

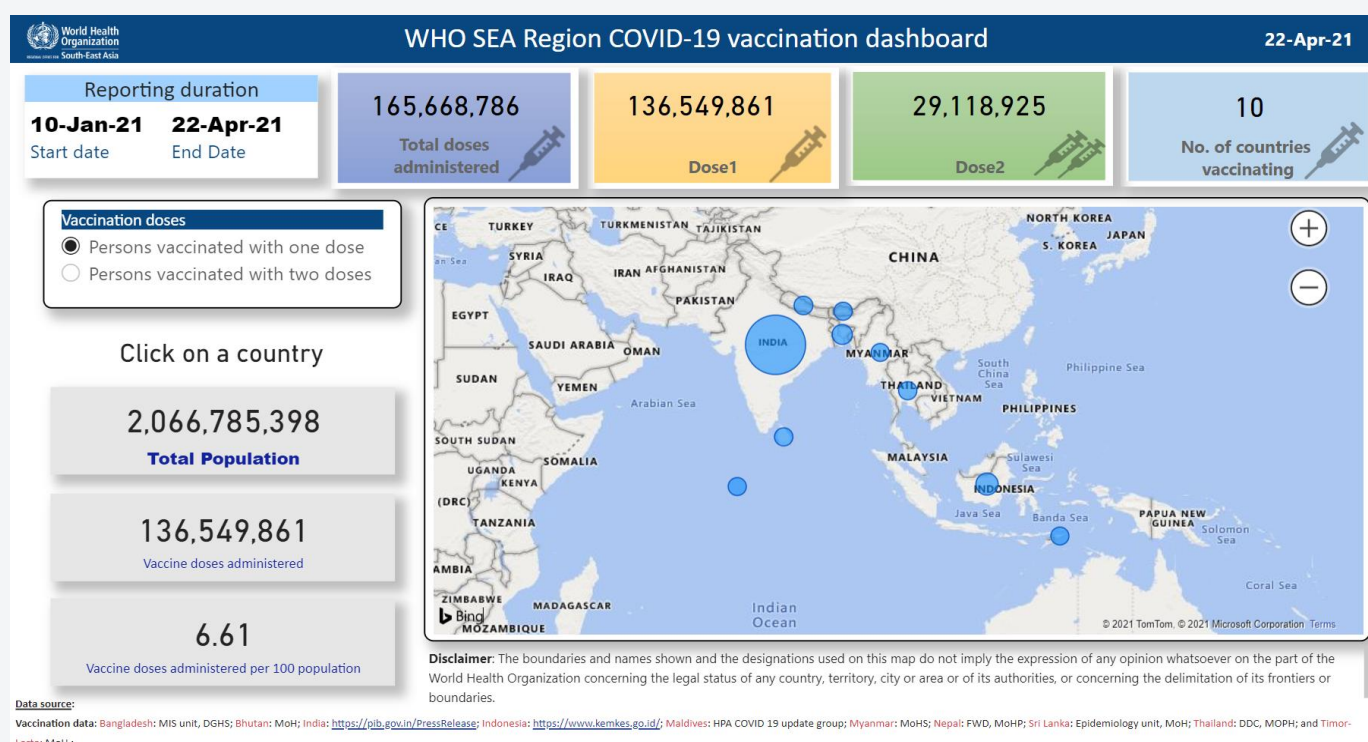
# COVID-19 Weekly Situation Report

# of Countries Reporting	New Cases Reported in the Week	New Deaths Reported in the Week	Total Cases Reported	Total Deaths Reported
11 out of 11	1 517 975	9 486	17 706 483	238 040

# of Countries introduced COVID-19 vaccine	Total number of doses administered	# of person received first dose	# of persons fully vaccinated	First COVID-19 dose per 100 population (of countries vaccinating)
10 out of 11	159 260 884	132 782 436	26 478 448	6.50

## Highlights

- South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 17.7 million cases, after the Americas Region (n=59.5 million cases) and European Region (n=49.2 million cases). Between epidemiological week 14 and 15, there has been a 14.2% increase in cases globally. All WHO regions except the European Region have reported increase in new cases during this period.
- SEAR for the first time since the beginning of the pandemic has reported more than a million new cases during the past week. Between week 14 and 15, there has been a 57.3% increase in new cases, which is the highest percentage change across all WHO regions. The increase in the region is mainly due to increase of new cases in India, which reported more than a million cases in the past week.
- More than 159 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given by ten countries in the SEA Region with more than 130 million in India alone
- Six countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal and Thailand) are now providing second dose of COVID 19 vaccine
- WHO SEAR has launched [COVID-19 vaccination dashboard](#) for real time information on COVID-19 vaccination in the Region



- Bangladesh and Indonesia continue to report 'community transmission'; India, Nepal, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand and Timor Leste are reporting 'clusters of cases'. Bhutan is reporting 'sporadic cases' and DPR Korea continues to report 'no cases'.
- India continues to report increase of new cases for the ninth consecutive week. Between week 14 and 15, there is a 64% increase in new cases (n=1 429 304). 10 states namely Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Rajasthan have reported ~78% of new cases in the country in the past week. In addition to these states, others including Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab are showing upsurge of the cases in the past week. The Test Positivity Rate (TPR) also shows an increase and is at 13.3% at the national level.
- Thailand continues to report increase in number of new cases over the past two weeks. Between week 14 and 15 there has been a 178% increase of new cases (n=9 727). ~50% new cases are reported from Bangkok and its vicinity and the remaining reported from other provinces. SARS Co2 B 1.1.7 variant of concern (VOC) that has been detected in clusters linked to entertainment venues in Bangkok is likely to be driving the recent surge.
- Nepal has reported a 123% increase in new cases (n=4 645) between week 14 and 15, continuing the increasing trend of new cases of the past 5 weeks. Rapid upsurge of new cases in Bagmati Province with majority cases reported in Kathmandu. TPR at 14% also shows an increasing trend. Bangladesh has reported a 28% decrease in number of cases between week 14 and 15, reversing the increasing trend observed since week 6. New Cases are concentrated in Dhaka division (75%); Dhaka City contributes to 61% of new cases. Rajshahi, Rangpur and Mymensingh divisions are reporting increase in new cases during this period. TPR at 22.3% at the National level is highest in the region.
- Sri Lanka has reported a 2% decrease in new cases between week 14 and 15. Several new sub clusters have been reported during the week, namely from three factories in Kurunegala District, bank cluster and Jaffna markets. Majority of the new cases (70-80%) are linked to the sub-clusters linked to Peliyagoda cluster
- Indonesia has reported a 14% increase of new cases (n=37 353) between week 14 and 15. The provinces of East Nusa Tenggara, Riau Islands, Maluku, West Kalimantan and Lampung reported more than 50% increase of new cases during this period. The TPR of 12.5% is still high
- Maldives continues to report a decline of new cases for the past 2 weeks. Between week 14 and 15 there is a 12% decrease in new cases. Majority of the new cases continue to be reported in Greater Male Region.
- In Myanmar, the political situation since 1 February 2021 continues to hamper detection and testing.
- Bhutan, after reporting only imported cases since March, has reported locally transmitted cases in Phuentsholing, a southern area bordering India and quarantine center staff in week 15. Between week 14 and 15, there is a 44% increase of new cases (n=39).
- WHO SEARO, in collaboration with WHO Country offices continues to monitor the detection and reporting of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (Table 1)

Table1: SARS CoV2 Variants reported in SEAR as of 20 April 2021

SARS CoV2- Variants	Countries reporting in SEAR
VOC 202012/01 (UK Variant) *	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand
501Y.V2 (South African variant) *	India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bangladesh
P.1 (Brazil Variant) *	India
E484K mutation (on UK variant)	Indonesia
Double Mutation- L452R, E484Q	India, Nepal

\*Variants of Concern

### Summary of published Seroprevalence studies in SEAR:

So far, 3 countries in SEAR, have published results of seroprevalence studies including India (n=38 studies), Thailand (n=1 study) and Nepal (n=1 study). Other countries in the region (e.g., Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka) have conducted seroprevalence studies, results are still awaited.

As per available information at SEARO, studies started as early as April 2020 and were conducted as recent as February 2021 (as per published studies). Targeted populations of these studies ranged from hospital settings, slums, city, district, states to nationwide while the sample size ranges from 244 health care workers to around 29,000 samples from households at the community level.

SARS CoV2-related seroprevalence data in SEAR are compiled from online sources into a list that can be accessed at '[published seroprevalence studies](#)'. Please note that this is ongoing work, and the list is non-exhaustive.

Figure 1: Reported COVID-19 Cases, Deaths and transmission classification in SEAR between 1 January 2020 and 18 April 2021

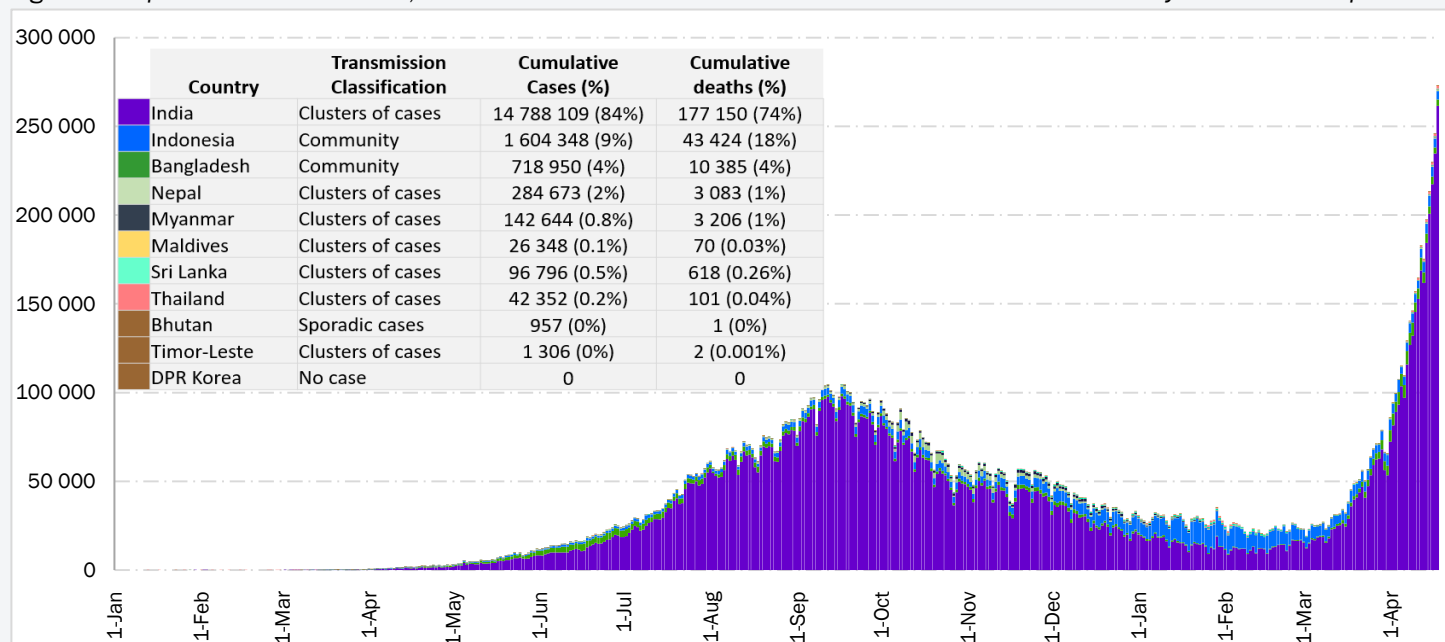


Table 2: Regional COVID-19 Situation (18 April 2021)

Country	Total cases	Total cases per 1 million pop	Total deaths	CFR	New cases (last 7 days)	% change in new cases*	TPR (last 7 DMA)
India	14 788 109	10 716	177 150	1.2	1 429 304	63.7	13.3
Indonesia	1 604 348	5 865	43 424	2.7	37 353	14.1	12.5
Bangladesh	718 950	4 365	10 385	1.4	34 194	-27.8	22.3
Nepal	284 673	9 770	3 083	1.1	4 645	122.9	14.1
Myanmar	142 644	2 622	3 206	2.2	57	-25.0	1.0
Sri Lanka	96 796	4 520	618	0.6	1 665	-1.8	3.7
Maldives	26 348	48 744	70	0.3	731	-12.4	3.5
Thailand	42 352	607	101	0.2	9 727	178.1	4.9
Bhutan	957	1 240	1	0.1	39		0.5
Timor-Leste	1 306	991	2	0.2	260	-21.7	2.3
DPR Korea	0						
<b>SEAR total</b>	<b>17 706 483</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>238 040</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 517 975</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>-</b>

\*Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past seven days, compared to seven days prior.

CFR=Case Fatality Rate; DMA= Day Moving Average; TPR=Test Positivity Rate

## Key Operational / Country Updates

### Key operational updates

Risk communication and community engagement:

- As cases are increasing, RCCE is focused on addressing public concerns by providing information through social media, such as symptoms of COVID-19, and following preventive measures.
- Rumours and misinformation on COVID-19 have been responded to through factcheckers. Most rumours are around treatment of COVID-19, prevention through non-proven means, and on vaccines.
- The SEARO COVID-19 Infodemic Intelligence for 12-18 April shows that the largest volume of conversation is now on testing, (including their efficacy and access), followed by vaccines. Faith was also a major topic of conversation, due to the large gathering in India for the Kumbh mela, which triggered concern about spread of the virus, and also on safe Ramadan as it began.
- As part of the biweekly webinar series organized by WHO SEARO and UNICEF ROSA on RCCE around COVID-19 vaccines, a webinar on “Using social listening to understand and tackle misinformation and rumors” was held on 13 April 2021.

#### National laboratories:

- WHO organized an external quality assurance program (EQAP) for COVID-19 laboratories at sub-national level in SEA Region, the results of sub-national EQAP were disseminated to the respective WHO Country Offices
- A discussion with US-AFRIMS (US Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Sciences), Thailand was organized to explore opportunities to support the SARS CoV-2 genomic sequencing, analysis and overall laboratory strengthening for Member States in need.
- Discussions are being planned with reference laboratories and centers of excellence (of genomics) within/outside the Region, to explore opportunities for genomic sequencing strengthening in the Region.

#### Operation support and logistics:

- WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia (SEARO) supported Timor Leste with supplies of personal protective equipment (PPE) and laboratory consumables for COVID-19 and flash flood response that arrived on 21 April 2021.
- Collaboration and coordination with WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) for donation of 6 500 swabs and viral transport fluid (VTMs) to Timor Leste from WPRO Brisbane warehouse that arrived on 21 April 2021.
- Facilitation and coordination with WHO headquarters (HQ) OSL team and WFP to organize charter flight from Kuala Lumpur (KL) on 26 April to transport 13 metric tons (MT) of supplies from India, China and Malaysia to Timor Leste.

### Key country updates

#### Bangladesh:

- The Government has extended the ongoing nationwide lockdown by another week till 28 April 2021 in view of the current surge in COVID-19 cases and deaths in the country.

#### Bhutan:

- The Ministry of Health announced lockdown of all thromdes and satellite towns in the southern border dzongkhags after cluster of cases reported in Phuntsholing.
- MoH urged people who had travelled from Phuntsholing to other high-risk areas to report to nearest flu clinic for COVID-19 test.
- The Prime Minister's Office and MoH continue high level risk communication messaging requesting people to strictly follow COVID-19 preventive protocol.
- WHO handed over laboratory reagents and consumables for reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test to MoH on 20 April 2021.

#### DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 15 April 2021
- Cumulatively 24 542 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 48 810) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 716 persons who were tested during the period of 9 April to 15 April 2021, of which 101 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections.

#### India:

- Government approved Russia's Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use in India and authorises foreign produced COVID-19 vaccines with emergency approval of WHO-listed agencies.
- Central Government fast tracks emergency approvals for foreign produced COVID-19 vaccines that have been granted emergency use authorization in other countries.
- The Prime Minister addresses the nation on the COVID-19 situation, expressed condolences for the lives lost to the pandemic and frontline workers for their contribution.
- Government announced accelerated phase 3 strategy of COVID-19 vaccination from 1 May 2021. Everyone above 18 years of age will be eligible to get COVID-19 vaccination in phase 3.
- Central Government urged States and Union Territories (UTs) to take necessary measures to prohibit supply of oxygen for industrial purposes in view of rising cases of COVID-19.



#### Indonesia:

- The Government extended the implementation of the micro-scale restrictions on community activities from 20 April to 3 May 2021, adding West Sumatra, Jambi, Bangka Belitung Islands, Lampung and West Kalimantan to the list of provinces to implement restrictions.
- The Ministry of Health reported decline in daily COVID-19 vaccination beginning second week of April. To boost vaccination coverage among older people Provincial Health Office (PHO) of Jakarta announced that residents who accompany two older people to vaccination sites to receive COVID-19 vaccine can get vaccinated without prior registration, even if they are not included in the priority group of the current vaccination rollout.
- WHO is supporting Ministry of Health with the programme analysis of various essential health services to maintain their continuity during the pandemic.

#### Maldives:

- The Government announced ease of travel restrictions for people who have completed 2 weeks after two doses of COVID-19 vaccine and are exempted from pre-arrival negative PCR requirement and mandatory quarantine from 20 April 2021.
- Three sub-national COVID-19 laboratories scored 100% in external quality assessment project (EQAP).

#### Myanmar:

- Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) announced lifting of COVID-19 stay-at-home order on 10 April 2021 in Yangon, Mandalay, Bago and Ayeyarwaddy Regions.

#### Nepal:

- Government has issued an order for control and prevention of COVID-19 considering the rising cases with new variant. This order was published in the Nepal Gazette and the governmental official portal on 19 April 2021.
- Ministry of Health and Population started administering the second dose of COVISHIELD vaccine from 20 April 2021 to frontline workers.
- WHO supported establishment of a telemedicine center at Pokhara Academy of Health Sciences, Hub Hospital in Gandaki Province.

#### Sri Lanka:

- The Government has received 600 000 doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccines as donation. From this, around 2 400 doses of Sinopharm vaccine was administered to Chinese nationals in-country. Awaiting approval from National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA) to use for local vaccination.
- The Ministry of Health has reported new sub clusters during last week in Kurunegala district and observed rising total number of cases in the last week.
- The Government has decided to cancel all May Day events in light of growing concerns of a surge in COVID-19 cases.

#### Thailand:

- The Ministry of Public Health planned to install 10 000 field hospitals beds in Bangkok following recent surge in COVID-19 cases.
- The Government announced adopting vaccine passport scheme as proof of COVID-19 inoculation for international travel.
- 146 healthcare workers (HCWs) have been infected with COVID-19 from 1-18 April 2021, leading to reduced capacity of HCWs in some hospitals.

#### Timor-Leste

- The Government extended COVID-19 vaccine campaign to all municipalities targeting health workers, frontline workers and other essential services and support staff.
- The Council of Ministers had decided to propose renewal of the State of Emergency for 30 days. The 12<sup>th</sup> State of Emergency will end on 2 May 2021.

## Community Engagement for Vaccine demand

The COVID-19 pandemic has the distinction of being the worst pandemic in more than a century. Community participation has a crucial role in shaping the COVID-19 pandemic response. The COVID-19 vaccine rollout is unique it involves vaccination of adults, especially the elderly, as compared to most immunization programmes that focus on immunization of children and pregnant women (with a few exceptions such as influenza vaccination and vaccination of adolescent girls with HPV vaccination). The COVID-19 vaccines have been developed with fast-tracked regulatory approval for emergency use, while maintaining safety and innovative technology. The perception and therefore decisions of adults regarding vaccines for themselves differ from their perception of vaccines involving their children. These and other factors have led to a plethora of rumours and misinformation amplified by social media. On the other hand, certain sections of the public see the vaccine as a “magic bullet” and have therefore stopped following personal protective measures after vaccination. Community engagement therefore plays a critical role in persuading communities to participate in COVID-19 vaccination and understanding how a vaccine works and benefits.

Efforts of community health workers to create awareness in communities about COVID-19 vaccines are highly significant. Across the SEAR countries, community health workers have been involved actively for COVID-19 prevention and control strategies. In India, thousands of healthcare workers were trained in the run-up to the vaccine rollout. In Thailand village health volunteers created awareness on vaccines and other areas of COVID-19, including protective measures. In Bhutan the trust developed between community health workers and the community were key in the country’s successful roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccine, and in Nepal, female community health volunteers are working to ensure vulnerable groups receive the COVID-19 vaccine while also fighting against vaccine hesitancy in hard-to-reach areas. Healthcare workers in Sri Lanka receive continuous training on COVID-19 inter-personal communication (IPC) measures and vaccine roll out with the reach of these trainings expanded to the development and implementation of online course modules.

Further Faith leaders also played an important role in mobilizing communities in the COVID-19 prevention and management efforts in SEAR countries. In Indonesia, the organizations *Muhammadiyah* and *Nahdlatul Ulama* have been working with the government with support from RCCE partners like UNICEF on inter-personal communication about COVID-19. For vaccines, the *Majelis Ulama Indonesia* (MUI-Indonesian Ulema Council) provides *halal* certification. WHO is also working with IFRC and *Wahana Visi* Indonesia on vaccine acceptance among communities. Earlier, the work focused on COVID-19 community awareness and building the capacity of community health workers and health care staffs on COVID-19-related issues as well as and preparation for COVID-19 vaccine acceptance (before the vaccine rolled out in Indonesia). In late 2020 and early 2021, *Wahana Visi* Indonesia routinely reminded people on the importance of routine immunization and educated the community to be ready to get COVID-19 vaccine once the vaccines became available for them.

In India as well, many faith leaders have been sensitized and engaged by the RCCE Working Group partners that have spoken about a range of issues on COVID-19 to their congregation. In Sri Lanka, a meeting with religious leaders with island-wide representation of the following religious groups – Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Catholic/Christian and Bahá’í, the Ministry of Health, WHO Sri Lanka country office, Alliance Development Trust (local CSO) and other relevant stakeholders -discussed the role of religious leaders in the vaccine roll out and community engagement. In the Maldives, faith leaders were sensitized and encouraged their congregation to take protective measures and vaccines to protect against COVID-19. In Timor-leste, faith leaders have been sensitized on the importance of vaccination and have sent out video messages to their followers.

Apart from faith leaders, community members have encouraged people to vaccinated, and dispelling of rumours. In India, 4000 rural women in a self-help group - *Ghoomur Mahila Samittee* in Rajasthan, went house-to-house encouraging vaccination and protective measures, and also established water tanks at public places to facilitate handwashing. Water Aid has reached out to communities in markets during festivals and also to 83 slums, creating awareness on COVID-19. Sanitization workers are also being trained in select centres in the capital of India - New Delhi. DISHA Foundation is working with migrants, providing information on a range of COVID-19 related issues including vaccines and their availability, and also sensitizing migrants’ employers.

In Sri Lanka, tri-lingual FAQs primarily developed by WHO Sri Lanka with crucial input from SEARO and Ministry of Health were disseminated via WhatsApp and posted on the WHO Sri Lanka website. Another tri-lingual advocacy booklet for parliamentarians, religious, and community leaders aims to support these leaders in answering community questions, addressing concerns, and encouraging vaccine uptake. *Sarvodaya* (a local CSO) with support from WHO and MoH are conducting trainings on COVID-19 prevention measures, including vaccine awareness.

Currently in countries of South East Asia Region available vaccines have been used smoothly and countries are waiting for adequate vaccines stocks to provide second dose.

As we move ahead, community resilience is key to COVID-19 management, and community engagement for all aspects of COVID-19, including vaccines, continue to be strengthened in all countries.

## Summary of International Travel Measures Implemented by Countries in the South-East Asia Region (as of 20 April 2021)

Country	Entry and Visa Restrictions	Quarantine upon Arrival	COVID-19 Testing Requirement	Proof of Vaccination
Bangladesh	Entry ban	14-day facility quarantine (except diplomatic, official, UN and family members who will undergo home quarantine)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Bhutan	Entry ban	21-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
DPR Korea	Entry ban	30-day facility quarantine	Not applicable	Not applicable
India	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	14-day self-monitoring (except travellers from Brazil, South Africa and United Kingdom who will undergo 7-day home quarantine and 7-day self-monitoring)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Indonesia	Entry ban	5-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 48 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Maldives	Points-of-entry open	No quarantine (tourist) 10-day facility quarantine (non-tourist)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Travellers arriving two weeks or more after completing recommended doses of COVID-19 vaccination are exempted from quarantine and PCR testing *
Myanmar	Entry ban	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Nepal	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	10-day quarantine (5-day facility and 5-day home)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Sri Lanka	Points-of-entry open	14-day quarantine (7day facility quarantine and 7day home) Tourist can visit sites under bio security bubble during quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 96 hours prior to departure	Passengers arriving two weeks or more after completion of recommended doses of COVID-19 vaccination are exempted from quarantine if PCR test negative upon arrival
Thailand	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	10-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Passengers from countries with no reported cases of COVID-19 variant strains, who have proof of vaccination more than 14 days before travel required to be quarantined only for 7 days
Timor Leste	Entry ban	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable

- As of 16 April 2021, COVAX facility has delivered COVID-19 vaccines to over 113 participating countries.
- On 16 April 2021, Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety (GACVS) reviewed the latest evidence of rare adverse blood coagulation events with AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (Vaxzevria and Covishield), and below is a summary of the statement<sup>1</sup>.
  - The biological mechanism for this syndrome of Thrombosis with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome (TTS) is still being investigated. The GACVS noted that an investigation has been initiated into the occurrence of TTS following the Johnson & Johnson vaccine administered in the United States.
  - Based on latest available data, the risk of TTS with Vaxzevria and Covishield vaccines appears to be very low. Data from the UK suggest the risk is approximately four cases per million adults (1 case per 250 000) who receive the vaccine, while the rate is estimated to be approximately 1 per 100 000 in the European Union
  - Work is ongoing to understand risk factors for TTS. GACVS recommends further epidemiological, clinical and mechanistic studies to fully understand TTS.
  - Thrombosis in specific sites (such as the brain and abdomen) appears to be a key feature of TTS. Clinicians should be alert to any new, severe, persistent headache or other significant symptoms, such as severe abdominal pain and shortness of breath, with an onset between 4 to 20 days after adenovirus vectored COVID-19 vaccination.
  - At a minimum, countries should encourage clinicians to measure platelet levels and conduct appropriate radiological imaging studies as part of the investigation of thrombosis.
  - There may be a geographic variation in the risk of these rare adverse events. Countries are encouraged to review, report and investigate all cases of TTS following COVID-19 vaccinations.
  - GACVS highly recommends that all countries conduct safety surveillance on all COVID-19 vaccines and provide data to their local authorities and to the WHO global database of individual case safety reports.
  - Open, transparent, and evidence-based communication about the potential benefits and risks to recipients and the community is essential to maintain trust.
- WHO and the European Medicines Agency continue to recommend use of the AstraZeneca/Oxford vaccine.
- Ongoing support to countries for COVID-19 vaccine delivery and to strengthen vaccine safety surveillance and reporting.
- The following table is a summary of vaccination status in the countries offering COVID-19 vaccines in the Region:

Country	Start date	Vaccine name	Last update	Total doses administered	Persons vaccinated with one dose	Persons vaccinated with two doses	First dose per100 total population	Source
Bangladesh	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD	20-Apr-21	7 423 274	5 745 085	1 678 189	3.3	MIS unit DGHS
Bhutan	27-Mar-21	COVISHIELD	19-Apr-21	478 829	478 829		63.3	MoH
India	16-Jan-21	COVISHIELD/COVAXIN	20-Apr-21	130 027 370	111 577 336	18 450 034	7.9	<a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease">https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease</a>
Indonesia	13-Jan-21	CORONAVAC/AZ-SKBIO	20-Apr-21	17 275 001	11 116 253	6 158 748	4.1	<a href="https://www.kemkes.go.id/">https://www.kemkes.go.id/</a>
Maldives	01 Feb 21	COVISHIELD/SINOPHARM/PfizerBioN	19-Apr-21	335 323	283 973	51 350	52	HPA COVID 19 update group
Myanmar	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD	04-Feb-21	105 490	105 490		0.2	MoHS
Nepal	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD/SINOPHARM	20-Apr-21	2 007 734	1 961 992	45 742	6.5	FWD. MoHP Nepal
Sri Lanka	29-Jan-21	COVISHIELD	14-Apr-21	927 711	927 711		4.2	Epidemiology unit MoH
Thailand	28-Feb-21	CORONAVAC/AZ-SKBIO	19-Apr-21	666 210	571 825	94 385	0.9	Department of Disease Control MOPH
Timor-Leste	07-Apr-21	AZ-SKBIO	20-Apr-21	13 942	13 942		1.1	MoH
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>159 260 884</b>	<b>132 782 436</b>	<b>26 478 448</b>	<b>6.5</b>	



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Website: <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/outbreaks-and-emergencies/covid-19>  
 WHO SEARO Situation Reports: <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/outbreaks-and-emergencies/novel-coronavirus-2019/sear-weekly-situation-reports>

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.who.int/news/item/16-04-2021-global-advisory-committee-on-vaccine-safety-\(gacvs\)-review-of-latest-evidence-of-rare-adverse-blood-coagulation-events-with-astrazeneca-covid-19-vaccine-\(vaxzevria-and-covishield\)](https://www.who.int/news/item/16-04-2021-global-advisory-committee-on-vaccine-safety-(gacvs)-review-of-latest-evidence-of-rare-adverse-blood-coagulation-events-with-astrazeneca-covid-19-vaccine-(vaxzevria-and-covishield))