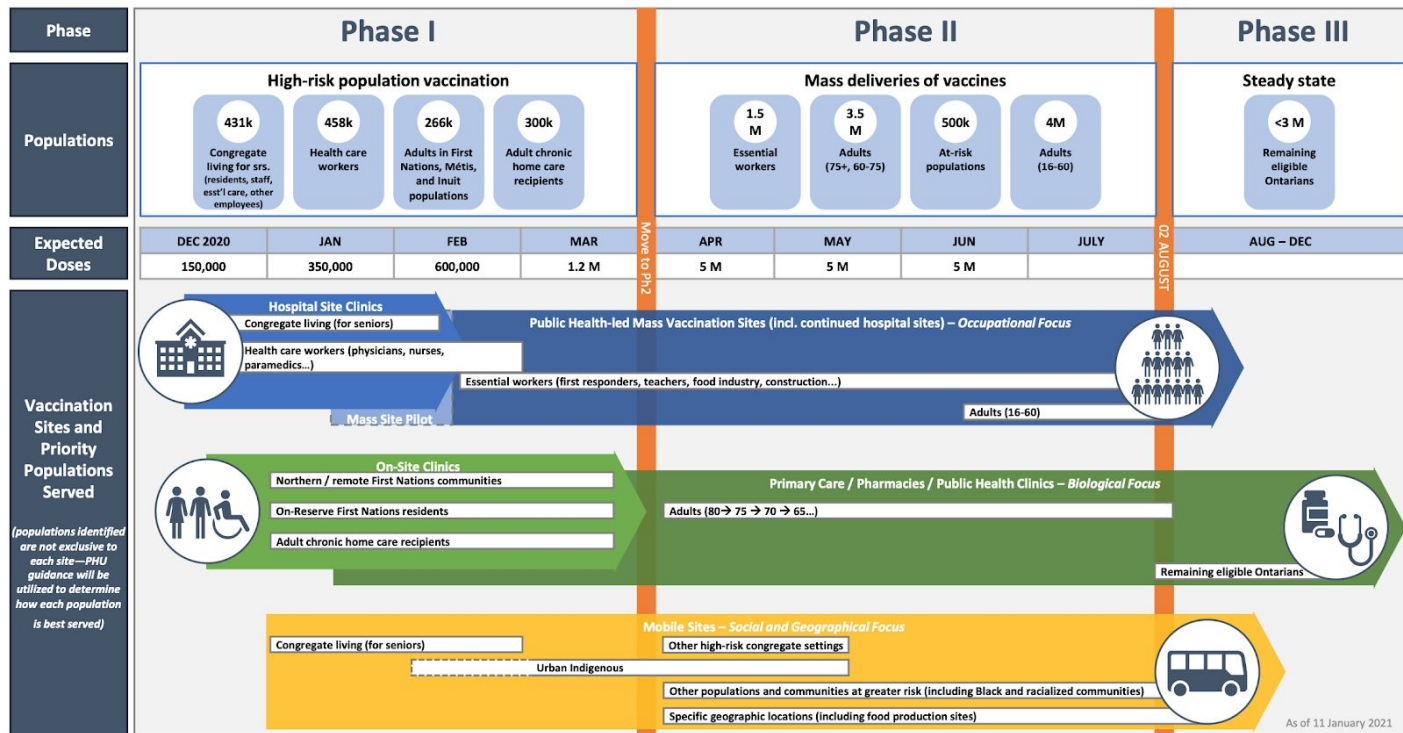
- What is required to be authorized?
- Who are they prioritizing?
- How are they allocating their vaccines?
- What are their distribution plans?



# Ontario's COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Plans

For deployment of Pfizer and Moderna vaccines

<https://covid-19.ontario.ca/covid-19-vaccines-ontario>



# Phases

## Phase 1

Limited doses of the vaccine available for health care workers in hospitals, long-term care homes and retirement homes, other congregate care settings and remote Indigenous communities

Starting: **December 2020**

[Learn more about phase 1](#)

## Phase 2

Increasing stock of vaccines, available to all health care workers, residents in long-term care homes, retirement homes, home care patients with chronic conditions and additional Indigenous communities

Starting: **March 2021**

[Learn more about phase 2](#)

## Phase 3

Vaccines available widely across Ontario for anyone who wants to be immunized

Starting: **August 2021**

[Learn more about phase 3](#)

# Ethical framework

All levels of government have a legal obligation to take preventative steps to stop the spread of COVID-19 and treat people without discrimination. And the ethical framework guides vaccine prioritization and distribution across the province

This is to ensure that:

- decisions related to vaccine distribution priorities are consistent, fair and transparent
- diverse perspectives are captured in government feedback and recommendations, so that all Ontarians who want to get vaccinated are accounted for

# Ethical framework

The framework includes

1. Minimize harms and maximize benefits
2. Equity
3. Fairness
4. Transparency
5. Legitimacy
6. Public trust

# Ethical framework

## 1. Minimize harms and maximize benefits

- Reduce overall illness and death related to COVID-19
- Protect those at greatest risk of serious illness and death due to biological, social, geographical, and occupational factors
- Protect critical infrastructure
- Promote social and economic well-being

## 2. Equity

- Respect the equal moral status and human rights of all individuals
- Distribute vaccines without stigma, bias, or discrimination
- Do not create, and actively work to reduce, disparities in illness and death related to COVID-19, including disparities in the social determinants of health linked to risk of illness and death related to COVID-19
- Ensure benefits for groups experiencing greater burdens from the COVID-19 pandemic

# Ethical framework

## 3. Fairness

- Ensure that every individual within an equally prioritized group (and for whom vaccines have been found safe and effective) has an equal opportunity to be vaccinated
- Ensure jurisdictional ambiguity does not interfere with vaccine distribution
- Ensure inclusive, consistent, and culturally safe and appropriate processes of decision-making, implementation, and communications

## 4. Transparency

- Ensure the underlying principles and rationale, decision-making processes, and plans for COVID19 vaccine prioritization and distribution are clear, understandable, and communicated publicly

# Ethical framework

## 5. Legitimacy

- Make decisions based on the best available scientific evidence, shared values, and input from affected parties, including those historically underrepresented
- Account for feasibility and viability to better ensure decisions have intended impact
- To the extent possible given the urgency of vaccine distribution, facilitate the participation of affected parties in the creation and review of decisions and decision-making processes

## 6. Public Trust

- Ensure decisions and decision-making processes are informed by the above principles to advance relationships of social cohesion and enhance confidence and trust in Ontario's COVID-19 immunization program

# EDI In Vaccine Administration

**1.  
Investment in EDI  
infrastructure**

Increase the  
awareness of the  
benefits of EDI

**2.  
Development of an  
Inclusive Recruitment  
Policy Framework**

Increase transparency  
and accountability

**3.  
EDI Research and  
Data Collection for  
Strategic Planning**

Collect EDI data to  
identify gaps around  
systemic barriers

**4.  
The Inclusive  
Management of  
Allocations**

Develop recruitment  
and retention best  
practices and policies



# EDI In Vaccine Administration

## 1. Enhance EDI Infrastructure to Create and Maintain a Diverse and Inclusive Environment

- Increase awareness of the benefits of integrating EDI across the research enterprise
- Build capacity around integrating EDI concerns across the research enterprise
- Engage in institutional research to identify and communicate EDI challenges and solutions
- Complete policy review to address systemic biases and barriers to inclusion
- Develop and deploy a communications strategy to share key EDI messages

## 2. Inclusive Recruitment Policy Framework

- Increase transparency in the management of the process, to enhance diversity
- Complete a review of administrative processes for recruiting senior scientists
- Review recruitment process for compliance with inclusive recruitment best practice
- Encourage applicants and nominees to complete the Voluntary equity survey
- Develop an online guide to nominations

# EDI In Vaccine Administration

## 3. Recruit Members of the Four Designated Canadian employment equity Groups (FDG)

- Improve the institutional response to existing and potential systemic barriers to inclusion
- Develop and implement strategies to recruit and support members of the FDG
- Develop Strategies to Recruit and Support Persons with Disabilities
- Develop Strategies to Recruit and Support Indigenous
- Additional Strategies to Recruit and Support Women Faculty
- Additional Strategies to Recruit and Support Visible minority Faculty

## 4. Build on Current Initiatives and Collaborations which foster Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

# Employment Equity Groups

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## What's New

- Affirmation of Aboriginal Affiliation

In the *Employment Equity Act*, the four designated groups are defined as

- Women
- Aboriginal peoples: persons who are Indians, Inuit or Métis
- Persons with disabilities: persons who have a long-term or recurring physical, mental, sensory, psychiatric or learning impairment and who
  - consider themselves to be disadvantaged in employment by reason of that impairment, or
  - believe that an employer or potential employer is likely to consider them to be disadvantaged in employment by reason of that impairmentand includes persons whose functional limitations owing to their impairment have been accommodated in their current job or workplace
- Members of visible minorities: persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour

NOTE: description used for Aboriginal peoples on Government Website is incorrect (you are not supposed to use term Indians here)