

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	1 512 757	29 414	31 620 320	402 075

# 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	268 100 264	204 534 700	63 565 564	10.02

Highlights

- South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 31.6 million cases, after the Americas region (67.2 million cases) and European Region (54.2 million cases). The decline of new cases continues globally for the fifth week at 15.5% between weeks 20 and 21 with all WHO regions reporting decline except for African and Western Pacific regions.
- In SEAR, there was a 24.8% decline of new cases between weeks 20 and 21; this is mainly due to the reduction of new cases in India. However, SEAR reported the highest number of cases across all regions in the past week.
- More than 268 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given by ten countries in the SEA Region with more than 218 million doses in India alone.
- Nine countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste) are already providing second dose of COVID 19 vaccine.
- On 24 May 2021, SAGE published Interim recommendations for the use of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine, CoronaVac, developed by Sinovac and on 2 June 2021 WHO Emergency Use Listed (EUL) this vaccine.

Overview of situation (epidemiological week #19 for period between 10 May – 16 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 has reported a decline of new cases for the third consecutive week; between weeks 20 and 21 there was a 26% decrease of new cases (n=1 364 668). The test positivity rate continues to decline further, despite increase of daily testing numbers. The decrease of cases compared to previous week is seen across all major states of India and only few states in the north east region of the country namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim show increase of cases compared to previous week.
- Indonesia for second consecutive week has reported an increase of new cases; between weeks 20 and 21, there has been a 15.1% increase of new cases (n=40 821). Some provinces in Sumatra, Java and Kalimantan reported higher case incidence (weekly case number per 100 000 population) than other provinces, with the highest incidence reported from Bangka Belitung Islands at 71.3 and Riau Islands at 61.7, followed by Riau, DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, West Sumatra, North Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. Locally transmitted SARS CoV-2 variants of concern (VOCs) including alpha, beta and delta were reported in 19 cases in North Sumatra, South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Bali, South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan.
- Maldives has reported a 31.9% decline of new cases between weeks 20 and 21 (n=7 762). Majority of the cases continue to be reported from Greater Male region, but cases in atolls are increasing with currently 4,267 active cases outside of Male, the highest reported so far. Majority of the new cases are detected among contacts as well as tourists and travelers at departure sites.

- Sri Lanka has reported a 10.3% decrease of cases between weeks 20 and 21 (n=19 251) after reporting increasing trends for the past 6 consecutive weeks. All provinces except Western Province reported an increase of new cases. The following districts, namely Kalutara, Kandy, Ratnapura, Kegalle, Trincomalee, Ampara, Kalmunai, Batticaloa, Vavunia, Killinochchi, Mannar, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Mullaitivu Districts have reported over 100% increase in cases compared to the previous week. The test positivity rate (TPR) has increased and is at 14.4%.
- Thailand has reported a decline of new cases after reporting seven consecutive weeks of increasing numbers. Between weeks 20 and 21, there was a 11.6% decrease of new cases (n=24 807). Cases continue to be detected in prison facilities (out of 3 886 confirmed cases reported on 3 June 2021, 1 230 cases were from prison facilities). Clusters are reported at factories, among construction workers, camps, crowded communities and markets in Bangkok, Bangkok, Kholng Toei, Thanoburi and Sampantawong areas. Active case finding is ongoing, and more cases are being detected through this process.
- Bangladesh continues to report an increase in cases for the second week in a row; between weeks 20 and 21, there has been a 9.3% increase of new cases (n=9 750). All divisions except Dhaka have reported increase of new cases in the last week. The highest increase was observed in the Rajshahi division at 95.1% increase and the Mymensingh division at 57.6% increase, especially in districts bordering India. During week 21, Dhaka reported 39% (n=3 787) of all new cases, followed by 21% (n=2059) from Chattogram, 15% (n=1,481) from Rajshahi and 10% (n=1 016) from Khulna divisions.
- Nepal has reported a 24.6% decrease of new cases (n=43 883) between weeks 20 and 21. Nearly half of the new cases (48%) in week 21 are reported from Bagmati province, followed by Province 1(14%) and Gandaki province (12%). Test positivity rate in the week 21 ranged from 26.0% (Province 2) to 43.8% (Karnali Province), with a national positivity rate averaging 34.4%. The daily number of testing as well as test positivity rate are declining.
- Bhutan has reported a 101.9% increase of new cases (n=218) between weeks 20 and 21. Three clusters are currently active in Bhutan namely Phuentsholing (bordering West Bengal state in India), Samdrup Jongkhar (bordering Assam state in India) and Trashigang districts (bordering Arunachal Pradesh states in India). The surge of cases during last week is due to increased detection of cases among contacts in the cluster at Samdrup Jongkhar.
- Timor Leste has reported a 6.9 % increase of new cases between weeks 20 and 21 (n=1 260). Majority (85%) of new cases are reported from capital Dili, although cases are reported across all municipalities.
- In Myanmar, the political situation since 1 February 2021 continues to hamper testing services.

Figure 1: Reported COVID-19 cases, deaths and transmission classification in SEAR between 1 January 2020 to 30 May 2021

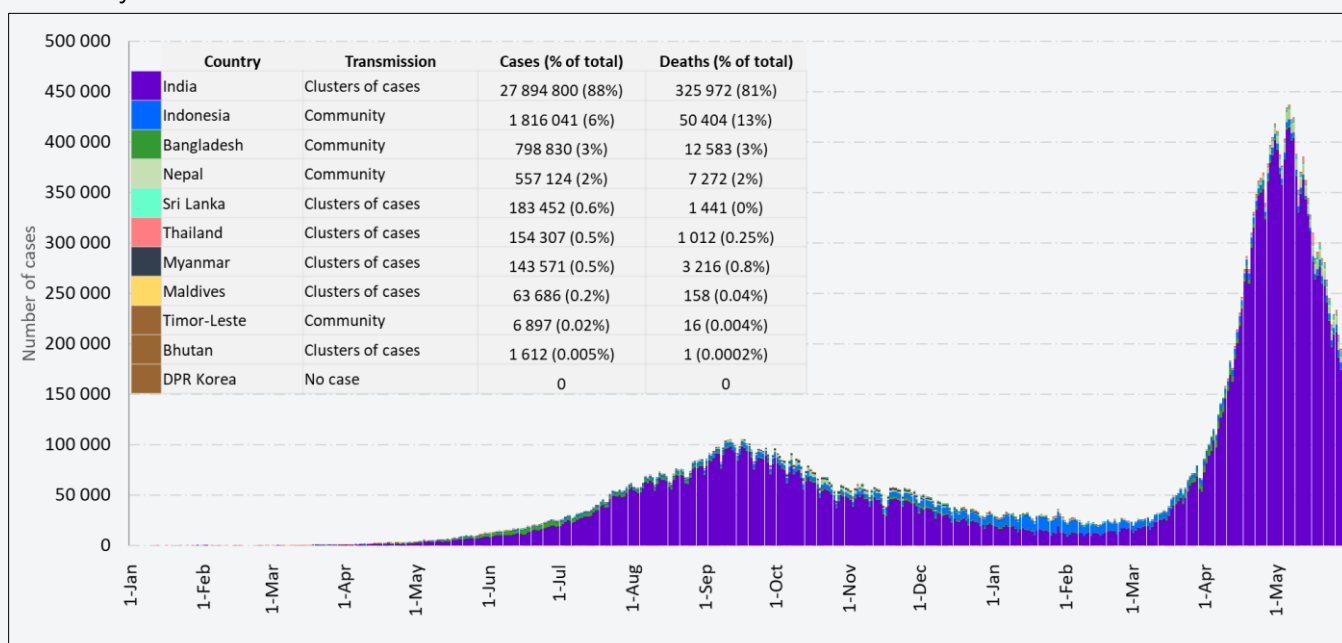
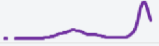




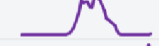


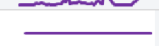

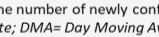



Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 30 May 2021

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		27 894 800	20 214	325 972	1.2	1 364 668	-26.1	9.9
Indonesia		1 816 041	6 639	50 404	2.8	40 821	15.1	9.6
Bangladesh		798 830	4 851	12 583	1.6	9 750	9.3	8.9
Nepal		557 124	19 121	7 272	1.3	43 883	-24.6	34.6
Sri Lanka		183 452	8 567	1 441	0.8	19 251	-10.3	14.4
Thailand		154 307	2 211	1 012	0.7	24 807	-11.6	25.0
Myanmar		143 571	2 639	3 216	2.2	337	99.4	3.3
Maldives		63 686	117 819	158	0.2	7 762	-31.9	25.4
Timor-Leste		6 897	5 231	16	0.2	1 260	6.9	28.9
Bhutan		1 612	2 089	1	0.1	218	101.9	0.4
DPR Korea		0						
SEAR total		31 620 320	15 643	402 075	-	1 512 757	-24.8	-

*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 monitor the detection and reporting of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concerns (VOCs) in the region (Table 2)

Table 2: SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC) in SEAR, as of 01 June 2021

WHO Label	Pango lineage	First detected in	Countries reporting in SEAR
Alpha	B.1.1.7	United Kingdom	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand
Beta	B.1.351	South Africa	India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bangladesh and Indonesia
Gamma	B.1.1.28.1, alias P.1	Brazil	India* and Thailand*
Delta	B.1.617.2	India	India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka#

*Only in incoming travelers under quarantine #, Delta (B.1.617.2) lineage to be verified

Summary of published Seroprevalence Studies in SEAR:

To date, five countries in SEAR have published results of seroprevalence studies including India (52 studies), Thailand (3 studies), Nepal (1 study), Bangladesh (1 study) and Indonesia (1 study). Other countries in the region (e.g. Sri Lanka) have conducted seroprevalence studies, while results are still awaited.

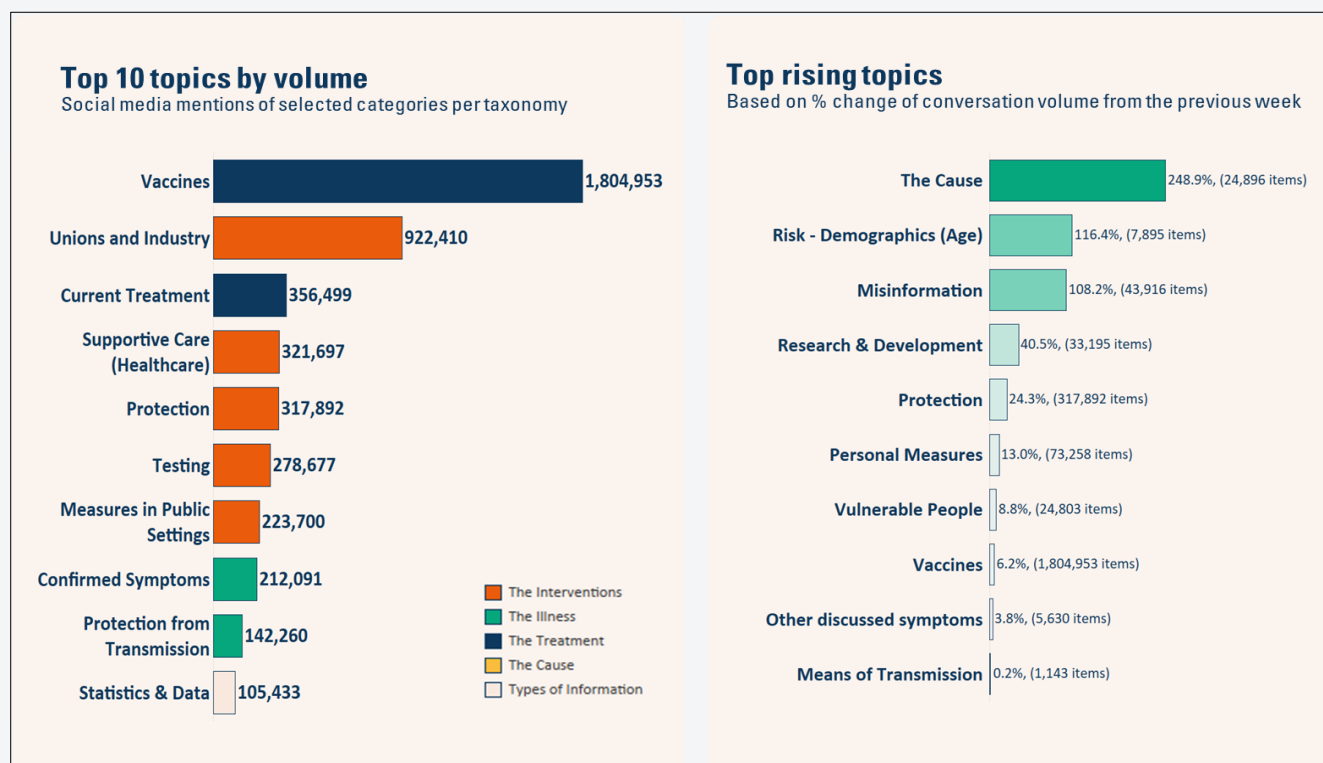
As per available information at WHO SEARO, studies across the region started in as early as April 2020 and were conducted until February 2021 (as per published studies). Targeted populations of these studies ranged from those in hospital settings, slums, cities, districts, and states to nationwide populations with sample sizes ranging from 244 health care workers to around 29 000 households 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:

- The SEARO weekly COVID-19 infodemic intelligence report covering 10 countries in 11 languages revealed key conversations remained around i) vaccines, including supply and different types of vaccines; ii) testing, with concerns about whether systems can cope with increased demand; and iii) employment issues in the face of public health and social measures in place. The report also revealed a high demand for information on post-COVID-19 symptoms, and on “white fungus” as well as concerns about what precautions to take for vaccines post-COVID-19
- The SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System for COVID-19 showed most of the rumours were around vaccines, treatments and testing.
- An infographic and social media GIFS on mucormycosis have been developed. Click here to [download](#)



Operation support and logistics:

- WHO SEARO coordinated with WHO headquarters (HQ) support to Nepal with oxygen concentrators, 96-beds Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) treatment sets, and diagnostics kits.
- Ongoing discussions with WHO HQ and WHO country office India for the donation of 3 units of 96-beds Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) treatment facility including shipment support, set up and operationalizing the facilities.
- WHO SEARO through horizontal collaboration with WHO Regional Office for Western Pacific (WPRO) has supported Bangladesh with the donation of PPEs from Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) worth USD 200 000 including in-kind shipping support that arrived on 27 May 2021.

Key country updates

Bangladesh:

- The Directorate General of Drug Administration (DGDA) announced the approval of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use in Bangladesh.
- The Government launched Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine in four government hospitals in Dhaka from 25 May 2021.
- The Government of Japan provided around 340 000 essential PPE items from Asia-Europe Foundation stockpiled items in coordination with WHO SEARO.

Bhutan:

- High risk area along the border with India are under lockdown with intensified testing of communities ongoing.
- People from high risk area need to stay in quarantine for 7 days and testing on the last day before travel to other part of country.
- Strict COVID-19 preventive protocol implemented at all the health care facilities monitored by Dessups (volunteer). Compulsory facemask, handwashing and scanning of druktrace app before entering health care centers.
- Workshops, training events and meetings where physical presence is required are discouraged. Instead, virtual means are encouraged
- Active surveillance and contact tracing in place to monitor the situation closely

DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 27 May 2021.
- Cumulatively 28 905 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 57 536 and all were found negative for COVID-19). These include 721 persons who were tested during the period of 21 May to 27 May 2021, of which 146 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections.

India:

- The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) has developed a Gargle RT-PCR Method for testing COVID-19 samples. Well suited for rural and tribal areas of the country offering instant results.
- Indian Immunologicals Limited to start production of drug substance for manufacturing Covaxin COVID-19 vaccine to augment the COVID-19 vaccine production.
- The Government has issued advisory to all state governments/UTs to encourage work-from-home for nursing mothers keeping in view vulnerability of nursing mother and their babies to COVID-19.
- The Government announced family pension for dependents of those who lost their lives due to COVID-19 under Employees State Insurance Corporation. The benefit will cover period from 24 March 2020 for two years.

Indonesia:

- The Government of Indonesia resumed COVID-19 vaccination using the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine from the CTMAV547 batch, which was temporarily suspended over safety concerns.
- Indonesia started administering Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine through private vaccination programme dedicated for employees and families of state-owned enterprises as well as private companies and factories under the coordination of Indonesia Chamber of Commerce. Country received 500 000 doses of COVID-19 vaccine from Sinopharm in May 2021.
- WHO supported the National Institute of Health Research and Development (NIHRD) in the supervision of provincial hospital laboratories that conduct polymerase chain reaction testing for COVID-19 in West Nusa Tenggara.
- WHO continues to support the Ministry of Health in conducting rapid response team training for Sulawesi region

Maldives:

- The President of Maldives pledged additional COVID-19 management facility of 270 beds in Hulhumale Medical Facility.
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) extended the curfew imposed in Greater Male to all islands under HPA's monitoring from 9:00 PM to 4:00 AM
- The Government decided to close mosques in Male region from 27 May 2021

Myanmar:

- The Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) extended the effective period for temporary measures to prevent importation of COVID-19 to Myanmar through air travel until 30 June 2021.
- The Government announced extension of statements to the public, orders, notifications and directives for prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19 until 30 June 2021.
- The MoHS announced stay at home orders to people residing in Chin State and Sagaing Region

Nepal:

- The Ministry of Health and Population distributed antigen based rapid diagnostic test kits (Ag RDTs) to all seven provinces. The Ag RDTs will be used for case investigation and contact tracing (CICT) activities.
- The COVID-19 Crisis Management Committee (CCMC) has been activated and established at the Prime Minister's office as per COVID-19 Crisis Management Ordinance.
- The Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) published technical guideline documents on home isolation, protocol for CICT during COVID-19 community transmission, and treatment guideline for mucormycosis including surveillance reporting format of mucormycosis.
- WHO is supporting National Health Training Center and Nepal Medical Association to conduct a 10-day training on critical care for around 3 000 registered doctors, nurses and paramedics

Sri Lanka:

- Sri Lanka received 50 000 doses of Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine on 27 May 2021. The government has expressed interest in procuring 5 million doses of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.
- An island-wide movement restriction imposed earlier has been extended until 14 June 2021.
- Federal Republic of Germany donated 924 000 surgical masks through WHO country office to the Ministry of Health.
- All points of entry (PoEs) reopened on 1 June 2021, except for travelers from India and Vietnam or travelers having travel history to India and Vietnam in last 14 days
- WHO is providing technical assistance to College of Microbiologists to revise the Hospital Infection Control and Prevention Manual.

Thailand:

- Active case finding is ongoing at camps, factories, and fresh markets. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration is aiming to test around 10,000 people per day through active case finding.
- The Department of Disease Control recently announced vaccine registration for people living in the provinces to be open in June 2021.
- The Ministry of Public Health has issued an order to allow people suffering from adverse effects following vaccination to be treated in private health institutions free of charge.
- The Thailand-Cambodia border checkpoint has reopened every day to facilitate legally crossings among Thai nationals who wish to return home.

Timor-Leste

- The Ministry of Health continues to proactively conduct door-to-door sensitization and advocacy at the community level for the second phase of COVID-19 vaccination with support from WHO and UNICEF and several other partners in Dili municipality.
- The Government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), offered 84 oxygen cylinders to Service of Medicines and Health Equipment (SAMES) for the treatment of COVID-19 patients in Vera Cruz isolation and treatment facility.

Multi-sectoral Experts in Bangladesh undertook Strategic Risk Assessment of Infectious Hazards to Enhance Readiness for Future Pandemics and Epidemics

The unprecedented pandemic of COVID-19 reminded us how devastating the impact of infectious diseases may be. While countries have made considerable progress in strengthening their health security systems, the ongoing pandemic has revealed how vulnerable countries remain in the face of severe health emergencies. Bangladesh was no exception – as of 31 May 2021, Bangladesh has reported 798 830 cases and 12 583 deaths due to COVID-19, with enormous negative consequences on health, society and the economy.

In such context, public health leaders in Bangladesh recognized the critical importance of reviewing and upgrading national public health emergency preparedness and response plan for infectious diseases. To initiate this process, Bangladesh organized a five-day workshop (18 to 22 May 2021) on strategic risk assessment of infectious hazards (STAR-IH). The workshop brought together multi-sectoral experts from both health and non-health sectors. Stakeholders from key government departments such as defense, forestry, research, vaccinology, climate change, social welfare communication, disaster management, animal husbandry, fishery, and aviation actively participated in the workshop, together with partners such as WHO and World Bank.

The STAR-IH workshop was organized and coordinated by the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) and National Influenza Centre, Bangladesh. WHO worked closely with IEDCR in planning and facilitating the workshop sessions. The methods and tools for STAR-IH were developed based on those of the existing strategic tool for risk assessment (STAR) – i) hazard assessment, ii) exposure assessment, iii) context assessment. The tool was designed to inform planning and prioritization of health emergency preparedness and risk management activities. The STAR-IH tool, like the STAR tool, adopts the principles of whole-of-society approach, health systems approach, and transparency. The Bangladesh STAR-IH workshop was conducted virtually connecting the participants online, in the context of ongoing transmission of SARS-COV-2.

During the workshop, the participants started by reviewing the infectious hazards of national concern that may need activation of national response. Then, the participants assessed the characteristic of each infectious hazard and their health consequences (hazard assessment), level of exposure including potential immunity levels (exposure assessment), as well as frequency, seasonality, vulnerability and coping capacities (context assessment).

In such processes, participants shared their critical lessons. For example, the concurrent outbreak of Dengue in November 2020 caused significant challenges for health care delivery system to cater diagnostic, hospitalization and clinical management services in addition to COVID-19 pandemic response. Through this exercise, the participants identified COVID-19, Nipah and Japanese encephalitis as the infectious hazards posing the highest risk to the country that required maximum level of readiness.

The outcome of the STAR-IH is expected to inform robust planning and prioritization of efforts to enhance health emergency preparedness and readiness towards the ongoing and future pandemics and outbreaks.

WHO recommends that the health risk profile should be reviewed and updated regularly as the country continues to build capacity and systems to address pandemics and other health emergencies.

Table 3: Summary of International Travel Measures Implemented by Countries in the SEAR (as of 1 June 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 countries of departure	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 travelers 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 or 14 day facility quarantine depending on countries of departure	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 48 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Maldives	Entry ban on South Asian Countries	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 facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Sri Lanka	Entry ban on India and Viet Nam	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 96 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
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	Not applicable
Timor Leste	Entry ban	14-day facility quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable

- On 24 May 2012, SAGE published Interim recommendations for use of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine, CoronaVac, developed by Sinovac.
- As of 2 June 2021, the following COVID-19 vaccines have received WHO EUL:
 - mRNA vaccines: BNT162b2/COMIRNATY manufactured by Pfizer, mRNA-1273 manufactured by Moderna;
 - Viral vector vaccines: AZD1222 manufactured by Astazeneca/Oxford, SK Bio and Serum Institute of India (Covishield), and Ad26.COV2.S manufactured by Janssen;
 - Inactivated vaccines; two SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (Vero Cell) vaccines manufactured by Sinopharm and Sinovac.
- WHO continues to support countries towards COVID-19 vaccine delivery, strengthening vaccine safety surveillance, reporting and conducting vaccine effectiveness studies
- Four countries in the Region (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Maldives) are conducting evaluation of vaccine effectiveness (VE).
- Ongoing collection, compilation and analysis of COVID-19 vaccination data. Real time information on COVID-19 vaccination in SEAR 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 1 June 2021:

Table 4. Summary of vaccination status in the countries that are offering COVID-19 vaccines in South-East Asia Region, (as of 1 June 2021)

Country	Vaccine name	Start date	Total doses administered	Persons vaccinated with one dose	Persons vaccinated with two doses	First dose per 100 total population	Second dose per 100 total population	Utilization rate	Last update
Bangladesh	COVISHIELD	27 Jan 21	10 006 258	5 820 015	4 186 243	3.4	2.4	97%	01 Jun 21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	2 142	2 142				0.4%	
Bhutan	COVISHIELD	27 Mar 21	483 092	483 092		69.9	-	88%	31 May 21
India	COVISHIELD*	16 Jan 21	218358591	173239527	45119064	12.2	3.2	100%	01 Jun 21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21						9%	
Indonesia	AZ-SKBIO	13 Jan 21	2 630 855	2 518 072	112 783	6.1	3.9	42%	31 May 21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	35 889	35 889				4%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	24 576 509	13 997 252	10 579 257			36%	
Maldives	COVISHIELD	01 Feb 21	347 569	228 653	118 916	56.8	30.7	111%	30 May 21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	123 502	78 091	45 411			54%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	4 103	2 884	1 219			70%	
Myanmar	COVISHIELD	27Jan21	2 994 900	1 772 177	1 222 723	3.2	2.2	86%	13 May 21
Nepal	COVISHIELD	27 Jan21	2 235 499	1 823 663	411 836	7.0	2.3	95%	31 May 21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	567 097	289 417	277 680			9%	
Sri Lanka	COVISHIELD	29 Jan 21	1 273 824	925 242	348 582	8.0	1.6	101%	01 Jun 21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	799 640	797 205	2 435			73%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	44 189	44 189				68%	
Thailand	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	131 650	120 276	11 374	3.8	1.7	113%	29 May 21
	AZ-SKBIO	16 Mar 21	3 416 680	2 333 531	1 083 149			57%	
Timor-Leste	AZ-SKBIO	07 Apr21	81 806	81 800	6	6.2	0.0	86%	01 Jun 21
			268 261 175	204 692 818	63 568 357	10.0	3.1	82%	

Source: Bangladesh: MIS unit, DGHS; Bhutan: MoH; India: <https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease>; Indonesia: <https://www.kemkes.go.id/>; Maldives: HPA COVID19 update group; Myanmar: MoHS; Nepal: FWD. MoHP Nepal; Sri Lanka: Epidemiology unit, MoH; Thailand: DDC, MOPH; Timor-Leste: MoH

**doses received is considered equivalent to total doses administered