

# 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	841 753	22 010	38 378 277	570 286

as of 1 August 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	603 459 591	461 547 044	141 912 547	22.6

as of 3 August 2021

## Highlights

- South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 38.4 million cases, after the Americas (77.2 million cases) and European Regions (60.1 million cases). For the sixth consecutive week, there has been an increase in new cases globally and in the week 30 (26 July – 1 August 2021), there has been a 3.3% increase compared to the previous week. During this period, Americas, European and Africa region have reported decreases in new cases.
- In the week 30 in the SEAR, there has been an 8.5% increase in new cases (n=841 753) compared to the previous week. This increase is mainly due to the increase in new cases in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Thailand. There has been 3% increase in new deaths compared to the previous week and is mainly due to increase in new deaths in Thailand (30%), Indonesia (28%), Sri Lanka (28%), Myanmar (24%) and Bangladesh (19%).
- The Delta variant of SARS CoV-2 has been reported in 135 countries across the world and has been reported in 10 countries in SEAR; Delta variant is one of the major factors for the current surge of new cases in Thailand, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Nepal.
- More than 603 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines have been administered by ten countries in the SEAR with more than 478 million doses (79%) in India alone.

## Overview of situation (epidemiological week #30 for the period between 26 July to 01 August 2021)

- Indonesia reported a decline in new cases for two consecutive weeks after reporting an increasing trend for nine consecutive weeks. In week 30, there has been a 5.2% decrease in new cases (n=273 891) compared to the previous week. Out of 34 provinces, 24 have reported an increase in new cases compared to the previous week; 5 provinces reported more than 50% increase in new cases compared to the previous week. During the week 30, eight provinces reported high case incidence of more than 150 cases per week per 100 000 population, namely, DKI Jakarta (439.7), DI Yogyakarta (369.2), North Kalimantan (314.7), East Kalimantan (288.9), Bangka Belitung Islands (220.1), Riau Islands (209.9), Bali (174.2) and West Papua (162.1). Test positivity rate (TPR) has decreased from the previous week but still remains high at 25.7% at the national level and ranges between 16% in DKI Jakarta and 78% in North Kalimantan.
- Bangladesh reported a 64.4% increase in new cases (n=99 693) during the week 30, compared to the previous week. All divisions in the country have reported an increase in new cases ranging between 19.7% increase in Khulna to 84.1% increase in Sylhet. Over 69% of new cases in week 30, were reported only from Dhaka (47%) and Chattogram (22%) divisions. Daily testing numbers have increased across all divisions. The TPR has increased and is at 29.6%, at the national level; all divisions are reporting TPR of more than 20%.
- India reported a 6.8% increase in new cases (n=283 923) in week 30, compared to the previous week. All major states in India have reported decline in new cases, except for Kerala (26.5% increase), Karnataka (17.3% increase), and Mizoram (38.8% increase). North eastern states which reported high weekly growth of cases in the past few weeks, have reported a smaller number of cases in week 30 compared to the previous week. Case incidence (per 100 000 population per week) remains high in Mizoram (447.1), Kerala (403.1),

Sikkim (218.6), Manipur (187.7), Arunachal Pradesh (132.7) and Meghalaya (119.4). The TPR is 2.5% at the national level; high TPR of >10% is reported in Mizoram, Sikkim, Kerala, Manipur and Meghalaya.

- In Myanmar, there has been a 17.2% decrease in new cases (n=33 140) in week 30, compared to the previous week. In week 30, all states/regions have reported decreases in new cases, except for Kayah, Mandalay, Shan, Shan East and Tanintharyi. The top 5 states/regions reporting increased new cases in week 30 are Bago, Yangon, Mandalay, Magway and Ayeyarwady. The average daily tests in week 30 has been reduced to 13,207 compared to 14,998 daily tests in the previous week, however the TPR remains at 37.6%.
- Thailand continues to report an increase in new cases for the seventh consecutive week and during the week 30, and there has been a 25.7% rise in new cases (n=118 012) compared to the previous week. Nearly 75% of the new cases are reported outside Bangkok. Top 5 provinces reporting the highest COVID-19 transmission are Bangkok, Chonburi, Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakhan and Nonthaburi. The TPR has increased and is at 25.3% at the national level.
- Nepal continues to report an increase in new cases and in week 30 there has been a 25% increase in new cases (n=16 814) compared to the previous week. Majority of the new cases (52%) are reported in Bagmati province. The TPR has increased and is at 22% at the national level and ranges from 7.6% in Province 2 to 37.9% in Karnali province.
- Sri Lanka continues to report increase in number of new cases for the third consecutive week and in the week 30, there has been a 28% increase in new cases (n=14 833) compared to the previous week. All provinces except for Sabaragamuwa, Southern province, and North Central province are showing increases of new cases. The genomic sequencing reports and epidemiology of the cases detected in the Western province show a wave of COVID-19 due to the Delta variants of the SARS-CoV 2 in the province. TPR increased from the last week and is at 15.8% at the national level.
- Maldives reported an 8.5% decrease in new cases (n=797) in the week 30, compared to the previous week. Cases continue to decline in Greater Male region (GMR) and outside of the GMR in the atolls, there are currently 848 active cases across 38 inhabited islands. The TPR is maintained at 2.1%.
- Bhutan has reported a 50.8% decrease in new cases (n=32) in the week 30 compared to the previous week. Cases continue to be detected in the two active clusters namely Phuntsholing and Samtse which are bordering India. Majority of the new cases in week 30 are detected among contacts. The TPR at the national level is at 0.9%.
- Timor-Leste reported a 180.9% increase in new cases (n=618) in week 30 compared to the previous week. The increased number of new cases is due to increased detection of cases in Ermera municipality which contributed to 65% of new cases. The TPR showed an increased upto 6.5% at the national level.

Figure 1: Reported number of cumulative COVID-19 cases and deaths in countries in SEAR from 1 January 2020 to 1 August 2021

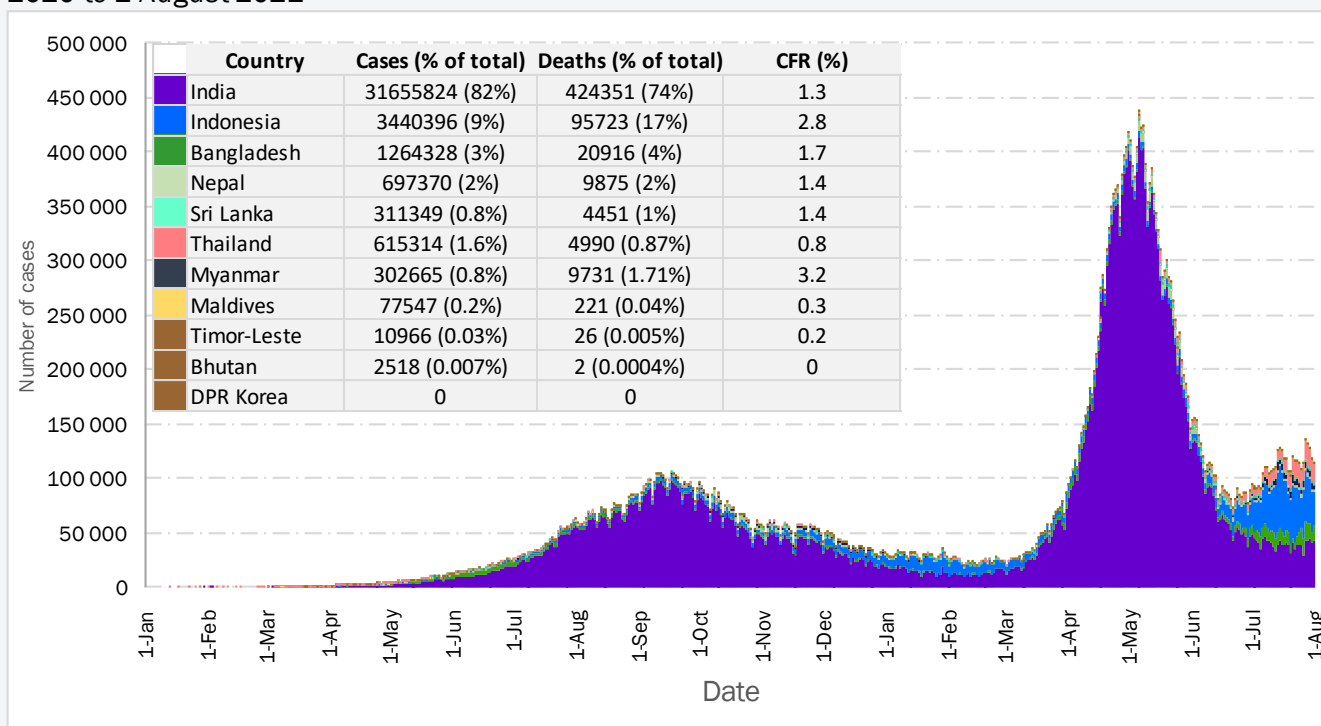
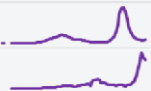
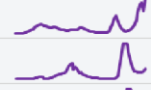
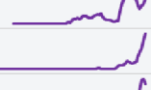

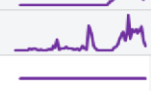

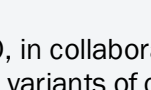

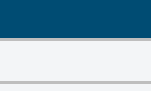






Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 1 Aug 2021

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		31 655 824	22 939	424 351	1.3	283 923	6.8	2.5
Indonesia		3 440 396	12 578	95 723	2.8	273 891	-5.2	25.7
Bangladesh		1 264 328	7 677	20 916	1.7	99 693	64.4	29.6
Nepal		697 370	23 934	9 875	1.4	16 814	25.0	22.0
Sri Lanka		311 349	14 540	4 451	1.4	14 833	28.0	15.8
Thailand		615 314	8 815	4 990	0.8	118 012	25.7	25.3
Myanmar		302 665	5 563	9 731	3.2	33 140	-17.2	37.6
Maldives		77 547	143 462	221	0.3	797	-8.5	2.1
Timor-Leste		10 966	8 317	26	0.2	618	180.9	6.5
Bhutan		2 518	3 263	2	0.1	32	-50.8	0.9
DPR Korea		0						
<b>SEAR total</b>		<b>38 378 277</b>	<b>18 986</b>	<b>570 286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>841 753</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-</b>

\*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 SEA region (Table 2).

Table 2: SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC) in SEAR, as of 3 August 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 (76 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 (RCCE)

- The SEARO COVID-19 infodemic intelligence reports reveal that COVID-19 vaccines continue to dominate conversation on open digital media, with over 1.9 million conversations. While COVID-19 vaccine donations to countries through COVAX are welcomed in conversations, other conversations revolve around concerns about the effectiveness of some COVID-19 vaccines, and the limited range of available COVID-19 vaccines. Testing and treatment of COVID-19 patients were also widely discussed, with 1.2 million and 1.5 million mentions respectively.
- The SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS) identified over 30 rumours circulating in open digital media in the Region. Most were either on COVID-19 vaccines or about cures for COVID-19.
- The first SEARO virtual Regional Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) meeting was held on 3 to 5 August 2021. This meeting enabled the synthesis of experiences and lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic and provided recommendations to Member States and WHO focusing sustained and systematic RCCE activities. The key conclusions are:
  - importance of having an embedded risk communication structure as an integral part of the public health emergency response
  - need for quickly and effectively communicating science and uncertainty
  - moving from information dissemination to greater community engagement
  - need to invest resources in RCCE for both Member States and WHO
  - need to have socio-behavioral listening mechanisms
  - building COVID-19 vaccine confidence among certain populations, and
  - managing the pandemic fatigue

#### Clinical management

- The clinical management team of WHO headquarters and SEARO discussed to support Member States facing surges in COVID-19 cases in SEAR by procuring emergent biomedical and oxygen needs.

#### Laboratory

- Initiated discussions on supporting genomic surveillance and genome sequencing activities in the SEA Region with the Department of Biotechnology, India
- Technical assistance was provided to Maldives through the WHO country office in Maldives to procure equipment for genome sequencing.
- WHO SEARO initiated a technical discussion with Timor Leste for conducting a feasibility assessment for establishing in-country whole genome sequencing facility.

#### Operations Support and Logistics

- With funding support of USD 1 million for SEAR countries -Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, SEARO is assessing the needs and gaps in terms of biomedical equipment and liquid oxygen to facilitate procurement and shipment.
- SEARO is facilitating and coordinating with the WHO country offices in Indonesia and Myanmar along with the WHO headquarters and World Food Programme (WFP) the pre-custom clearance process in obtaining the green light approval for the upcoming deliveries of oxygen concentrators to Indonesia (700 units) and Myanmar (300 units) on 08 August and 10 August 2021 respectively.
- SEARO is also in the process of initiating procurement for regional stockpiling to replenish depleted stocks levels and also for the emergency preparedness and response readiness.

## Key country updates

### Bangladesh:

- The government is considering engaging with hotels for treating COVID-19 patients having mild symptoms, as hospitals face scarcity of hospital beds. Few divisions have reported over 90% occupancy for intensive care unit beds.
- Pregnant women and lactating mothers will now be eligible for COVID-19 vaccination across the country as advised by the National Immunization Technical Advisory Group.
- Bangladesh received 3 million doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine on 30 July 2021 procured from China.
- The government plans to conduct the nationwide COVID-19 vaccination campaign from 7 August 2021 in each unions, municipalities and city corporations followed by hard to reach areas from 8-9 August 2021.
- Bangladesh reported confirmed cases of co-infection of dengue and COVID-19.

### Bhutan:

- Bhutan completed vaccination of 95.6% of the eligible population and 65.5% of the total population as of 2 August 2021.
- Over 38 000 children aged 12-17 years from nine high risk districts were administered with the first dose of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine.
- The government is planning to gradually relax the current restriction across the country in phased manner.
- Ministry of Health along with WHO is advocating for strict adherence to all COVID-19 preventive protocols.

### DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 29 July 2021.
- Cumulatively 35 254 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 70 234) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 674 persons who were tested during the period of 23 to 29 July 2021, of which 99 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest 575 were health care workers.

### India:

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) reviewed COVID-19 situation in 10 states reporting an upsurge in number of cases and test positivity. States were advised to undertake active surveillance and intensive containment in clusters reporting higher numbers and to define containment zones.
- The MoHFW conducted an online workshop with officials of government media channels on crisis communication on COVID-19 and reinforcing messaging on COVID-19 appropriate behaviour and encouraging vaccine uptake.
- The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) study conducted in three groups showed Covaxin COVID-19 vaccine is effective against Delta, Delta AY.1 and B.1.617.3 variants.
- The government decided to relax the 25% mandatory reservation of COVID -19 vaccines for the private sector to increase the supply of COVID-19 vaccine to States/UTs.
- The States were advised to direct private hospitals to put up hospital-based pressure swing adsorption (PSA) oxygen generating plants for supply of medical-grade oxygen.

### Indonesia:

- Indonesia has started administering the third dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (booster vaccine) for health workers using the Moderna COVID-19 (mRNA-1273) vaccine. Over 3 800 health workers from 14 government hospitals have received the booster dose.
- The government extended implementation of the level 3 and 4 restrictions on public activities until 9 August 2021.
- Many provinces and districts reported vaccine shortages despite the national target to administer 2 million doses of vaccine per day.
- The Ministry of Health confirmed reported cases of the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 in 24 out of 34 provinces in Indonesia and was found in 86% of samples tested in last 60 days.
- Indonesia received 500 000 doses of the Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine on 3 August 2021.
- The Directorate General of the Disease Prevention and Control issued a circular to allow pregnant women in their second trimester to receive COVID-19 vaccination in priority provinces and to accelerate vaccination of vulnerable populations.
- WHO supported contact tracing training to 150 participants of a civilian group assisting national police, public



health students and police personnel from Banten. On completion of the training, these volunteers will be deployed to support the community health centres in their respective areas to strengthen contact tracing activities.

#### Maldives:

- Maldives Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (MTAGI) has decided to administer the Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccine as the second dose to women who become pregnant after receiving the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.
- Over 59% of total population has received first dose of COVID-19 vaccine while 51 % were fully vaccinated as of 4 August 2021.
- The government announced that persons who were vaccinated with two doses of COVISHIELD COVID-19 vaccine can travel for performing the Umrah pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.
- The government announced to have enough doses of COVID-19 vaccines to vaccinate all eligible population by the end of August 2021. The Directorate General of Public Health and Health Emergency Operation Centre urged government institutions and agencies to support nationwide vaccination programme to ensure all employees are vaccinated before 31 August 2021.

#### Myanmar:

- The surge in the number of COVID-19 cases and floods in three regions have placed overwhelming pressure on COVID-19 hospitals and oxygen stocks in the country.
- The recent preliminary analysis of genomic sequencing of COVID-19 samples taken from Sagaing and Yangon show presence of delta variant in 24 out of 30 samples.
- The Ministry of Health and Sports extended “wide stay-at-home” order across the country until 8 August 2021 with the exemption for pharmacy shops and basic commodities.
- WHO is updating a tracking tool to monitor stocks of oxygen concentrators, in collaboration with partners.
- WHO co-facilitated establishment of a UN COVID-19 call centre with 35 medical doctors who have volunteered from different UN agencies on 28 July 2021
- The government is targeting to vaccinate 50% of the population by the end of 2021.

#### Nepal:

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) has endorsed an interim guideline for the use and operation of Janssen (Johnson & Johnson's) COVID-19 Vaccine (Ad26.COV2-S) [recombinant].
- The MoHP has issued an action plan with 23-point commitments for management of COVID-19 on 2 August 2021.
- The second round of the sero-prevalence of SARS COV-2 study started on 5 July 2021 and is ongoing throughout the country with technical and financial support from WHO Nepal.
- Prohibitory order imposed by the District Administration in Kathmandu valley since 29 April 2021 has been further extended by a week from 5 August 2021 until 11 August 2021.

#### Sri Lanka:

- With the surge of new cases, the hospitals identified for COVID-19 treatment at all levels have crossed 82% of bed occupancy rate with an increasing demand for oxygen beds across the country. The Ministry of Health is further expanding the bed capacity to meet the current surge and implement an Integrated home – based isolation and management of asymptomatic and mildly symptomatic patients.
- Health Informatics Society of Sri Lanka (HISSL) and the Commonwealth Centre for Digital Health (CWCDH) launched a COVID Shield app. The application uses the in-built sound recording features of a smartphone to analyze the breathing sounds and gather additional data when the user performs several simple tests to determine breathing performance.
- Sri Lanka received 728 460 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines from COVAX facility on 31 July 2021. As of 4 August 2021, 47.8% of the total population has received the first dose, while 11.8% are fully vaccinated.
- The Sri Lankan Army has started operating round the clock COVID-19 vaccination centres for the second dose of the AstraZeneca (COVISHIELD) vaccine to supplement the national vaccination campaign.

#### Thailand:

- The nationwide state of emergency was extended again until 30 September 2021.
- The United States handed over 1.5 million doses of Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccine donation to the Thai government on 2 August 2021.
- The Centre for COVID-19 Situation Administration (CCSA) has approved the allocation 150 000 doses of the US-donated Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine to foreign residents in Thailand.
- The CCSA added 16 new provinces to dark red zones under lockdown restrictions including curfew from 09:00

PM to 04:00 AM. The total number of provinces with maximum and strictly controlled area has now increased from 13 to 29.

- Amid surge in cases, the government decided to expand home isolation facility for 100 000 patients supported with medical equipment, medicine, meals, and phone consultations with doctors.

#### Timor-Leste

- The President of Timor Leste extended the state of emergency for another month from 1 to 30 August 2021.
- The Vice Prime Minister chaired an inter-ministerial meeting to discuss COVID-19 vaccination plan for deployment of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine and sought a strategic plan for rollout. WHO and UNICEF will provide technical support in drafting the strategic plan for the Ministry of Health.

## Feature Story

### Engagement of 'De-suups' (civil volunteers) in the COVID-19 Pandemic response in Bhutan



Image: WHO Bhutan / Sonam Wangdi

The healthcare needs of the 750,000 population of Bhutan are catered to by 49 hospitals and 186 primary health centers scattered across the country. However, the number of health care workers (HCWs) is limited across all categories. This limitation thus, poses a formidable challenge for effective responses especially during emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the results of the human resources for health mapping exercises, there are around 3,000 health personnel including 318 doctors and 1,364 nurses in the country. In order to supplement the limited number of HCWs to address the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health (MoH) resorted to the recruitment of retired specialist doctors, re-deployment of nurses who had been out of clinical practice, doctors from long-term training outside the country, and prioritized employment of recent healthcare graduates. In addition, volunteers from the Civil Service and the De-Suung Office were trained as Basic Frontline Responders for COVID-19 pandemic management. These volunteers (De-Suup Plus) were trained as a part of the surge capacity of the national response.

In 2011, His Majesty the fifth King flagged off the De-suung programme with the main objective of encouraging all citizens to play an active role in nation building across Bhutan. Since the beginning of the pandemic in early 2020, De-suups (civil volunteers) have played a critical role in the fight against the COVID-19. They have been volunteering as security guards at high-risk border areas and providing essential food supplies and medicines during the nationwide lockdowns. De-suups also provide support in mass testing for COVID-19, crowd control during the first COVID-19 vaccination campaign (where 64% of the target population was inoculated) and continue to provide support to schools and health care facilities in managing crowds and in prompting people to follow COVID-19 protocols. In addition to these generic tasks, as Bhutan goes on to respond to the pandemic without compromising its essential health services provision, the MoH, to date, has trained 522 De-suups in basic Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Should the country enter the Red-Stage of COVID-19 risk (similar to WHO's community transmission classification), a plan has been developed for the existing 3,000 plus health personnel to be involved in clinical management of severe COVID-19 cases in isolation facilities, and other regular patients across the other hospitals in the country.

In such a scenario, as deemed appropriate, the De-suup Plus volunteers would be responsible for managing asymptomatic and mild COVID-19 cases in isolation and quarantine facilities under supervision of trained health workers. De-suups alongside HCWs and other frontline workers such as teachers and counselors have also received, specific training to support the MoH's COVID-19 Mental Health Response Team (MHRT). This is a specialized unit established to support and minimize psychological distress and conduct psychological interventions to those affected by COVID-19.

De-suups have played a vital role in the fight against this pandemic. Their support during surge capacity including supporting crowd management at hospital to vaccination sites, cooking for health team where catering services are not available so that vaccinator can provide vaccines without being disturbed, and further supporting health team in managing isolation wards where COVID-19 positive were kept are beyond the word to describe their service to the nation. Such a great initiative as the De-suung program needs to be continued with the inclusion of curriculum on basic health topic for longer term sustainability.



Table 3. Summary of Severity of Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) implemented by countries in South-East Asia Region (28 July – 03 August 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							<b>Bangladesh:</b> Nationwide restrictions re-imposed from 23 July – 5 August 2021.
Bhutan							<b>Bhutan:</b> Cautious unlocking in Phuentsholing ongoing since 23 July 2021.
DPR Korea							<b>DPR Korea:</b> Movement restricted from Capital to provinces.
India							<b>India:</b> Most states eased mobility restrictions, relaxed workplace measures and resumed schools for select grades.
Indonesia							<b>Indonesia:</b> Emergency restrictions of community activities (PPKM) implemented in accordance with levels based on epidemiological and response indicators.
Maldives							<b>Maldives:</b> Nationwide no mobility restrictions. Non-essential business activities resumed while schools remain closed.
Myanmar							<b>Myanmar:</b> Stay at home orders imposed in 108 townships across the country.
Nepal							<b>Nepal:</b> Gradually releasing lockdown and easing prohibitory restrictions.
Sri Lanka							<b>Sri Lanka:</b> Inter provincial movement restriction relaxed and public transport resumes operations.
Thailand							<b>Thailand:</b> Select non-essential activities restricted in different zones until 18 August 2021.
Timor-Leste							<b>Timor-Leste:</b> Entry and exit restrictions in Dili and Ermera extended until 12 August 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 [LINK to SEARO PHSM Dashboard](#) (please select PHSM tab).

- Regional support to countries preparing 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 COVID-19 vaccine mini-post introduction evaluations (mini-cPIE) are on-going.
- 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 table below is a summary of COVID-19 vaccination status and the vaccine utilization in the countries of the Region, as of 03 August 2021:

Table 4: Summary of vaccination status in the countries of the SEA Region and the vaccine utilization (as of 3 August 2021)

Country	Vaccine name	Start date	Total doses administered	Persons vaccinated with one dose	Persons fully vaccinated	First dose per 100 total population	Fully vaccinated per 100 total population	Utilization rate	Last update
Bangladesh	COVISHIELD	27 Jan 21	10 126 940	5 820 053	4 306 887	5.4	2.5	96%	27-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	2 742 186	2 684 312	57 874			54%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	53 423	50 255	3 168			53%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	844 209	844 209				15%	
Bhutan	COVISHIELD	27 Mar 21	1 007 951	534 468	473 483	70.7	62.6	74%	26-Jul-21
	Pfizer	22-Jul-21							
	Moderna	20 Jul 21							
	Sinopharm	20-Jul-21							
India	COVISHIELD*	16 Jan 21	478 544 114	372 626 926	105 917 188	26.2	7.5	100%	27-Jul-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBIO	13 Jan 21	8 310 048	7 345 644	964 404	17.7	7.9	56%	25-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	667 140	463 013	204 127			9%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	59 915 214	40 186 732	19 728 482			59%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	7 386	7 386				0.16%	
Maldives	COVISHIELD	01 Feb 21	419 753	230 327	189 426	59.5	50.3	113%	24-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	164 280	166 251	90 011			73%	
	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-Jun 21
	Sinopharm	June 21	30 332	30 332				6%	
Nepal	COVISHIELD	27 Jan21	2 288 792	1 828 484	460 308	14.1	6.6	97%	25-Jul 21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	2 164 278	3 156 412	2 426 056			121%	
	Janssen	19 July 21	806 337	806 337	806 337			53%	
Sri Lanka	COVISHIELD	29 Jan 21	1 578 359	948 223	630 136	46.8	11.1	79%	27-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	10 087 987	8 284 463	1 803 524			94%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	173 584	159 081	14 503			96%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	114 105	114 105				98%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	716 581	716 581				48%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBIO, AZ-SianBio	16 Mar 21	8 082 114	7 756 430	325 684	21.5	6.0	121%	24-Jul-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	8 773 635	5 324 150	3 409 485			70%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	1 050 777	874 507	176 270			26%	
Timor-Leste	AZ (SKBIO, SII, AZ-AUS, AZ-ITA)	07 Apr21	349 454	263 914	85 540	22.8	7.8	134%	19-Jul-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	55 303	36 598	18 705			55%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>603 459 591</b>	<b>461 547 044</b>	<b>141 912 547</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>89%</b>	

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: Epidemiologyunit, MoH; Thailand: DDC, MOPH; Timor-Leste: MoH