

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	2 713 418	25 276	22 690 579	280 462

# 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	203 964 376	157 536 331	46 428 045	7.8

Highlights

- South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 22.7 million cases, after the Americas Region (62.3 million cases) and Europe Region (51.9 million cases). Between epidemiological weeks 16 and 17, there has been a 0.4% reduction globally after more than 10 consecutive weeks of growth. All WHO Regions except SEAR and Western Pacific Region continue to report decreases in new cases during this period.
- SEAR has reported more than two million new cases for a second week in a row. Between weeks 16 and 17, there has been a 19.4% increase in new cases, down from the 49.4% increase between weeks 15 and 16. The increase in the Region is mainly due to new cases in India, which has reported more than two million cases for the second consecutive week.
- More than 203 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given by ten countries in the SEA Region with more than 164 million in India alone.
- Eight countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand) are now providing second dose of COVID -9 vaccines.

Overview of situation (epidemiological week #17 for period between 26 April – 07 May 2021)

- India continues to report an increase of new cases for the eleventh consecutive week and is currently reporting the highest number of daily reported cases globally. Between weeks 16 and 17, there has been a 19.6% increase of new cases (n=2,597,285). Ten states, namely Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are reporting 72% of all new cases in the country during the last week. The Ministry of Health reported that the current surge of cases in the past 6 weeks in some states coincides with the rise of B.1.617 lineage of SARS-CoV-2; during the same period the B.1.1.7 lineage of SARS-CoV-2 is declining in proportion across the country.
- Nepal continues to report an increase of new cases for the seventh consecutive week. Between weeks 16 and 17, there has been a 132% increase of new cases (n=35,911), with Bagmati province (especially Kathmandu) contributing 52% of all new cases and Lumbini province contributing 24% of all new cases. Test positivity rate has increased rapidly to 38%, which is the highest in the region.
- Sri Lanka continues to report an increase in number of new cases. Between weeks 16 and 17, there was a 126% increase (n=10,374). B.1.1.7 lineage of SARS-CoV-2 has been found dominant in the two large active clusters, namely Kurunegala/Puttlam districts and Maharagama/Pamunuwa cluster in Western province and North Central province, respectively.
- Maldives reported an 88% increase in new cases (n=2,871) between weeks 16 and 17. Majority of the cases continue to be reported in Greater Male Region; cases are also increasingly reported in other Atolls/islands. Most of the new cases are contacts of known cases.
- Thailand continues to report an increase in number of new cases for the past four weeks, but new cases plateauing for the past week. Between weeks 16 and 17 there has been a 3% increase of new cases (n=13 524). Majority of the cases in the current wave continue to be reported in Bangkok followed by Chiang

Mai, Chonburi, Samut Prakan and Nonthaburi provinces. During the past week a new cluster has been reported in slums and crowded communities in Khlong Toie, Central Bangkok.

- Bhutan continues to report an increasing trend of new cases for the past three weeks. Between weeks 16 and 17, there was a 37% increase in new cases (n=39). Locally transmitted cases are reported in Phuentsholing, a southern area bordering India; however, majority of the cases continue to be reported in quarantine centers.
- Bangladesh continues to report a declining trend of new cases across all divisions for the past three weeks, reporting a 37% decrease (n=16 621) between weeks 16 and 17. Sixty-five percent of the new cases reported last week were from Dhaka division. The test positivity rate is showing a decreasing trend and is at 11.3% at the national level.
- Indonesia shows a 2% decrease of new cases between weeks 16 and 17. Provinces including West Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo and Riau Islands are reporting more than 50% increase of new cases during this period. Test positivity rate has declined but is still high at 11.5% at the national level.
- Timor-Leste has reported a 7% decrease of new cases (n=547) between weeks 16 and 17. Cases have been reported in all municipalities, but majority of the cases are reported in the capital Dili.
- In Myanmar, the political situation since 1 February 2021 continues to hamper testing services.
- WHO SEARO, in collaboration with WHO Country offices continues to monitor the detection and reporting of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (Table 1)

Table 1: SARS CoV2 Variants reported in SEAR as of 20 April 2021

	Next strain clade	Pango lineage	First detected in	Countries reporting in SEAR
VOC	20I/501Y.V1	B.1.1.7	United Kingdom	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand
	20H/501Y.V2	B.1.351	South Africa	India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bangladesh and Indonesia
	20J/501Y.V3	B.1.1.28.1, alias P.1	Brazil	India and Thailand
VOI	-	B.1.617	India	India, Nepal and Indonesia

Figure 1: Reported COVID-19 Cases, deaths and transmission classification in SEAR between 1 January 2020 and 2 May 2021

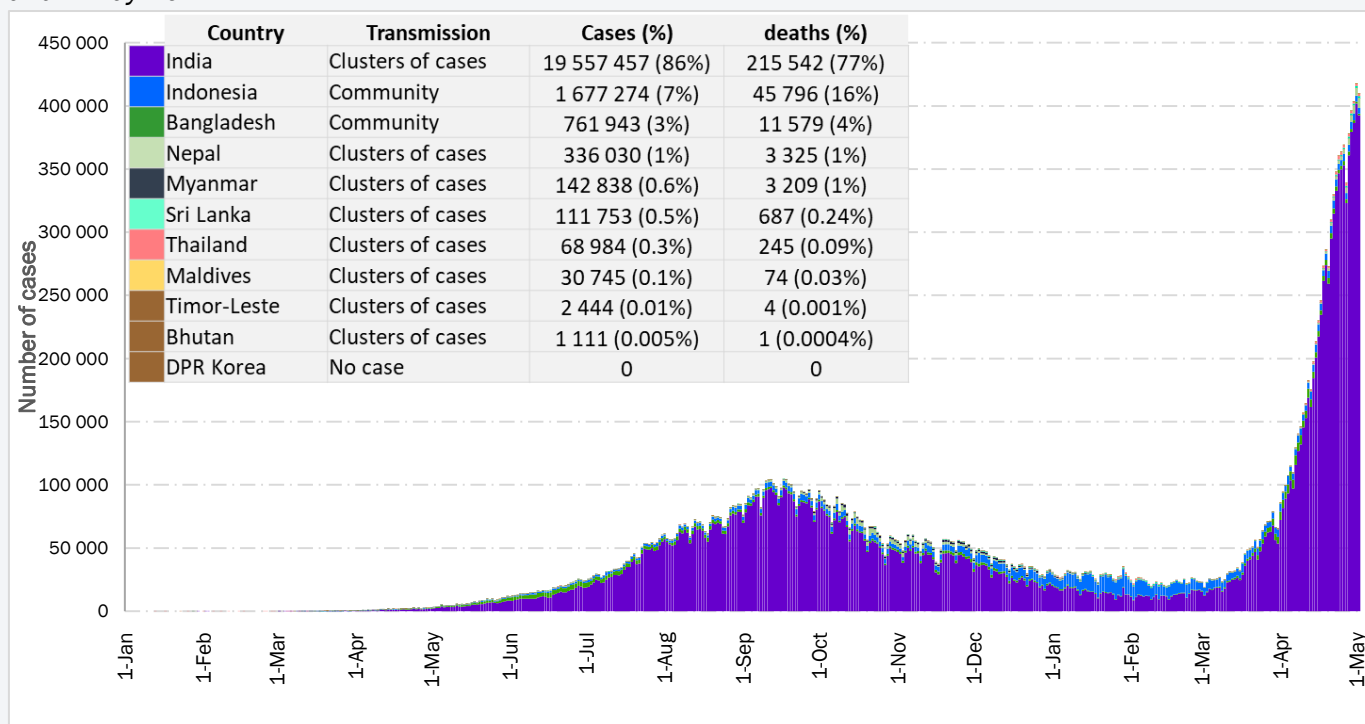


Table 2: Regional COVID-19 Situation (02 May 2021)

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	19 557 457	14 172	215 542	1.1	2 597 285	19.6	21.2
Indonesia	1 677 274	6 132	45 796	2.7	36 080	-2.1	11.5
Bangladesh	761 943	4 627	11 579	1.5	16 621	-37.0	11.3
Nepal	336 030	11 533	3 325	1.0	35 911	132.5	38.2
Myanmar	142 838	2 625	3 209	2.2	116	48.7	0.9
Sri Lanka	111 753	5 219	687	0.6	10 374	126.4	7.3
Thailand	68 984	988	245	0.4	13 524	3.2	14.3
Maldives	30 745	56 878	74	0.2	2 871	88.1	12.1
Timor-Leste	2 444	1 854	4	0.2	547	-7.4	9.0
Bhutan	1 111	1 440	1	0.1	89	36.9	4.5
DPR Korea	0						
SEAR total	22 690 579	11 225	280 462	-	2 713 418	19.5	-

*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

Summary of published Seroprevalence Studies in SEAR:

So far, 4 countries in SEAR have published results of seroprevalence studies including India (50 studies), Thailand (3 studies), Nepal (1 study) and Bangladesh (1 study). Other countries in the region (e.g. Indonesia, Sri Lanka) have conducted seroprevalence studies, while 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, cities, districts, states to nationwide while the sample size ranges from 244 health care workers to around 29,000 household samples at the community level.

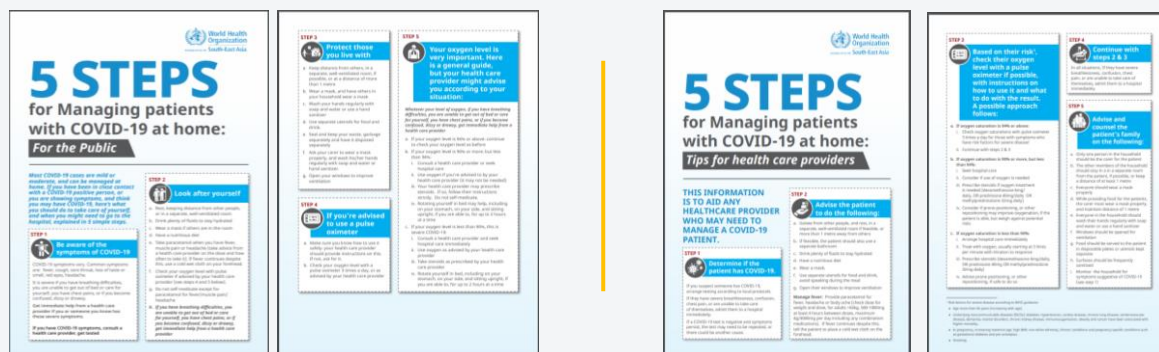
SARS-CoV-2-related seroprevalence data in SEAR are compiled from online sources into a list that can be accessed at "[published seroprevalence studies](#)". Please note that this is ongoing work, and the list is non-exhaustive.

Key Operational / Country Updates

Key operational updates

Risk communication and community engagement:

- The weekly COVID-19 infodemic intelligence report reveals that the sentiment of fear has increased across the Region, driven by media reports of the COVID-19 situation in India. Vaccines had the highest volume of conversation, with vaccine price and availability being top concerns. Large concerns were also expressed about unemployment as several countries remained under lockdown.
- SEARO continues to detect rumours based on its COVID-19 rumour and misinformation surveillance and response system, and work with fact-checkers to respond to rumours. The majority of rumours were around transmission, cures and vaccines, and most of them were circulating in India.
- SEARO and UNICEF ROSA organized a webinar on Tuesday 27 April 2021 on Measuring Social and Behavioral data for COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake.
- To help people manage mild and moderate cases of COVID-19 at home, SEARO has developed 5-steps tips for the [public](#) and for [healthcare providers](#), based on WHO guidance.



Operation support and logistics:

- WHO SEARO is supporting emergency supplies of personal protective equipment, tents and biomedical equipment from regional stockpiles in Dubai to Timor Leste. A shipment of 40 metric ton is expected to arrive in Dili on 17 May 2021.
- WHO shipped first lot of oxygen concentrators and 1.25 million medical respiratory masks to India on 4 May 2021. An additional shipment of 4 000 oxygen concentrators will be arriving soon.
- WHO handed over 330 000 swabs, viral-transport mediums along with other diagnostics kits and consumables to Indian Council of Medical Research on 1 May 2021.
- WHO is facilitating procurement of high performance tents from different logistic hubs for establishing portable hospitals

National laboratories:

- There are ongoing discussions between WHO/SEARO and Public Health England (PHE) to explore support on strengthening genomic sequencing in the Region through the United Kingdom (UK) new variant assessment programme. A summary of the regional needs is being worked out to be submitted to PHE.
- Currently, WHO/SEARO supports the procurement of reagents, and specimen referrals for genomic sequencing at Regional centers of excellence.

Resource Mobilization:

- The Global Fund for COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM 2.0) allocated approximately USD 220 million as base allocation for SEAR. An additional USD 220 million are allocated for 10 Member States in SEAR to support:
 - COVID-19 control and containment interventions, including PPE, diagnostics, treatment, communications and other public measures as specified in WHO guidance
 - COVID-19-related risk mitigation measures for programs to fight HIV, TB and malaria (HTM) including support for COVID-19 interventions needed to safely implement campaigns, community and health facility-level HTM programmes, and delivery and procurement costs for HTM programmes
 - Expanded reinforcement of key aspects of health systems, such as laboratory networks, supply chains, and community-led response systems, advocacy, services, and human-rights based approaches
- The respective Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) are to lead development of the funding requests.

Key country updates

Bangladesh:

- The Government has extended ongoing lockdown till 16 May 2021
- The Directorate General of Health Services suspended administration of first dose on 26 April 2021
- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved, in principle, a proposal for producing Russia's Sputnik V and China's Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccines in Bangladesh

Bhutan:

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has introduced 'Mobile Flu Clinic' in Phuntsholing district. The van is well equipped, customized and furnished.
- In order to step up the COVID-19 surveillance system, MoH has intensified the flu clinic services in high risk border area and in capital city of Thimphu
- The MoH has intensified risk communication activities through different media channels on COVID-19 preventive protocol
- The National Taskforce for COVID-19 has temporarily suspended foreigners coming into the country due to surge in COVID-19 cases in India
- WHO in collaboration with MoH carried out a COVID-19 vaccine AEFI review workshop on 3-4 May 2021

DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 29 April 2021
- Cumulatively 25 986 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 51 698 and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 751 persons who were tested during the period of 23 April to 29 April 2021, of which 139 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections

India:

- The Prime Minister announced incentives and recognition of service to boost availability of medical personnel, including priority in government recruitments on completion of 100 days of COVID-19 work, insurance scheme for all health care worker engaged in fighting COVID-19
- The Indian Council of Medical Research issued [revised strategy for COVID-19 testing](#) during the second wave to optimize RT PCR testing
- The Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) will install five medical oxygen plants in Delhi and Haryana states.
- The Government approved AYUSH 64, a formulation developed by the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences as an adjunct to standard care, which was found useful in the treatment of asymptomatic, mild, and moderate COVID-19 infection
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare released new guidelines on home isolation of mild/moderate cases, protocol for management of COVID-19 in paediatric age group, and augmenting human resource for COVID-19

Indonesia:

- National COVID-19 Task Force established new procedures for the arrival of international travellers at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. Travellers are required to pass through nine security checkpoints upon arrival at the airport and will be picked up by designated buses to quarantine sites.
- The first phase of a pilot programme for school reopening in Jakarta ended on 29 April 2021; 85 schools participated in the 3-week trial run with mix of online and offline classes
- The Ministry of Health strengthened whole-genome sequencing (WGS) for surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 virus mutations and variants at points of entry; it is also conducting WGS on confirmed COVID-19 cases arrived from India.
- WHO facilitated a virtual training on emergency response during the COVID-19 pandemic for volunteers in East and West Nusa Tenggara provinces on 27 April 2021

Maldives:

- The Ministry of Health announced the extension of the 'State of Public Health Emergency' until 5 June 2021
- The Health Emergency Operations Centre announced new public health and social measures for Greater Male from 5 to 15 May 2021, including closure of offices, schools and parks, and restrictions of movement from Malé to other area and mandatory quarantine
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) announced mandatory negative RT PCR test for tourists entering Maldives, irrespective of vaccination status.

Myanmar:

- The Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment of COVID-19 announced extension of statements to the public, orders, notifications and directives (excluding eased restrictions) effective until 30 April 2021 to 31 May 2021.

Nepal:

- The Prime Minister addressed the country on 3 May 2021 and urged to follow standards and advice from health workers, and gave assurance of the provision of all necessary treatment and care
- The Government has made some key decisions:
 - All international flights were suspended from 6 May 2021 until 14 May 2021
 - All domestic scheduled passenger flights were suspended from 3 May 2021 to 14 May 2021
 - Supply of oxygen for industrial purposes by manufacturers and suppliers, to be channelized to hospitals for management of COVID-19 patients
 - All types of public buildings, structures and places including hotels, party places, factories, warehouses can be used/ repurposed for COVID-19 response activities
- The Cabinet decided to impose 15-day restriction in three districts of Kathmandu Valley - Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur, from 3 May 2021. Likewise, lockdown has also been announced in many districts of the country for a period of 1- 2 weeks, prohibiting movement within and across the districts
- The Ministry of Health and Population deployed senior officials to provinces to provide technical support to provincial and district level authorities.

Sri Lanka:

- The Government issued new set of public health and social measures, restricting wedding receptions and gatherings at religious sites until 21 May 2021
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has strengthened infection prevention and control measures in healthcare institutions in response to recent surge in number of COVID-19 cases
- MoH conducted genomic sequencing of samples from the Western Province and North-Western Province; initial findings show presence of B.1.1.7 variant.
- Sri Lanka has received first batch of 15 000 doses of Russian manufactured Sputnik V vaccine. The Government has ordered 13 million doses of Sputnik V vaccine from Russia's Gamaleya Institute

Thailand:

- The Government reported a new cluster of COVID-19 cases in Bangkok's slum district of Klong Toey. Government to speed up vaccination to 3 000 people per day in Klong Toey
- The Government has tightened controls along border areas with Malaysia and Cambodia, and urged local communities to cooperate in preventive measures for COVID-19
- Thailand is expecting 3.5 million doses of Sinovac vaccine by end of May 2021
- Twelve provinces have requested people to stay at home after nightfall and have sought public cooperation
- Thailand has approved AstraZeneca vaccine produced by Siam Bioscience. The production of vaccine is on schedule and is expected to be ready by June 2021

Timor-Leste

- The Ministry of Health is proactively carrying out social sensitization and advocacy for the second phase of COVID-19 vaccination campaign with support from WHO and UNICEF starting off with sessions in Dili municipality
- Government of Japan offered 38 ambulances to Ministry of Health to support COVID-19 patients

Feature Story

COVID-19 vaccine deployment – the Maldives experience

Deploying a National Vaccine Program- targeting all residents of the country including locals and expatriates

The island nation of the Maldives acted proactively during 2019 - 2020 to curtail the spread and negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic through operational readiness and scaling up emergency response operations. Consequently, timely and effective coordinated emergency response through the Health Emergency Operation Centre (HEOC) in a whole of government and whole of society approach under the co-lead of the Ministry of Health and the National Disaster Management Authority, kept the pandemic under control.

Vaccine Introduction Readiness Assessment

Maldives planned for vaccine deployment immediately after the agreement to join the GAVI COVID-19 Vaccine Advance Market Commitment (COVAX-AMC) in September 2020. After an initial rapid assessment of cold chain in October 2020, gaps were shared with the Minister of Health. The Vaccine Introduction Readiness Assessment tool, (VIRAT 2.0) was used by the National Steering Committee to guide next steps.

Getting ready for deployment of COVID-19 vaccines

Based on the cold chain gap assessment, WHO initiated procurement of cold chain equipment. The country initiated bilateral negotiations with vaccine manufacturing countries to acquire vaccines for the 439 727-target population of Maldivians and foreigners living in the country.

In addition to the Steering Committee, a COVID-19 Vaccine Cluster was formed, and several working groups were created for efficient rollout of the vaccines. These include, National Technical Working Group, National Vaccine Logistics Group, National Vaccine Safety Group, Risk Communication group, Male' area working group, Regional and Atolls Groups, and teams to facilitate trainings and waste management. All the regulatory approvals were facilitated by the National Regulatory Authority, Maldives Food and Drugs Authority (MFDA) with the support of WHO

WHO also facilitated development of the National Vaccine Deployment Plan (NVDP) and facilitated several trainings and webinars for vaccinators, AEFI Committee, Maldives Technical Advisory Group for Immunization (MTAGI) and MFDA, and logistics groups as part of the vaccine roll out process.

Vaccines were packed by the National Immunization Program at the central cold room and transport was managed by the Maldives National Defense Force and Police. Vaccines were shipped respecting the cold chain and under strict security to various islands through air and sea routes.

Priority groups for vaccination were identified as recommended by the MTAGI in line with WHO SAGE recommendations. Resort workers were also prioritized as tourism is the backbone of the country. Bedridden people were vaccinated through deployment of mobile teams in ambulances. Vaccination for migrant workers including undocumented migrant workers was facilitated with the support of the Maldivian Red Crescent.

Deployment of COVID-19 Vaccines

The country launched the vaccination program on 1st February 2021. His Excellency the President of Maldives, members of the MTAGI, AEFI Committee and other key influencers were vaccinated on the first day to provide more confidence to the public.

Initially, the vaccines were administered to the Frontline Workers from health and related departments, followed by the elderly population and other eligible age groups later on. The vaccination campaign is done under the slogan “Dhifaaau Campaign” with registration through a <https://my.health.mv/> portal managed by the President’s Office. Once both doses are administered, a vaccine passport with a QR code is generated through the system; along with a vaccine card.

Vaccination was initially rolled out in Greater Male and four most populous cities in the country followed by all atolls subsequently. Health facilities were prepared to manage acute emergencies and AEFI kits were made available in all facilities. Ambulances were kept as standby to ferry the emergency patients to nearby hospitals for further management as necessary. Key select resorts were identified as vaccination sites initially.

The country received 200 000 doses of COVISHIELD vaccine and 200 000 doses of Sinopharm vaccine from India and China respectively. An additional 100 000 doses were purchased through the Serum Institute of India. The country also received 5 850 doses of the Pfizer vaccine through the COVAX-AMC along with 12 000 doses of COVISHIELD vaccine and consumables. The government has a purchasing agreement with the Serum Institute of India and AstraZeneca Singapore for future shipments.

As of 4 May 2021, a total of 299 407 people has been vaccinated with the first dose resulting in a coverage of 68.09% of the eligible population, and 119 518 people with the second dose (coverage of eligible population of 21.78%).

Challenges

The uncertain supply of COVID-19 vaccines either through the COVAX facility or bilateral agreements remains a major challenge. As of 4 May 2021, COVISHIELD vaccine is out of stock in the country leading to a halt in vaccination of people needing second dose. The current online data management system needs to include vaccination coverage analysis and AEFI. Limited human resources and capacity are also needed to further strengthen routine immunization system in the Maldives.

Table 3 Summary of International Travel Measures Implemented by Countries in the SEAR (as of 04 May 2021)

Country	Entry and Visa Restrictions	Quarantine upon Arrival	COVID-19 Testing Requirement	Proof of Vaccination
Bangladesh	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	14-day facility/ home quarantine depending on departing countries	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 96 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Myanmar	Entry ban	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Nepal	Entry ban except bubble with India and ground crossing	10-day hotel quarantine	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 and 7day home quarantine) 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	14-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 conducted more than 14 days before travel be required only 7 day quarantine
Timor Leste	Entry ban	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable

Update on Pandemic Vaccine Deployment

- As of 3 May 2021, 121 countries (of which 72 are AMC92 Participants) have now received at least one shipment of COVAX Facility COVID-19 vaccines.
- Moderna vaccine has received Emergency Use Listing by WHO.
- WHO provides ongoing support to countries for COVID-19 vaccine delivery and strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting.
- Real time information on COVID-19 vaccination in SEA Region is available at <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/immunization/covid-19-vaccination>. The following table is a summary of vaccination status in the countries that are offering COVID-19 vaccines in the region, as of 06 May 2021:

Table 4. Summary of vaccination status in the countries that are offering COVID-19 vaccines in South-East Asia Region, (as of 06 May 2021)

Country	Start date	Vaccine name	Last update	Total doses administered	Persons vaccinated with one dose	Persons vaccinated with two doses	First dose per 100 total population	Source
Bangladesh	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD	6-May-21	9 133 278	5 819 854	3 313 424	3.4	MIS unit DGHS
Bhutan	27-Mar-21	COVISHIELD	5-May-21	480 971	480 971		63.6	MoH
India	16-Jan-21	COVISHIELD/COVAXIN	6-May-21	164 876 248	132 030 512	32 845 736	9.3	https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease
Indonesia	13-Jan-21	CORONAVAC/AZ-SKBIO	6-May-21	21 367 754	13 028 699	8 339 055	4.8	https://www.kemkes.go.id/
Maldives	01 Feb 21	COVISHIELD/SINOPHARM/PfizerBioN	4-May-21	418 925	299 407	119 518	54.8	HPA COVID 19 update group
Myanmar	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD	30-Apr-21	2 543 762	1 689 551	854 211	3.1	WHO Country office based on MoHS website
Nepal	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD/SINOPHARM	28-Apr-21	2 453 512	2 091 511	362 001	6.9	FWD. MoHP Nepal
Sri Lanka	29-Jan-21	COVISHIELD	5-May-21	1 088 093	928 107	159 986	4.2	Epidemiology unit MoH
Thailand	28-Feb-21	CORONAVAC/AZ-SKBIO	5-May-21	1 601 833	1 167 719	434 114	1.8	Department of Disease Control MOPH
Timor-Leste	07-Apr-21	AZ-SKBIO	3-May-21	28 598	28 598		2.2	MoH
TOTAL				203 964 376	157 536 331	46 428 045	7.8	



WHO South-East Asia Regional Office, New Delhi

Dr Jos Vandelaer, Regional Emergency Director; Email: IM_SEAR_2019nCoV@who.int

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>