

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	2 880 197	29 066	25 570 776	309 528

as of 9 May 2021

# of Countries introduced COVID-19 vaccine	Total number of doses administered	# of persons who received the first dose	# of persons fully vaccinated	First dose per 100 population (of countries vaccinating)
10 out of 11	216 013 029	162 885 834	53 127 195	7.98

Highlights

- WHO's South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 25.5 million cases, after the Americas region (63.5 million cases) and European Region (52.8 million cases). All WHO Regions but SEAR report decrease in new cases during this period and between epidemiological week 17 and 18 there has been a 5.0% decrease of new cases globally.
- SEAR for the third week in a row has reported more than two million new cases (2,88 million cases). Between week 17 and 18, there has been a 6.2% increase in new cases; increase in the region is mainly due to increase of new cases in India, which has reported more than two million cases (2,74 million cases) for the third consecutive week.
- More than 216 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given by ten countries in the SEAR with more than 175 million doses (81%) administered in India alone.
- WHO granted Emergency Use Listing to the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine manufactured by Beijing Institute of Biological Products Company Limited of China National Biotec Group (CNBG), Sinopharm. Link: [Recommendations of Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on immunization.](#)

Overview of situation (epidemiological week #18 for period between 3 – 9 May 2021)

- Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Timor-Leste are reporting 'community transmission'; Bhutan, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand are reporting 'clusters of cases'; DPR Korea continues to report 'no cases'.
- India continues to report increases in new cases for the twelfth consecutive week and is reporting the highest number of daily reported cases globally (seven-day total 2 738 957). Between week 17 and 18, there was a 5.5% increase in new cases although the growth of new cases compared to the previous week is reported to be decreasing (19.6% increase in new cases between week 16 and 17 in comparison to 5.5% between week 17 and 18). Seventy two percent of new cases were reported in 10 states namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Delhi and Haryana. The recent risk assessment of the COVID-19 transmission in India by WHO found that several potential factors such as the increase in proportion of cases due to SARS-CoV-2 variants with potentially high transmissibility, increased social mixing, as a result of several religious and political mass gathering events and, under use of and poor adherence to public health and social measures (PHSM) were likely to be contributing factors for the situation. However, the extent of contribution of these factors to the current surge is not well understood.
- Nepal continues to report an increase in new cases for the eighth consecutive week. Between week 17 and 18, there has been a 63% increase in new cases (n=58 637) and the surge of new cases has been reported from across all provinces. Considering large outbreaks of local transmission with large number of cases not linked to specific transmission and very high positivity rate, Nepal has officially changed its COVID-19 transmission from 'cluster of cases' to 'community transmission'. Majority of the new cases reported in week 18 are from Bagmati province (especially Kathmandu) reporting 54% of cases followed by Lumbini province

reporting 15% of cases. The test positivity rate (TPR) has increased rapidly to 44% at the national level in Nepal incidentally making it the highest in the SEAR.

- Sri Lanka continues to report an increase in number of new cases for the past 4 weeks. Between week 17 and 18, there has been a 36% increase (n=14 153) of new cases. The increase in cases following Sinhala/Tamil New year celebrations continue with new cases being detected across different geographical areas of the country.
- Maldives continues to report an increase in new cases and deaths, with 77% increase in new cases (n=5 070) and 233% increase in deaths (n=84) between week 17 and 18. Although the majority of the cases continue to be reported in Greater Malé region, cases are increasingly being reported in other atolls/islands outside of Malé as well. New cases continue to be among contacts and from samples obtained from tourists and travelers at departure points.
- Thailand continues to report an increase in number of new cases for the past five weeks, but the number of new cases appear to be plateauing in the past two weeks. Between week 17 and 18 there has been a 6% increase in new cases (n=14 391). The majority of the cases in the current wave continues to be reported in Bangkok followed by Chiang Mai, Nonthaburi, Chonburi and Samut Prakan provinces. Bangkok remains a hotspot for COVID-19 with several high-risk areas of transmission, such as crowded communities and marketplaces.
- Timor-Leste has reported a 43% increase in new cases (n=783) between week 17 and 18. Cases have been reported in all municipalities, but the majority of the cases are reported in Dili. Timor-Leste has officially changed their transmission classification to 'community transmission' since more cases have been detected without clear links to sources or common exposures. The TPR is also increasing compared to the previous week and is currently at 10.7% at the national level.
- Bhutan continues to report an increasing trend of new cases for the past four weeks. Between week 17 and 18, there was a 24% increase in new cases (n=110). Locally transmitted cases are reported in Phuntsholing, a southern area bordering India; however, the majority of the cases continue to be reported in quarantine centers.
- Bangladesh continues a declining trend in new cases during the past four weeks, reporting a 30% decrease in new cases (n=11 570) between week 17 and 18. Decrease of new cases have been reported across all Divisions of the country except Mymensingh (28% increase in new cases). Sixty-one percent of the new cases reported last week were from Dhaka division followed by Chattogram reporting 18% of new cases. The TPR is showing a decreasing trend and is at 9.3% at the national level during the week 18.
- Indonesia shows plateauing of cases in the past few weeks and between week 17 and 18, there has been a 1% increase in new cases (n=36 410). North Maluku and Maluku provinces reported more than 200% increase in new cases compared to the previous week. There has been a marginal increase in TPR and it is currently at 12% at the national level.
- In Myanmar, the political situation since 1 February 2021 continues to impact COVID-19 response including testing.

Figure 1: Reported COVID-19 cases, deaths and transmission classification in countries in SEAR from 1 January 2020 to 9 May 2021

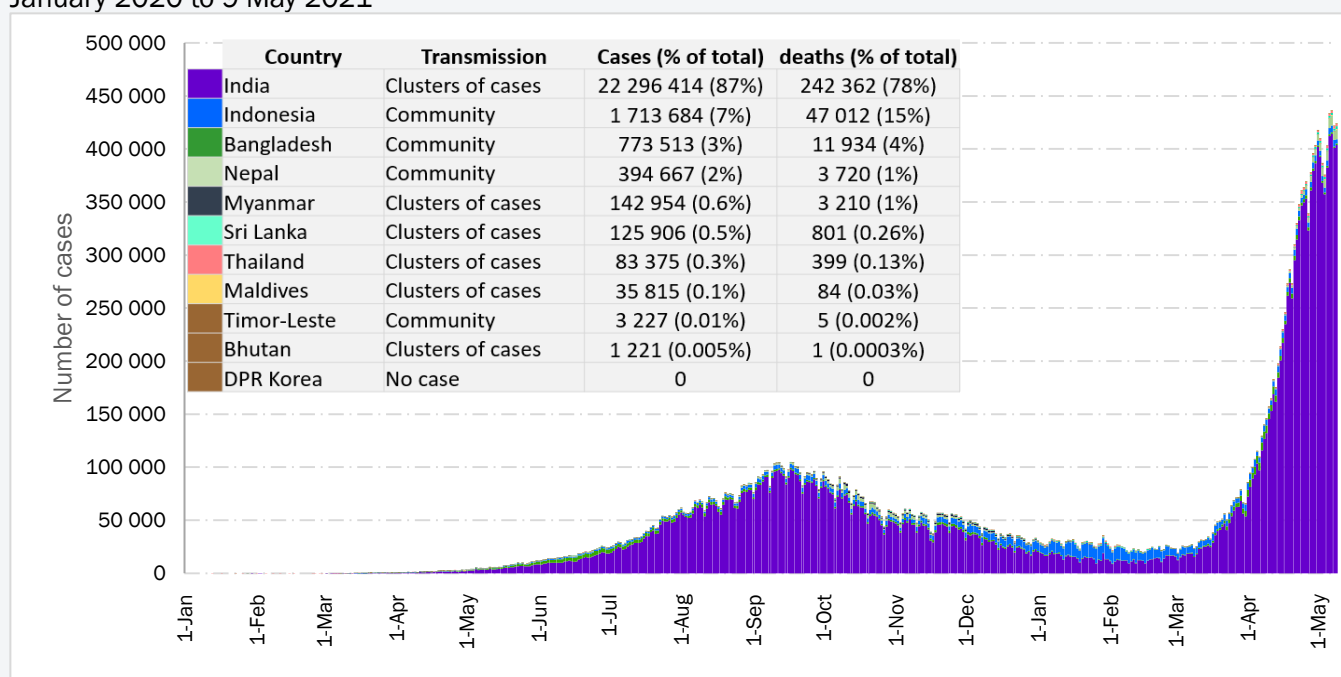


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 Situation as of 09 May 2021

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	22 296 414	16 157	242 362	1.1	2 738 957	5.5	22.7
Indonesia	1 713 684	6 265	47 012	2.7	36 410	0.9	12.0
Bangladesh	773 513	4 697	11 934	1.5	11 570	-30.4	9.3
Nepal	394 667	13 545	3 720	0.9	58 637	63.3	44.9
Myanmar	142 954	2 627	3 210	2.2	116	0.0	0.8
Sri Lanka	125 906	5 880	801	0.6	14 153	36.4	7.9
Thailand	83 375	1 194	399	0.5	14 391	6.4	14.0
Maldives	35 815	66 258	84	0.2	5 070	76.6	15.9
Timor-Leste	3 227	2 448	5	0.2	783	43.1	10.7
Bhutan	1 221	1 582	1	0.1	110	23.6	3.7
DPR Korea	0						
SEAR total	25 570 776	12 650	309 528	-	2 880 197	6.1	-

*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

- WHO SEARO, in collaboration with WHO Country offices, continues to track and monitor detection and circulation of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concerns (VOCs) in countries in SEAR (Table 2)

Table 2: SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC), reported in SEAR countries as of 11 May 2021

Next strain clade	Pango lineage	First detected in	Countries reporting in SEAR
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
-	B.1.617	India	India, Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka

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 WHO SEARO, studies started in as early as April 2020 and were conducted till as recent as February 2021 (as per published studies). Targeted populations of these studies ranged from those in hospital settings, slums, cities, districts, states to the nationwide populations 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 an ongoing work, and the list is non-exhaustive.

Key operational updates

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

- Weekly infodemic intelligence reveals that the key public conversations and concerns are about vaccines, including vaccine distribution, supplies, potential side effects; public health measures, particularly personal measures like wearing masks, and whether and how to follow those measures in places of worship. Also, of concern was the increase in the number of rumours about a range of COVID-19 related issues, such as vaccines, COVID-19 prevention and cure.
- As part of the SEARO rumours and misinformation surveillance and management, addressing of rumours through factcheckers in the Region have continued.
- To encourage the public to take up protective measures, a campaign on wearing masks properly has been launched. It will include social media, youth and other networks and civil society organizations (CSOs) in the Region.
- Pandemic fatigue is the biggest challenge to communities following protective measures, such as wearing masks, washing hands regularly or avoiding crowds, after a year of intense global public campaigns across the world by all Member States supported by partners. To reflect on how to address this challenge, WHO SEARO and UNICEF ROSA held a webinar on “Beating pandemic fatigue: learning from today to prepare for tomorrow.” on Tuesday 11 May 2021. The outcomes of the discussion will guide future strategies in SEAR.
- As part of the SEARO CSO project, countries such as Bangladesh and India are working with CSOs to convince communities to follow personal protective measures against COVID-19.

National laboratories:

- Efforts were made to utilize the multiplex kits to detect SARS CoV-2 and influenza to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of integrated sentinel surveillance of SARS CoV-2 and influenza leveraging the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) platform.
- Specimen referrals for genomic sequencing are being facilitated to regional centers of excellence for genomic sequencing identified by the WHO SEARO under the SEA Regional Strategy for Genome Sequencing strengthening capacity in SEAR.
- Follow-up discussions were organized with Public Health England to explore opportunities available to strengthen genomic sequencing in WHO's SEAR through the 'UK new variant assessment programme'

Infection prevention and control:

- WHO SEARO presented highlights of infection prevention and control (IPC) response activities, challenges and needs, safety of health workers including their vaccination status in India in the context of surge of cases in IPC focal point forum in Geneva.
- IPC team-initiated collection of information on SEAR country policies on maintaining social distance and masks use in health care facilities

Clinical Management:

- WHO SEARO developed communication material on using pulse oximeters and pharmaceuticals at home for patients with mild and moderate symptoms.
- WHO SEARO supported WHO Country office in Sri Lanka on oxygen needs assessment using SEARO simplified oxygen facility survey form and guide. A similar request was received from Bangladesh to assist in using the oxygen forecasting tool. SEARO has initiated response to the request.
- SEARO supported finding an appropriate clinical management expert to the WCO Nepal

Operation support and logistics:

- WHO shipped 160 metric ton of emergency supplies to India including 4 000 oxygen concentrators with consumables, mobile hospital tents including hospital beds and other supplies. These supplies are expected to arrive soon in the country
- The first lot of 500 oxygen concentrators arrived India on 12 May 2021 and remaining 3 500 units arrived on 14 May 2021



Key country updates

Bangladesh:

- Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh announced suspension of flights from Nepal effective from 10 May 2021.
- The Government extended the closure of the land border with India for further 14 days, in addition to the initial closure for 14 days from 26 April 2021.

Bhutan:

- A high-level team with Health Minister visited Phuntsholing reporting cluster of cases and local transmission to review COVID-19 situation and to further strengthen COVID-19 preparedness and response.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) started mass screening of community in Phuntsholing for COVID-19.
- Assessment on continuity of essential health services in time of COVID-19 is currently being carried out with support from WCO.

DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 6 May 2021.
- Cumulatively 26 720 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 53 166 and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 734 persons who were tested during the period of 26 April to 06 May 2021, of which 143 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections.

India:

- The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare calls to replicate COVID-19 containment models of Mumbai and Pune at national level.
- The Ministry of AYUSH issued an advisory for induction of trained AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) human resources for clinical management of COVID-19.
- The Central Government reviewed the progress of COVID-19 vaccination with States/Union Territories. States will allocate minimum 70% of allocated vaccines from the Government of India for providing the second dose to those who have been vaccinated with the first dose.
- The Postal department in collaboration with customs authorities started helplines to facilitate speedy delivery of COVID related emergency shipments.

Indonesia:

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) reported a sharp increase in bed occupancy rate of eight provinces due to the surge in COVID-19 cases.
- On 8 May 2021, Indonesia received a shipment of 1.3 million doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine from the COVAX Facility. In total, Indonesia has received around 6.4 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine since the first batch arrived in early March 2021.
- WHO supported the MoH to conduct the third monitoring meeting on the implementation of the Intra-Action Review recommendations.
- WHO supported the Indonesian Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Partnership Association (ICT Watch) to conduct a podcast on 'Hoaxes and the impact on the vaccination programme'.

Maldives:

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) announced the extension of curfew imposed in the greater Male' region from 4:00 PM – 4:00 AM until further notice.
- The MoH increased the opening hours of sample collection centres and influenza clinics and announced opening more sample collection centres.
- Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) announced additional public health and social measures – all offices, gyms, salons, school and colleges are closed, restaurants are open for delivery and takeaway. Congregational prayers have been temporarily stopped.
- Non-essential travel between islands was suspended and mandatory quarantine for 14-days irrespective of vaccination status for travelers with permits issued by Health Protection Agency (HPA) was imposed.
- WHO is supporting the HPA and Maldives National University for planned COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness study.

Myanmar:

- The National Health Laboratory resumed testing and it was in the range of 0-150 tests per day during weekdays

Nepal:

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) has issued standards to determine oxygen need and use for COVID-19 patients. The standard will be used to estimate oxygen requirements by hospitals based on moderate, severe, and critical cases.
- The Government planned to increase the bed capacity for COVID-19 patients in the country. The surgical ward of Bir Hospital in Kathmandu was converted to a COVID-19 hospital and it is planned to expand 500 beds in the hospital.
- The Government extended the lockdown of Kathmandu valley until 27 May 2021.
- WHO facilitated support for additional genome sequencing of COVID-19 samples to understand the current circulating variants in the country
- The Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal has extended the suspension of international and domestic flights until midnight on 31 May 2021. Two flights per week are permitted between India and Nepal under the air travel bubble arrangement effective until on 31 May 2021

Sri Lanka:

- The Government issued a notification to restrict interprovincial travel from 12 May 2021 and all island travel restriction from 11:00 PM to 4:00 AM until 31 May 2021.
- The President of Sri Lanka had a virtual meeting with WHO Director-General and the Regional Director of South-East Asia. to discuss COVID-19 response, COVAX support and vaccine deployment in the country
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) revised guidance on quarantine measures for persons arriving from overseas on 11 May 2021. The new guidance re-imposed 14-day mandatory quarantine period for all travelers.
- WHO convened an independent expert panel group composing 15 senior public health experts representing diverse specialties to discuss and provide recommendations to the MoH in the context of the current surge in number of COVID-19 cases in the country.
- WHO is supporting capacity building to strengthen genomic sequencing of SARS Cov-2 in country supported by the Government of Germany

Thailand:

- The Government put a ban on the arrival of non-Thai nationals, from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan due to concerns over possible importation of the B.1.617 variant. However, repatriation of Thai nationals from these countries are still ongoing.
- Test batches of the COVID-19 vaccine made by Siam Bioscience (Thailand) have passed quality testing at AstraZeneca's designated laboratories in Europe and the United States.
- The Ministry of Public Health confirmed access to COVID-19 vaccination to all who require vaccine regardless of their nationality. Foreign residents in risk groups have already been inoculated in the first phase of the programme.

Timor-Leste

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) launched the second phase of COVID-19 vaccination for people with underlying diseases, those above 60 years of age and frontline workers who haven't been covered in the first phase.
- The MoH is proactively carrying out door to door sensitization and advocacy for the second phase of COVID-19 vaccine with support from WHO and UNICEF in Dili municipality.
- The MoH conducted a technical assessment to scale up the isolation centers, infection prevention and control and critical care capacity at Suai and Maliana Referral Hospitals supported by WHO.

Focused COVID-19 Media Monitoring in Nepal: Emerging Themes, and Issues

The media landscape in Nepal is robust with an ever-growing presence of TV and radio networks, print and digital media. As elsewhere, the country has witnessed a digital news boom, owing to an increased access to internet technology among the citizenry. Today, many of the up and coming digital outlets enjoy or receive similar level of prominence and readership base which is at par with that of more well-established media houses. In terms of language, most outlets use Nepali, the country's official language, while some even produce English editions targeting mainly the urban audience. The country's media has not remained untouched from the "Infodemic" that has become synonymous with the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the absence of a country-specific COVID-19-focused media monitoring services, encompassing of vernacular and English media, WHO's Health Emergency Programme (WHE) through the Communication and Documentation team of the Incident Management System launched a daily media monitoring report in September 2020. This focused report aimed at covering COVID-19 related news in print and digital media in Nepal. The importance of the report was crucial in order to inform and enhance WHO country office (WCO) in Nepal and its partners' understanding of the COVID-19 situation and sentiments across the country. Thus, it aids to mitigate communication risks, response and develop community engagement interventions for the fight against the COVID -19 pandemic.

The objectives of the media monitoring report (MMR) are:

- Increase awareness on the latest COVID-19 news, rumors, misinformation, and disinformation spreading across the public sphere
- Address potentially negative publicity and rumors immediately
- Understand quickly, the public, knowledge, attitudes, practices and perceptions regarding COVID-19
- Answer media inquiries effectively with latest updates
- Understand how other organizations (partners, INGOs, NGOs) and local governments are supporting the COVID-19 response
- Ascertain the type of messaging that is required, and where to target those messages
- Keep track of WCO Nepal mentions in media (essentially tracking reputational issues); how the national media perceives the efforts of WHO
- Find new opportunities for collaboration on managing rumours, misinformation and concerns on COVID-19;
- Develop a better understanding of ongoing interventions and their perception

The process WCO team adopted in the pilot phase of this project was to divide among team members all the media outlets that was intended to monitor. A common template and criteria for inclusion and exclusion was created. The output was then compiled, edited and given the shape of MMR

As this was beyond the Terms of Reference of the team members, it was willingly taken up as a challenge. This distribution gave the team some idea as COVID-19 content was captured in Nepali and English across print, TV, radio and even Nepali social media influencers. The collection and review process also created opportunities for many interesting discussions within the team and exploration of new communication interventions. As the pandemic progressed and turned into a protracted one, the workload of team members increased manifold. Thereafter the continuation of this report was made possible by hiring an external institution to conduct the manual monitoring as was done at the beginning, while the compilation was outsourced, the quality control systems were retained within the team and were conducted by WCO Nepal.

The daily media monitoring report tracks coverage related to COVID-19 in six newspapers and four online news portals. The two English daily newspapers included in the tracking are: The Himalayan Times and The Kathmandu Post. The four Nepali daily newspapers covered in the monitoring are: Kantipur, Annapurna Post, Nagarik, and Nayapatrika. The four online news portals were: Onlinekhabar, Setopati, Baarhakhari and Ratopati. These outlets were selected based on their anecdotal credibility, audience reach, prominence, and perceived influence in the country.

The micro-summary of news items in Nepali newspapers and portals are translated into English and included in the media monitoring report (MMR). The report is divided into three sections viz. emerging themes, recurring themes, and other issues (local and global) related to COVID-19.

Under the 'Emerging Theme', a detailed tracking of COVID-19 related new issues were covered. Under the 'Recurring Theme', tracking of past topics with updates or follow-up reports was included. Under 'Others', the tracking of the coverage of local and global issues — that were not important enough to be included in emerging and recurring topics was included.

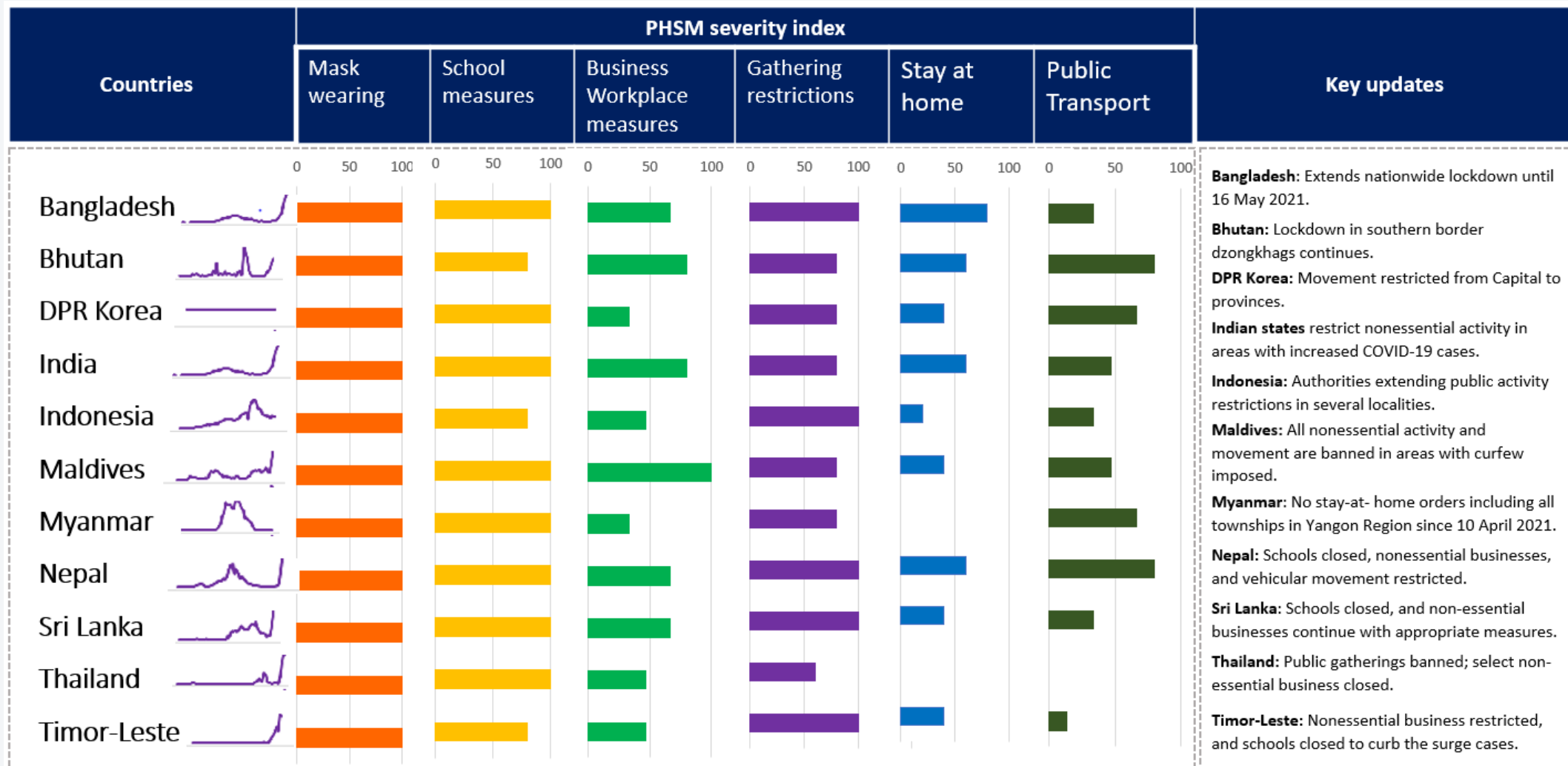
This report is disseminated each morning to the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) and the Head of Health Emergency Operation Center at the Ministry. The WHO Representative shares it with the UN Country Team, External Development Partners, diplomatic community, senior management of Department of Health Services (DoHS) and with all WCO staff. After requests from multiple sources, the communication and documentation pillar of the incident management system of WCO Nepal has recently started posting the approved reports on WCO Nepal website for public access.

Along with the information that the WHE Team receives from the WHO supported call centre of the MoHP, this media monitoring report is used to calibrate some of WCOs own communication interventions. For example, the report helps inform the type of content that need to focus on producing and disseminating MMR via social channels of WCO. Additionally, it helps select specific channels of communication such as radio stations or creation of events or development of other health policy advocacy tools. The findings are also shared with key partners working with WCO Nepal on Risk Communications and Community Engagement.

The focused media monitoring report also helps WCO Nepal engage in an improved way with media persons, address their concerns, and share WHO's scientific evidence and guidance with them. This initiative has been widely appreciated by the WHO staff across Nepal as a helpful tool in partnering with local media and keeping abreast with the latest at a time when leisurely scanning of the media is not possible.

The focused COVID-19 Media Monitoring Report is a homegrown product that came into existence out of the need to sharpen WHO Nepal's COVID-19 communication response by positioning scientific evidence as the basis of WHO's advice to the world.

Table 3. Summary of Severity of Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) Implemented by Countries in South-East Asia Region (05 – 11 May 2021)



For more information on PHSM implementation in South-East Asia region, including the methods of calculating severity of PHSM, please visit SEARO COVID-19 dashboard at <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/56d2642cb379485ebf78371e744b8c6a> (please select PHSM tab). Where the bar is blank, it indicates the index value is zero.

- Eight countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand) are now providing the second dose of COVID-19 vaccines in the Region.
- Support is ongoing to countries for COVID-19 vaccine delivery and strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting.
- Four countries in the Region are planning to conduct evaluation of vaccine effectiveness and are at different stages
 - Bangladesh: Under discussion at the Ministry of Health
 - India: The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has developed a protocol
 - Indonesia: The National Institute of Health Research and Development (NIHRD) has initiated data collection
 - Maldives: The Health Protection Agency has developed the protocol
- Collection, compilation and analysis of COVID-19 vaccination data is ongoing. 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 11 May 2021:

Table 4. Summary of vaccination status in the countries that are offering COVID-19 vaccines in South-East Asia Region, (as of 11 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	11-May-21	9 413 433	5 819 910	3 593 523	3.37	MIS unit DGHS
Bhutan	27-Mar-21	COVISHIELD	9-May-21	481 491	481 491		63.68	MoH
India	16-Jan-21	COVISHIELD/COVAXIN	11-May-21	175 171 482	136 591 191	38 580 291	9.61	https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease
Indonesia	13-Jan-21	CORONAVAC/AZ-SKBIO	11-May-21	22 536 306	13 647 777	8 888 529	5.01	https://www.kemkes.go.id/
Maldives	01 Feb 21	COVISHIELD/SINOPHARM/PfizerBioN	10-May-21	437 912	301 707	136 205	55.22	HPA COVID 19 update group
Myanmar	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD	30-Apr-21	2 543 762	1 689 551	854 211	3.07	WHO Country office based on MoHS website
Nepal	27-Jan-21	COVISHIELD/SINOPHARM	28-Apr-21	2 453 512	2 091 511	362 001	6.93	FWD. MoHP Nepal
Sri Lanka	29-Jan-21	COVISHIELD/SINOPHARM/SPUTNIK	9-May-21	1 134 638	935 657	198 981	4.25	Epidemiology unit MoH
Thailand	28-Feb-21	CORONAVAC/AZ-SKBIO	9-May-21	1 809 894	1 296 440	513 454	1.96	Department of Disease Control MOPH
Timor-Leste	07-Apr-21	AZ-SKBIO	11-May-21	30 599	30 599		2.32	MoH
TOTAL				216 013 029	162 885 834	53 127 195	7.98	