

# 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	829 552	16 403	36 760 906	526 942

as of 18 July 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	507 097 704	394 780 032	112 317 672	19.3

as of 22 July 2021

## Highlights

- South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 36.8 million cases, after the Americas Region (74.7 million cases) and European Region (57.9 million cases). For the fourth consecutive week, there has been an increase in new cases globally with 14.2% increase between weeks 27 and 28. During this period, all WHO regions except Africa and Americas Regions have reported increases in new cases.
- In the SEAR, there has been an increase in new cases (n=829 552) for the third consecutive week. A continuing surge of cases has been observed in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Thailand, causing serious stresses on health care systems and in the availability of medical oxygen.
- More than 507 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines have been given by ten countries in the SEAR, with the majority (406 million doses) in India.
- Meeting of SEA Regional Working Group (RWG) on COVID-19 vaccination was held on 21 July 2021. Partners discussed the provision of coordinated technical support, synergizing financial support, and readiness to use Pfizer vaccines from the COVAX Facility.

## Overview of situation (epidemiological week #28 for the period between 12 July - 18 July 2021)

- Indonesia continues to report an increasing trend of new cases for the ninth consecutive week. Between weeks 27 and 28, there was a 44% increase in new cases (n=350 273). Out of 34 provinces, 32 reported an increase in new cases compared to the previous week, with 17 provinces reporting more than 50% increase in new cases. The case incidence of COVID-19 in Indonesia increased to 95.6 per 100 000 population in week 28 compared to 67.1 per 100 000 population reported in week 27. During week 28, provinces with high weekly case incidence (per 100 000 population) included DKI Jakarta (753.9), DI Yogyakarta (305.1), West Papua (196.8), East Kalimantan (182.0), Riau islands (174.7) and North Kalimantan (152.9). The test positivity rate (TPR) is increasing and is at 30.1% at the national level and ranging between 19% in Aceh to 62% in Central Java.
- Bangladesh continues to report an increase in cases for the ninth consecutive week. Between weeks 27 and 28, there has been an 8.6% increase in new cases (n=82 800). All divisions in the country except Khulna and Rangpur have reported increase in new cases. Rajshahi reported similar number of cases as the previous week. In week 28, Dhaka division reported 43.1% of all new cases reported in the country, followed by 18.4% from Chattogram and 11.9% from Khulna divisions. There is a slight decrease of TPR to 29.7% at the national level. All divisions across the country reported TPR of more than 20%.
- India continues to report a decline in new cases for the tenth consecutive week. Between weeks 27 and 28 there was an 8% decrease in new cases (n=268 843). All major states in India reported a decline in new cases except Kerala and the north eastern states namely Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. Case incidence (per 100 000 population per week) remains high in Mizoram (289.9), Kerala (280.2), Manipur (236.3), Arunachal Pradesh (190.4) and Sikkim (169.9). The test positivity rate (TPR)

- continues to decline and is at 2.1% at the national level. However, high TPR was observed in Sikkim (18.4%), Manipur (15.8%), Mizoram (12.3%) and Kerala (10.8%).
- In Myanmar, there has been a 39% increase in number of new cases (n=37 308) between weeks 27 and 28. All states/regions reported an increase in new cases compared to the previous week except for Chin, Kayah, Mon and Shan states. Weekly case incidence per 100 000 population is high in Nay Pyi Taw (176), Bago (135) and Yangon (87). The number of daily tests continue to improve - averaging 15,027 daily tests in week 28 compared to 13 500 daily tests in week 27. The TPR continues to increase and is at 36.1% at the national level. The political situation since 1 February 2021 continues to negatively impact testing and care services and other response measures.
- Thailand continues to report an increase in new cases for the fifth consecutive week. Between weeks 27 and 28, there has been a 26% increase in new cases (n=67 015). The highest number of new cases were reported in Bangkok. The top 5 provinces reporting the highest number of new cases were Bangkok, Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakan, Chonburi, and Pathum Thani. The TPR is increasing and is at 13.2% at the national level.
- Nepal has reported an 8% increase in new cases (n= 11 660) between weeks 27 and 28. A total of 76.3% of confirmed cases were reported from three provinces, namely - Province 1, Bagmati and Lumbini. The Kathmandu valley area in Bagmati Province has a substantially high case load with 40.8% of the national total and 80.1% of the provincial total. There is a decline in TPR from the previous week, but it is still high at 21.5% at the national level.
- Sri Lanka has reported a 16.7% increase of new cases (n=10 934) between weeks 27 and 28. The Western, Southern, Eastern, Northern and North central provinces have reported an increase in new cases compared to the previous week. The TPR at the national level was similar to the previous week (12%).
- Maldives has reported a 12.2% increase in new cases (n=808) between weeks 27 and 28. Cases have continued to decline in Greater Male region (GMR), as well as in atolls outside GMR. There are currently 760 active cases across the 48 inhabited islands outside GMR. The TPR at the national level was similar to the previous week (1.9%).
- Bhutan has reported a 26% increase in new cases (n=146) between weeks 27 and 28. Cases continue to be detected in the two active clusters namely Phuntsholing and Samtse which border India. The majority of the new cases were detected among contacts and in the community with no known links. The TPR at the national level is at 0.6%.
- Timor-Leste has reported a 12% decrease in new cases (n=305) between weeks 27 and 28. The majority of the active cases (59.5%) are in Dili, followed by Bacau (13.1%), Ermera (7.1%) and Covalima (6.9%). The TPR is declining and is at 5.3% 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 18 July 2021.

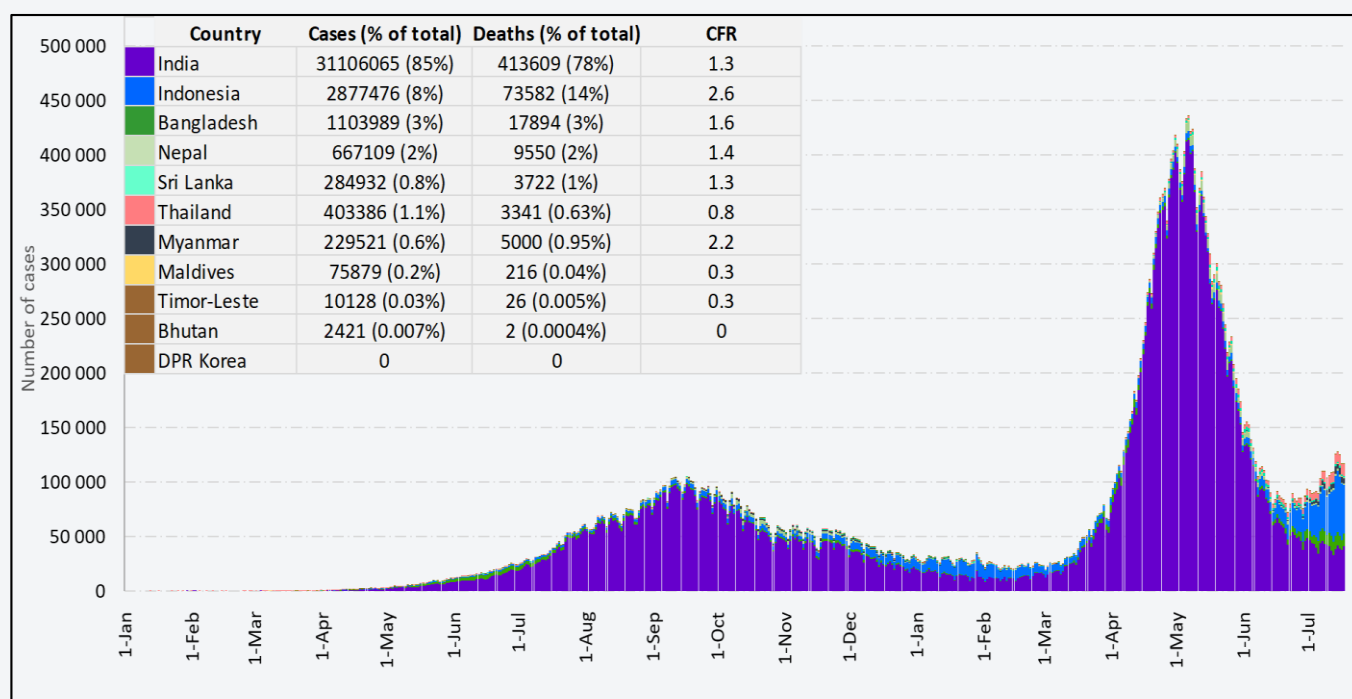


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 18 July 2021

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		31 106 065	22 541	413 609	1.3	268 843	-7.9	2.1
Indonesia		2 877 476	10 520	73 582	2.6	350 273	44.1	30.1
Bangladesh		1 103 989	6 703	17 894	1.6	82 800	8.6	29.7
Nepal		667 109	22 896	9 550	1.4	11 660	7.7	21.5
Sri Lanka		284 932	13 306	3 722	1.3	10 394	16.7	12.0
Thailand		403 386	5 779	3 341	0.8	67 015	25.7	13.2
Myanmar		229 521	4 218	5 000	2.2	37 308	39.2	36.1
Maldives		75 879	140 376	216	0.3	808	12.2	1.9
Timor-Leste		10 128	7 682	26	0.3	305	-12.1	5.3
Bhutan		2 421	3 138	2	0.1	146	25.9	0.6
DPR Korea		0						
<b>SEAR total</b>		<b>36 760 906</b>	<b>18 186</b>	<b>526 942</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>829 552</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-</b>

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 22 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 last week seroprevalence studies in SEAR:

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through media briefing has announced the results of the fourth round of national seroprevalence in India. The study showed overall seroprevalence of 67.6% (95% CI: 66.4-68.7) in the entire population. A total of 28 975 individuals from 6 years of age onwards were enrolled in the study across 70 districts in 21 states. Highest seroprevalence of 77.6% was found in 45-60 years age group, followed by 76.7% in more than 60 years of age. The lowest seroprevalence in the study of 57.2 was found in the 6-9 age group. Urban population showed seroprevalence of 69.6% and rural population showed seroprevalence of 66.7%.

The Seroprevalence in unvaccinated population showed 62.3% prevalence, whereas for population that received single dose showed 81% prevalence and population that received two doses showed 89.8% prevalence.

Regarding the trend of the seroprevalence, the 1st seroprevalence conducted during May to June 2020 showed 0.7%, the second seroprevalence conducted during August to September 2020 showed 7.1% and the third seroprevalence conducted during December 2020 to January 2021 study showed 24.1%. The media briefing can be [accessed here](#).

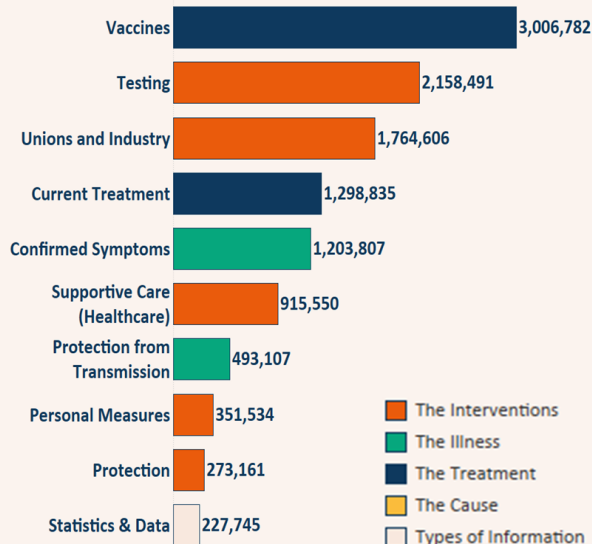
## Key operational updates

## Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

- SEARO weekly COVID-19 Infodemic Intelligence reveals that vaccines remain the top concern in the Region. Testing is also widely mentioned in digital media, with posts shared on where to get tested and what to do if tested positive getting wide traction. Top questions are about vaccine side effects, post-COVID-19 symptoms, and delta variant infection.
- The SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS) continues to monitor and address rumours. The volume of rumour detected increased as cases surged in Indonesia and Thailand. Most are related to cures and vaccines.
- SEARO communication material on how to manage COVID-19 at home is being disseminated in countries that are currently experiencing a surge.

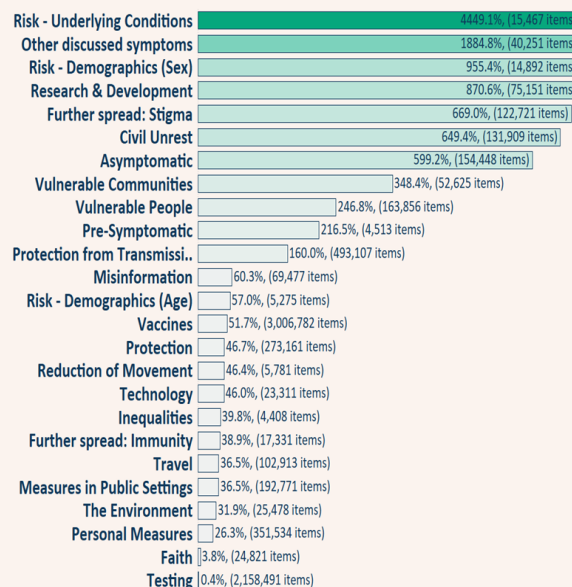
## Top 10 topics by volume

Social media mentions of selected categories per taxonomy



## Top rising topics

Based on % change of conversation volume from the previous week



12 - 18 JULY 2021

## Clinical management

- SEARO conducted a meeting with WHO headquarters and WHO country office of Indonesia to discuss the issues related to oxygen supply and clinical use, and hierarchical level management of cases including home management of mild to moderate COVID-19 cases during the current surge of COVID-19 cases. This entails the need for home or community management of severe cases under medical supervision in case health facilities are overwhelmed, and thereby providing practical solutions based on experience from other countries. Supporting the adoption of WHO guidelines on therapeutics for case management in Indonesia was discussed.

## Operations Support and Logistics

- WHO supported Nepal with 250 000 dexamethasone vials that were delivered in two batches on 20 July and 22 July 2021. The other request for 26 000 real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) tests and water treatment units for Nepal are ready for shipment.
- Coordination and facilitation with WHO headquarters on urgent request of oxygen concentrators from Indonesia and Myanmar. WHO/SEARO is supporting 700 and 300 units of oxygen concentrators to Indonesia and Myanmar from regional stockpile respectively.
- Other procurement and shipment supported:
  - Personal protective equipment (PPE) and multipurpose tents worth USD 100 000 to Nepal
  - 100 000 gloves and 7 000 PPE gowns to Bhutan.
  - 1 000 Panbio rapid diagnostic test and 1 000 Cepheid cartridges to Timor Leste.

## Key country updates

### Bangladesh:

- The government reported a spike in cases and positivity rate following relaxation in restrictions for the Eid al-Adha festival from 15 July – 23 July 2021. The government plans to reimpose stringent lockdown from 23 July – 14 July 2021.
- The age limit for COVID-19 vaccination has been lowered to 30 years. The registration in Surokha application is now open to 30 years old and above.
- Bangladesh will vaccinate Rohingya refugees from August 2021 for population above >55 years of age.
- The government has allowed 78 private healthcare organizations across the country to conduct antigen based rapid diagnostics test (Ag RDTs) for COVID-19.

### Bhutan:

- Bhutan resumed nationwide vaccination campaign for second dose of COVID-19 from 20 August 2021. Received more than 900 000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines from different countries.
- Ministry of Health (MoH) along with WHO is advocating COVID-19 vaccination through different media platforms including stories from the vaccination sites.

### DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 15 July 2021.
- Cumulatively 33 899 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 691 persons who were tested during the period of 9 to 15 July 2021, of which 122 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest 569 were health care workers.

### India:

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare reviewed preparations under the recently launched COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Package: Phase II” at a cost of USD 3 billion with States/UTs.
- The Prime Minister of India interacted with the Chief Ministers of 6 states contributing 80% of the total cases in the country. The CMs were advised to take proactive measures and fill infrastructural gaps, especially in rural areas.
- The Ministry of Tribal Affairs launched a nationwide campaign named ‘COVID Teeka Sang Surakshit Van, Dhan aur Uddyam’ aimed to clarify misconceptions, and to accelerate the pace of COVID-19 vaccination among the tribal population.

### Indonesia:

- All provinces are experiencing a surge in COVID-19 cases. On 19 July, the government reported the highest number of deaths (n=1 338) since the beginning of the pandemic.
- The Federation of Indonesian Labour Unions reported a surge in cases among day workers in the textile, garment, shoe and leather industries across Indonesia in the past weeks.
- Hospitals in Java and Bali continue to struggle with the surge of COVID-19 patients. Bed occupancy rate in Jakarta remains high - 87% for isolation beds and 93% for ICU.
- Indonesian Medical Association (IDI) requested the government to extend the implementation of the emergency restrictions on public activities. IDI reported deaths of 114 doctors due to COVID-19 from 1 July to 17 July 2021.
- The government has extended emergency restrictions on public activities until 26 July 2021 with new categorizations.

### Maldives:

- With declining cases in Greater Male Region (GMR), the government has further eased restrictive measures for international travelers. The government started issuing on-arrival tourist visas for tourists travelling from South Asia, who were allowed to stay in resorts from 15 July 2021 onwards. Accommodation in guesthouses will be allowed from 30 July 2021 onwards.
- Maldives has vaccinated 56.4% of its population with the first dose, and fully vaccinated 45.64% of the total population as of 21 July 2021. The government has prioritized second dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines for people who have received the first dose in April 2021.
- Inter-island travel is allowed without quarantining for fully vaccinated individuals that have passed the 14-day observatory period, if they have a negative PCR test and have obtained approval from ‘Haalubelun Portal’.



#### Myanmar:

- The Ministry of Health and Sports announced wide stay-at-home order across the country from 17 to 25 July 2021.
- The 10-day quarantine imposed earlier is ongoing for people coming in from townships under stay-at-home orders when entering Naypyidaw territory.
- The increasing number of severe COVID-19 cases has put an overwhelming demand for COVID-19 hospitals and oxygen in the country.
- WHO is compiling a tracking tool to monitor resources and capacity of oxygen concentrators, in collaboration with partners.

#### Nepal:

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) endorsed the Risk Communication and Community Participation Guideline document.
- The government started administering first dose of Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine from 19 July 2021.
- The second round of nationwide sero-prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 study, started on 5 July 2021, is ongoing across the country. The MoHP officials along with WHO team are monitoring the survey and providing technical support to the study.
- Prohibitory order imposed in Kathmandu valley since 29 April 2021 has been further extended by a week from 16 July 2021 until 25 July 2021.

#### Sri Lanka:

- Sri Lanka received over 10 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines from different manufacturers through a variety of mechanisms. More than 1.7 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were received through the COVAX facility.
- Over 25.9% of the total population has received the first dose, while 7.6% were fully vaccinated.
- Ministry of Health (MoH) extended the infection prevention and control (IPC) measures to other workplace settings by providing guidelines and conducting review meetings with the IPC focal points at workplaces.
- Travel restrictions are still in place for travelers originating from India, South Africa, and South America, or having a travel history to these countries within the past 14 days.

#### Thailand:

- The nationwide state of emergency was extended again until 30 September 2021.
- The government has started walk-in COVID-19 vaccinations for vulnerable groups from 21 July to 31 July 2021.
- The government has signed a supply agreement for 20 million doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. The delivery is expected in the fourth quarter of 2021.

#### Timor-Leste

- The government decided to purchase Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine to vaccinate the children aged 12 to 17 years.
- The government decided to maintain a sanitary fence imposition in force in Dilli for next 14-days until 29 July 2021.

**I am fully vaccinated for COVID-19. I recently recovered from COVID-19. Do I still need to wear masks and keep distance?**



Image: WHO / Ploy Phutpheng

Do people fully vaccinated for COVID-19, or recently recovered from COVID-19, need to continue to practice all the precautionary measures recommended for prevention of COVID-19? Do those people need to continue wearing masks, maintain distance, and undergo quarantine measures after being exposed to a person with COVID-19?

Vaccination for COVID-19 does not provide 100% protection from getting infected or becoming ill from COVID-19. People who have had past infections may still get re-infected with SARS-CoV-2 - the virus that causes COVID-19. However, growing evidence suggests that the risk of vaccinated individuals or individuals recently recovered from COVID-19 to transmit the virus to other people is substantially lower than those people who are neither vaccinated or had a recent infection.

Based on available lines of evidence, WHO has just released an updated guidance “Considerations for Implementing and Adjusting Public Health and Social Measures (PHSMs) in the Context of COVID-19. Interim Guidance”<sup>1</sup>. This new document includes guidance on so-called “individualized public health measures”, which refers to the differentiated recommendation of personal precautionary measures for those with and without immunity - either from vaccination or past infection.

PHSMs have been the crucial tools in controlling the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and reducing morbidity and mortality associated with COVID-19. However, it often comes with negative social and economic consequences. Most people may not feel very happy when they are asked to isolate or quarantine themselves for two weeks. The pandemic has also posed challenges for family members to get together and has prevented many from visiting their elderly parents. Other people felt uncomfortable to keep wearing masks for long periods of time.

The new WHO guidance<sup>1</sup> suggests that after careful ethical and technical considerations, and assessment of the level of transmission, countries may consider relaxing some measures for individuals meeting either of the following criteria:

- Completion of full vaccination with one of the vaccines approved by WHO<sup>2</sup> or a stringent regulatory authority (and at least two weeks after completion of vaccination)
- SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by RT-PCR within the past 6 months and no longer infectious as per WHO's Criteria for releasing COVID-19 patients from isolation.

Depending on the transmission level, below are some options that countries could consider for individualized measures:

- waiving quarantine following close contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case
- waiving testing and/or quarantine requirements in the context of international travel
- allowing congregating in indoor private settings with other fully vaccinated or recovered individuals without wearing masks and without applying physical distancing.

Given the limited data available for COVID-19 vaccines, WHO recommends countries adopt a risk-based approach, which takes into consideration both risk to individuals and to the population. As the transmission level in the population increases, the risk of infection for individuals and the overall risk of onward transmissions increases, as so does the overall risk of additional cases of severe disease.

As such, at the low level of transmission, individualized public health measures (relaxation of measures for people with immunity from vaccination or natural infection) can be considered for all immune individuals. At the high level of transmission, measures should be retained for all individuals, irrespective of the immune status. At intermediate levels of transmission, there is a disproportionately high risk of transmission and severe disease in recovered individuals  $\geq 60$  years and/or with underlying risk factors, and authorities may wish to consider retaining measures for this group.

Considerations may need to be further tailored to local contexts. For example, in situations with no known domestic circulation, a full quarantine may be required for all travellers, regardless of immunity status, to control the residual risk of importation. Further, in situations where healthcare capacity is extremely limited, measures may need to be retained at relatively lower levels of transmission to avoid overburdening the health care system with any additional cases.

If circulation of variant(s) is able to evade established immunity and becomes evident, such relaxation may not be advisable, because variants could still be transmitted efficiently. WHO will continue to provide updates on variants in its Weekly Epidemiological Updates (for example, please see the latest edition which summarizes emerging evidence on characteristics of variants of concern<sup>3</sup>).

Recommendations related to individualized public health measures may be released by your national and local authorities, based on risk assessment and local response strategy. Therefore, it is recommended to follow advice from your local authorities with regards to personal precautionary measures – wearing masks, keeping distance, undergoing quarantine and so on – even if you are fully vaccinated, or recently recovered from infection.

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<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization. "Considerations for Implementing and Adjusting Public Health and Social Measures in the Context of COVID-19: Interim Guidance, 14 June 2021." Geneva: World Health Organization, 2021. WHO IRIS. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/341811>.

<sup>2</sup> WHO Emergency Use listing of COVID-19 vaccines. [https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/sites/default/files/documents/Status\\_COVID\\_VAX\\_02July2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/sites/default/files/documents/Status_COVID_VAX_02July2021.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> WHO Weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 - 20 July 2021 Edition 49. [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20210720-weekly-epi-update-49.pdf?sfvrsn=e036283e\\_4&download=true](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20210720-weekly-epi-update-49.pdf?sfvrsn=e036283e_4&download=true).



Table 3. Summary of Severity of Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) implemented by countries in South-East Asia Region (14- 20 July 2021)

Countries	PHSM severity index						Key updates
	Mask wearing	School measures	Business workplace measures	Gathering restrictions	Stay at home	Public transport	
	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	0 50 100	
Bangladesh							<p><b>Bangladesh:</b> Nationwide restrictions eased for Eid- al- Adha from 15 to 23 July 2021.</p> <p><b>Bhutan:</b> All offices and businesses remain closed in mega zones under lockdown.</p> <p><b>DPR Korea:</b> Movement restricted from Capital to provinces.</p> <p><b>India:</b> Non-essential business allowed. Schools begin to resume for select grades in a few States.</p> <p><b>Indonesia:</b> Emergency restrictions of community activities extended to various provinces until 26 July 2021.</p> <p><b>Maldives:</b> Nationwide no restrictions on mobility. Ban on large gatherings.</p> <p><b>Myanmar:</b> Nationwide stay at home orders during public holidays from 17 to 25 July 2021.</p> <p><b>Nepal:</b> Gradually releasing lockdown and easing prohibitory restrictions.</p> <p><b>Sri Lanka:</b> Inter provincial movement restricted while non-essential businesses allowed with precautionary measures.</p> <p><b>Thailand:</b> Select non-essential activities restricted in different zones.</p> <p><b>Timor-Leste:</b> Entry and exit bans in Dili extended until 29 July 2021.</p>
Bhutan							
DPR Korea							
India							
Indonesia							
Maldives							
Myanmar							
Nepal							
Sri Lanka							
Thailand							
Timor-Leste							

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 [LINK to SEARO PHSM Dashboard](#) (please select PHSM tab).

## Update on Pandemic Vaccine Deployment

- A meeting of the SEA Regional Working Group (RWG) subgroup was organized along with all partners. The main recommendations of this meeting are as follows:
  - Continuous support from partners to update national budgets, identify and meet budget gaps
  - Regular sharing of information on vaccine allocations and donations,
  - Support due diligence of round five allocation of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines
  - Support development of COVID-19 Vaccine Delivery Support proposals
  - Support risk communication approaches
  - Support countries for using data for planning and implementing immunization strategies
- Member States continue to make necessary arrangements to receive COVAX allocated / donated doses. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka received donations of Moderna and Janssen vaccines from United States (US) Government.
- Ongoing support for COVID-19 vaccine delivery, strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting, conducting vaccine effectiveness studies and preparing for COVID-19 vaccine mini-post introduction evaluations (mini-cPIE)
- Ongoing collection, compilation and analysis of COVID-19 vaccination data is being done. Real time information on COVID-19 vaccination in SEA Region is available at <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/immunization/covid-19-vaccination>.

Table 5. Summary of vaccination status in the countries of the Region and the vaccine utilization (as of 22 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	10 118 119	5 820 033	4 298 086	4.1	2.5	98%	19-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	1 052 979	1 049 660 9	3 31			21%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	50 104	50 104				50%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	269 537	269 537				5%	
Bhutan	COVISHIELD	27 Mar 21	488 872	486 242	2 630	64.2	0.2	89%	18-Jul-21
India	COVISHIELD*	16 Jan 21	406 481 493	322 944 436	83 537 057	22.7	5.9	100%	19-Jul-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBIO	13 Jan 21	7 826 018	7 065 207	760 811	15.6	6.0	52%	18-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	422 093	304 574	117 519			9%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	50 226 178	34 706 121	15 520 057			70%	
Maldives	COVISHIELD	01 Feb 21	384 189	228 675	155 514	58.7	47.3	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	27Jan21	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 Jan21	2 283 358	1 828 488	454 870	8.9	3.3	97%	19 Jul 21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	1 991 211	1 319 095	672 116			77%	
Sri Lanka	COVISHIELD	29 Jan 21	1 311 127	925 242	385 885	25.5	7.7	104%	18-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	5 820 380 4	534 165 1	286 215			72%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	173 545	159 081	14 464			96%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	18 348	18 348				88%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	10 088	10 088				1%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBIO, AZ-SianBio	16 Mar 21	6 333 695	6 222 069	111 626	16.3	5.2	96%	18-Jul-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	7 530 020	4 194 451	3 335 569			60%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	434 881	433 579	1 302			14%	
Timor-Leste	AZ (SKBIO, SII, AZ-AUS, AZ-ITA)	07 Apr21	279 287	226 451	52 836	19.1	4.6	107%	19-Jul-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	33 066	25 448	7 618			33%	
TOTAL			507 097 704	394 780 032	112 317 672	19.3	5.5	89%	

Source: Bangladesh: MISunit, 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