

# 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	712 210	14 600	35 931 354	510 539

# 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	465 541 510	365 368 576	100 172 934	17.9

## Highlights

- South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 35.9 million cases, after the Americas Region (73.7 million cases) and European Region (57.0 million cases). For the third consecutive week there has been an increase in new cases globally and between week 26 and 27, there is a 12.6% increase. During this period, all WHO Regions except Americas have reported increase in new cases.
- In the SEAR, for the second consecutive week there has been an increase in new cases (n=712 210) between epidemiological weeks 26 and 27. A continuing surge of cases in the Region has been observed in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Thailand – causing serious stress on health care system and availability of medical oxygen.
- More than 465 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given by ten countries in the SEA Region with more than 377 million doses in India alone.

## Overview of situation (epidemiological week #25 for the period between 21 June – 27 June 2021)

- Indonesia continues to report an increasing trend of new cases for the eighth consecutive week and between week 26 and 27, there was a 44% increase in new cases (n=243 119). All provinces reported an increase in the number of cases compared to the previous week and 15 provinces reported more than 50% increase of new cases. The case incidence of COVID-19 in Indonesia increased to 67.1 per 100 000 population in week 27 in comparison to 46.9 per 100 000 population in week 26. During week 27, provinces with higher weekly case incidence (COVID-19 per 100 000 population) include DKI Jakarta (605.5), DI Yogyakarta (203.2), Riau Islands (145.6), West Papua (144.4), East Kalimantan (108.6), North Kalimantan (91.5), Bangka Belitung Islands (79.2), West Java (74.6), Central Java (59.9), North Maluku (59.1), Maluku (55.4), Bali (52.3) and Bengkulu (50.8). The TPR continues to increase and is at 27.8% at the national level, ranging between 8% in North Sumatra and 77% in Maluku.
- Bangladesh continues to report an increase in cases for the eighth consecutive week; between week 26 and 27, there has been a 35% increase in new cases (n=76 272), which is the highest weekly new cases reported so far in the country. The highest number of weekly deaths (n=1 354) so far, was also reported in week 27. All divisions in the country have reported increase in new cases with Barishal, Chattogram and Sylhet reporting more than 50% increase in new cases during this period. In week 27, Dhaka division has reported 43% of new cases followed by 15% reported from Chattogram and 14% from Khulna divisions. The TPR is increasing and is at 31% at the national level with all divisions across the country reporting TPR of more than 20%.
- India continues to report decline of new cases for the ninth consecutive week; between week 26 and 27 there was a 7% decrease in new cases (n=291 789). All major states in India reported decline in new cases except Kerala and north eastern states namely Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura. Case incidence per 100 000 population per week remains high in Kerala (256), Mizoram (230), Manipur (188.7), Arunachal Pradesh (186.9) and Sikkim (176). The test positivity rate (TPR) continues to decline and is at 2.3% at the national level, however, high TPR is observed in Sikkim (21.2%), Manipur (15.1%), Mizoram (12.5%) and Kerala (10.3%).

- In Myanmar, the political situation since 1 February 2021 continues to negatively impact testing and care services and other response measures. Between week 26 and 27 there has been a 119% increase in number of new cases (n=26 808). All states/regions are reporting increase in new cases compared to the previous week except for Chin state. During week 27, 19% of new cases were reported in Yangon, 18% from Bago, 8.5% from Ayeyarwady, 8.3% from Sagaing, 8.1% from Northern Shan and remaining spread across other states/regions. The number of daily tests continue to improve averaging 13,500 daily tests in week 27 compared to 8 682 daily tests in week 26. The TPR continues to increase and is at 29.7% at the national level.
- Thailand continues to report an increase in new cases for the fourth consecutive week and between week 26 and 27 there has been a 38% increase in new cases (n=53 304). Highest number of new cases are reported in Bangkok. Top 5 provinces reporting high number of new cases are Bangkok, Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakan, Chonburi and Pathum Thani. Majority of the cases are being detected in people who come to hospitals for testing. The TPR is increasing and is at 10.9% at the national level.
- Nepal has reported a 1% decline in new cases (n= 10 827) between week 26 and 27. During week 27, 47.1% of new cases were reported from Bagmati province, followed by 23.4% from Province 1 and 15.2% from Gandaki province. The TPR is at 22.8 % at the national level.
- Sri Lanka continues to report a declining trend in new cases, between week 26 and 27; there was a 26% decline (n=8 908). All provinces have reported a decline except Uva province. During week 27 the number daily tests decreased compared to previous week. The TPR is at 12.1% at the national level.
- Maldives continues to report a decline in new cases and between week 26 and 27; there was a 30% decline in new cases (n=720). Cases declining in Greater Male region (GMR) as well as in atolls outside GMR. Currently 2,537 active cases are being reported across the country and 940 active cases reported across 57 inhabited islands outside GMR. The TPR continues to decline and is at 1.8% at the national level.
- Bhutan has reported an 8% increase in new cases (n=116) between week 26 and 27. Cases continue to be detected in the two active clusters namely Phuntsholing and Samtse which are bordering India. Majority of the new cases are detected among contacts, however in Phuntsholing an increase in number of cases with no known links are being detected. The TPR at the national level is at 0.6%.
- Timor-Leste has reported 21% decrease in new cases (n=347) between week 26 and 27. Majority of active cases, i.e. 58%, are in Dili, followed by Bacau (15%), Ermera (10%) and Covalima (6%). The TPR is at 7.4% at the national level.

Figure 1: Cumulative reported number of COVID-19 cases and deaths and transmission classification in countries in SEAR from 1 January 2020 to 11 July 2021.

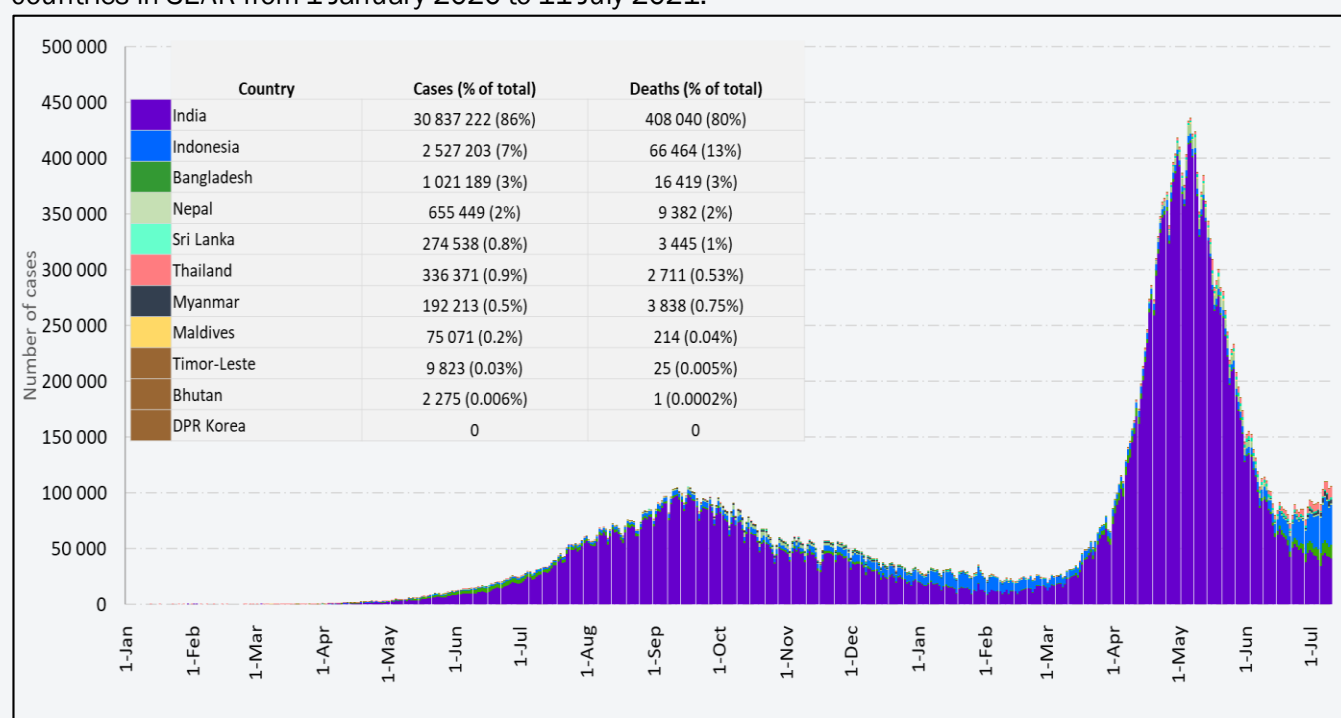


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 11 July 2021

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	30 837 222	22 346	408 040	1.3	291 789	-6.6	2.3
Indonesia	2 527 203	9 239	66 464	2.6	243 119	44.0	27.8
Bangladesh	1 021 189	6 201	16 419	1.6	76 272	35.0	30.9
Nepal	655 449	22 496	9 382	1.4	10 827	-1.1	22.8
Sri Lanka	274 538	12 821	3 445	1.3	8 908	-25.8	12.1
Thailand	336 371	4 819	2 711	0.8	53 304	38.0	10.9
Myanmar	192 213	3 533	3 838	2.0	26 808	118.9	29.6
Maldives	75 071	138 881	214	0.3	720	-29.7	1.8
Timor-Leste	9 823	7 450	25	0.3	347	-21.3	7.4
Bhutan	2 275	2 948	1	0.0	116	8.4	0.6
DPR Korea	0						
<b>SEAR total</b>	<b>35 931 354</b>	<b>17 776</b>	<b>510 539</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>712 210</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>-</b>

WHO SEARO, in collaboration with the 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 13 July 2021

Country	Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta
Bangladesh	●	●	-	●
Bhutan	●	●		●
India	●	●	● **	●
Indonesia	●	●	-	●
Maldives	●	-	-	●
Nepal	●	-	-	●
Sri Lanka	●	●	-	●
Thailand	●	●	● **	●
Timor-Leste	● **	-	-	-
Myanmar	●	-	-	●

\*\* detection of VOCs only in incoming travelers under quarantine

### Summary of published Seroprevalence Studies in SEAR:

To date five countries in SEAR have published results of seroprevalence studies including India (61 studies), Thailand (3 studies), Nepal (2 studies), Bangladesh (1 study), Indonesia (1 study) and Sri Lanka (1 study).

As per available information at WHO SEARO, studies across the region started in as early as April 2020 and were conducted until June 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 164 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), 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.

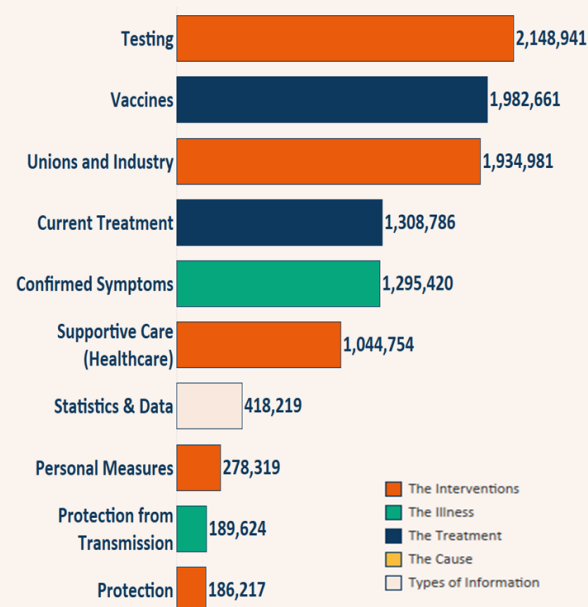
## Key operational updates

Risk communication and community engagement:

- SEARO COVID-19 infodemic intelligence to understand public concerns reveals that testing had the highest volume of digital conversations in the Region (over 2.1 million conversations), with particular interest in Thailand. Digital media users in Nepal were also interested in whole genome testing in the country. Vaccines continue to be of public interest, with over 1.9 million digital conversations. Key concerns were effectiveness of certain vaccines, and side effects. However, COVAX and other vaccine supplies to many countries were welcomed by digital media users.
- The SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS) continued to identify rumours. Top rumours claimed that natural remedies, vegetarian diet, and a particular brand of milk could prevent and cure COVID-19.
- As some countries are undergoing a surge, SEARO continue to facilitate exchange of experiences between countries so that learnings from one country are used to benefit others.
- To prevent overcrowding of hospitals, SEARO continues to amplify messages on home care for mild and moderate patients of COVID-19.

## Top 10 topics by volume

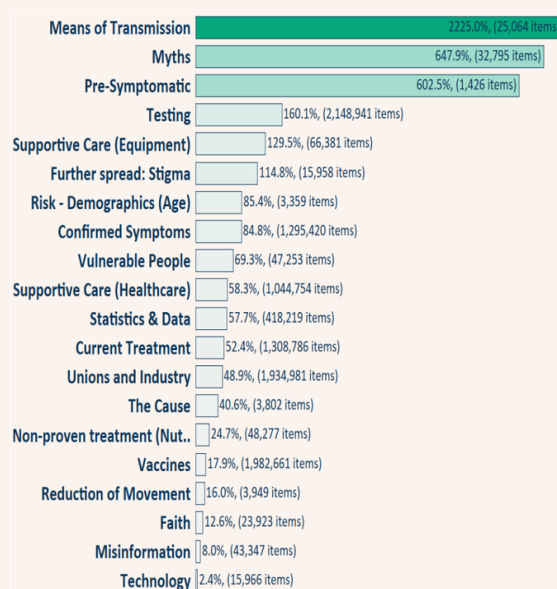
Social media mentions of selected categories per taxonomy



05 – 11 JULY 2021

## Top rising topics

Based on % change of conversation volume from the previous week



Case management:

- SEARO conducted a meeting with WHO headquarters and WHO country Office in Bangladesh to support clinical management activities in Bangladesh. It was suggested to review national case management guidelines in reference to the latest WHO recommendations, improvise capacity of doctors in peripheral hospitals, and explore additional HR support for activities related to oxygen supply and capacity development.

Operation support and logistics:

- WHO has supported donation of 1.3 million medical masks by Germany to Nepal which was handed over on 14 July 2021
- Supporting Member States in the Region including India, Indonesia, and Myanmar with essential COVID-19 supplies such as personal protective equipment (PPE), and oxygen concentrators.
- Facilitated procurement and shipment of 1.62 million rapid diagnostic test (RDTs) kits to Indonesia.
- Preparing procurement plan for replenishing items as strategic regional stockpiling for emergency preparedness and response readiness in the Region.

## Key country updates

### Bangladesh:

- The government has decided to set up COVID-19 field hospitals at private healthcare facilities to deal with shortage of hospital beds due to the surging number of infections in the country. On 9 July total number of cumulative cases surpassed 1 million and the highest daily case (13,768) reported on 12 July 2021.
- Bangladesh has started administering Moderna COVID-19 vaccine from 13 July 2021 sent by United States under COVAX facility.
- Bangladesh lifts lockdown restrictions for 9 days from 15 - 23 July 2021 till the Eid festival

### Bhutan:

- Bhutan received more than 900 000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines as per the official notification from the Prime Minister's Office - 500 000 doses of Moderna from US under COVAX facility, 350 000 doses of Astra-Zeneca from Denmark, Croatia and other countries, 50 000 doses of Sinopharm from China and 5 850 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech under the COVAX Facility.
- Ministry of Health (MoH) to announce nationwide vaccination rollout and allocation plan. MoH in collaboration with WHO is advocating COVID-19 vaccination for second dose among the population.

### DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 8 July 2021.
- Cumulatively 33 208 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 66 142) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 696 persons who were tested during the period of 2 to 8 July 2021, of which 113 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest 583 were health care workers.

### India:

- The Union Cabinet approved a new scheme 'India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Package: Phase II' at a cost of approximately USD 3 billion to augment existing response to the second wave and the evolving pandemic.
- The Prime Minister of India interacted with Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States on the COVID-19 situation. Advised strict monitoring of the mutation and tracking of all variants and use of micro containment protocol.
- Union Home Secretary reviews steps taken by State Governments for curbing the spread of COVID-19 in hill stations and tourist locations following media reports showing blatant disregard of COVID-appropriate behaviour in hill stations and other tourist locations. Emphasized on strict adherence to the protocols prescribed in respect of wearing of masks, social distancing and other safe behaviour.

### Indonesia:

- All provinces are experiencing surge of COVID-19 cases; 15 provinces experienced an increase of 50% or more.
- Indonesia continues to face an increasing number of COVID-19 cases and deaths among health workers despite high vaccination coverage. Ministry of Health (MoH) had identified requirement of additional 16 000 - 20 000 nurses and 2 200 - 2 900 doctors to respond to the increase in COVID-19 cases.
- MoH planned for the inoculation of the third dose of COVID-19 vaccine (vaccine booster) to health workers manufactured by Moderna.
- The hospital bed occupancy rate (BOR) had reached 75% nationwide and some COVID-19 referral hospitals in Java reported more than 90% capacity as of 2 July 2021. Shortages in medical oxygen were reported in many places, attributed to bottlenecks in distribution and limited production capacity in the country.

### Maldives:

- With declining cases in Greater Male Region (GMR) government has eased out the restrictive measures. Curfew has been lifted from GMR, inter-island travel reopened, and public gatherings less than 30 people. However, large gatherings/ events /celebrations are banned.
- Maldives has vaccinated 55.8% with first dose and 35.1% of the total population as of 14 July 2021.
- The Health Protection Agency has revised guidelines for quarantine allowing children below 18 years of age to travel without quarantine and reduced quarantine period for international travelers including work permit holders to 7 days.



- The government launched 'Ahulu' programme to help migrant families in distress due to COVID-19 to move back to their native islands from Male.

#### Myanmar:

- The Ministry of Health and Sports extended the stay-at-home order for 74 out of 330 townships across the country.
- A 10-day quarantine has been imposed for people coming from townships under stay-at-home orders entering Naypyidaw territory.
- The increasing number of severe COVID-19 cases has put an overwhelming demand for oxygen in the country.
- Schools will be closed across the country from 9 – 23 July 2021. All restaurants in the States and Regions will only have take-away facility.
- National Health Laboratory resumed testing of 200 to 600 samples per day. Other regional public health laboratories and some private laboratories are re-operationalizing COVID-19 testing in the country.

#### Nepal:

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) conducted joint field visits to all seven provinces to assess the COVID-19 response and need at all three levels (Provincial, District and Local levels). The findings and recommendations of the visits will be used to revise the Rapid Action Plan for COVID-19.
- The second round of nationwide sero-prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 study is ongoing across the country, started on 5 July 2021. The MoHP officials along with the WHO team are monitoring the survey and providing technical support to the study.
- Nepal received little over 2.3 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines - 80 000 doses of VeroCell vaccines as first instalment of procurement from China on 9 July 2021 and 1 534 850 doses of Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine from United States under the COVAX facility.

#### Sri Lanka:

- The government has relaxed interprovincial travel for essential work with few limitations. Case recovery rate has been gradually increasing and is at 91.1% as of 14 July 2021.
- Quarantine measures for travelers arriving from overseas was amended on 7 July 2021. This includes exemption for fully vaccinated travelers provided negative RTPCR test on arrival (day 1) and repeat after 7 days.
- University of Sri Jayewardenepura received WHO's grant for antigen based rapid diagnostic tests (Ag-RDTs) for COVID-19. The first consignment of 75 000 Ag-RDTs arrived on 7 July 2021.
- The preliminary report of latest genomic sequencing conducted by University of Sri Jayewardenepura published on 14 July 2021 suggest dominance of Alpha variant of SARS-CoV-2. Out of 75 samples tested, 56 were identified as Alpha and rest 19 as Delta variant.
- WHO is collaborating with MoH to conduct post introduction evaluation (PIE) of COVID-19 vaccine, sero-prevalence study and the development of electronic version of vaccine safety training module.

#### Thailand:

- The Prime Minister of Thailand chaired a meeting on 9 July 2021 to discuss implementation of strict disease control measures particularly in Bangkok to address increasing number of cases. The rationale is to limit movement especially inter-provincial travel which is now strongly discouraged.
- The government-imposed curfew from 9:00 PM to 4:00 AM in 10 provinces of Bangkok from 12 July 2021.
- All relevant agencies were urged to increase testing capacity. More walk-in testing centres to made available, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration started walk-in COVID-19 tests at Tupatemi Stadium from 12 July 2021.
- The government has given a go-ahead for home isolation of COVID-19 patients with mild symptoms and use of self-test kits as increasing number of cases puts pressure on healthcare and testing capacity. Hospitals were directed to use rapid antigen tests to speed up the identification of COVID-19 cases.
- The vaccination drive now is focused on people over 60 years and those with underlying medical conditions.

#### Timor-Leste

- The Australian government sends 40 000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine as part of Pacific and Timor Leste comprehensive vaccine coverage.
- The Ministry of Health in collaboration with Ministry of Interior and partners conducted trainings on infection prevention and control and, surveillance to strengthen COVID-19 response in border communities. The training was conducted for 3-4 days in Dili, Bobonaro and Covalima municipality.

## Migrants and border measures: experience of Thailand during the Pandemic



Photo credit @WHO Thailand

It is estimated that there are 3-4 million migrants working and living in Thailand -majority from Myanmar, Laos PDR, and Cambodia. Most of these migrants are registered for employment and enter the country through official land crossings, but some work in the informal sector and cross to Thailand at remote points along the long porous land borders. Since the second quarter of 2020, all people entering Thailand through official Points of Entry have been required to undergo quarantine and COVID-19 testing. Efforts have also been made to intercept, test, and quarantine those entering in other ways.

Throughout most of 2020, although migrant communities were identified as a potential COVID-19 risk group because of their living and working conditions, non-Thai individuals living inside Thailand were relatively under-represented in those testing positives for COVID-19. This changed in December 2020 when unprecedented numbers of cases – mostly occurring in Myanmar nationals - were identified in markets and factories close to Bangkok in Samut Sakhon Province. Since then, clusters and larger outbreaks involving migrant populations have been reported in construction sites and factories in the Greater Bangkok area, as well as in Tak Province on the Myanmar border in North Thailand.

Although the Royal Thai Government has committed to providing testing and treatment at no-cost for all people in Thailand infected with COVID-19, migrant communities can still experience challenges in obtaining access to healthcare. In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other partners, WHO Thailand has been working since early 2020 with NGOs 'on the ground' to support COVID-19 prevention and response activities in migrant communities, especially in Bangkok and the surrounding Provinces. Projects include the establishment of a COVID-19 hotline in multiple languages, which enables migrants to have their concerns and queries addressed and serves their information needs in their own language, development of communication materials to support prevention and control measures, provision of training for migrant health volunteers and support for contact tracing and quarantine of contacts in migrant communities. Work is also being undertaken to advocate for and facilitate equitable access to COVID-19 vaccination for migrants with identifiable risk-factors for severe infection.

Table 3: Summary of International Travel Measures Implemented by Countries in the SEAR (as of 13 July 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 and vaccination status)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Facility quarantine requirement exempted with full vaccination (home quarantine required)
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	Some restriction on entry and/or visa	8 or 14 day facility quarantine (depending on countries of departure)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Certificate for full vaccination required for entry of foreign nationals, except those with diplomatic or official visa or those using travel corridor arrangement.
Maldives	Some restriction on entry and/or visa (entry not allowed for those who were in South Asian Countries in the past 14 days)	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	10-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	7-day facility + 4 day home quarantine, or 10 day home quarantine (depending on situation such as vaccination status or disabilities)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure; RT-PCR based COVID-19 on 7 <sup>th</sup> day after arrival	Facility quarantine requirement exempted with full vaccination (10-day home quarantine required).
Sri Lanka	Some restriction on entry and/or visa (entry not allowed for those who were in India, Viet Nam, South American countries and South African countries, i.e. South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, in the past 14 days)	14-day facility quarantine Diplomatic/ UN staffs and family can opt for home quarantine	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure; RT-PCR based COVID-19 test within 24 hours after arrival (all travellers 12 years and above); RT-PCR based COVID-19 test on day 14 after arrival (all travellers 2 years or above)	Quarantine requirement exempted with full vaccination and negative result from on-arrival PCR testing (PCR test on day 7 required)
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



- Ongoing preparations in several countries in the SEA Region to receive COVAX allocated and donated doses
- Regional support to countries through monitoring preparations to receive donated and allocated COVID-19 doses; and support for COVID-19 vaccine delivery, strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting, conducting vaccine effectiveness studies and preparing for mini-COVID-19 vaccine post introduction Evaluations (PIE)
- 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 13 July 2021:

Table 4. Summary of vaccination status in the countries that are offering COVID-19 vaccines in South-East Asia Region, (as of 13 July 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	Fully vaccinated per 100 total population	Utilization rate	Last update
Bangladesh	COVISHIELD	27 Jan 21	10 115 894	5 820 033	4 295 861	3.6	2.5	98%	13-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	375 275	373 016	2 259			12%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	36 566	36 566				35.3%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	26 690	26 690				1%	
Bhutan	COVISHIELD	27 Mar 21	487 060	485 497	1 563	64.2	0.2	89%	12-Jul-21
India	COVISHIELD*	16 Jan 21	377 352 501	304 018 852	73 333 649	21.4	5.2	100%	12-Jul-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBIO	13 Jan 21	7 504 794	6 785 917	718 877	13.6	5.6	81%	11-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	294 937	215 131	79 806			15%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	43 536 610	29 310 284	14 226 326			70%	
Maldives	COVISHIELD	01 Feb 21	384 189	228 675	155 514	58.5	44.4	103%	10-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	156 775	86 819	69 956			69%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	5 894	2 956	2 938			101%	
Myanmar	COVISHIELD	27 Jan 21	3 337 710	1 810 426	1 527 284	3.4	2.8	95%	05 June 21
	Sinopharm	June 21	30 332	30 332				6%	
Nepal	COVISHIELD	27 Jan 21	2 283 358	1 828 488	454 870	8.6	3.3	97%	12 Jul 21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	1 305 693	759 389	546 304			73%	
Sri Lanka	COVISHIELD	29 Jan 21	1 310 911	925 242	385 669	19.1	6.8	104%	11-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	3 987 546	2 940 706	1 046 840			56%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	139 908	125 444	14 464			78%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	18 348	18 348				35%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBIO, AZ-SianBio	16 Mar 21	5 360 745	5 296 656	64 089	14.1	4.9	82%	11-Jul-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	6 989 230	3 786 062	3 203 168			56%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	219 238	218 689	549			11%	
Timor-Leste	AZ (SKBIO, SII, AZ-AUS, AZ-ITA)	07 Apr 21	256 233	215 808	40 425	18.1	3.3	98%	13-Jul-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	25 073	22 550	2 523			25%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>465 541 510</b>	<b>365 368 576</b>	<b>100 172 934</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>91%</b>	

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