

# 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	799 225	20 702	39 177 502	590 988

as of 8 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	620 720 696	473 017 970	147 702 726	24.7

as of 12 August 2021

## Highlights

- South-East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected WHO Region with 39.1 million cases, after the Americas (78.6 million cases) and European Regions (61.2 million cases).
- For the seventh consecutive week, there has been an increase in new cases globally and in week 31, there has been a 3.5% increase (n=4 264 641) compared to the previous week.
- During this period, Americas, Eastern Mediterranean and Western Pacific Region have reported an increase in new cases, while the European and South East Asian Regions reported decrease in new cases, whereas African Region reported similar number of cases compared to the last week.
- In week 31 in the SEAR, there has been a decrease of 5.1% in new cases (n=799 225) compared to the previous week.
- The Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 has been reported in 142 countries across the world and 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 620 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given in 10 countries in the SEA Region with more than 478 million doses in India alone.

## Overview of situation (epidemiological week #31 for the period between 02 August – 08 August 2021)

- India reported a 1.9% decrease in new cases (n=278 631) in week 31, compared to the previous week. All major states in India have reported decline in new cases, except for Tamil Nadu (4.8% increase), Andhra Pradesh (1.1% increase) and Kerala (similar number of cases compared to the previous week). High case incidence (>150 cases per 100 000 population per week) was reported in Mizoram (431.4), Kerala (385.3) and Manipur (155.2) states. The TPR at the national level is maintained at 2.4%, but TPR of more than 10% was reported in Kerala and the North-Eastern states namely Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim.
- Indonesia reported a decline in new cases for the third consecutive week; in week 31, there has been an 18% decrease in new cases (n=225 635) compared to the previous week. Out of 34 provinces, 10 (all outside of Java) have reported an increase in new cases compared to the previous week. While the case incidence started to decline in Java, the epidemic is shifting to other parts of the country. Very high case incidence (>150 cases per week per 100 000 population) is now observed in some provinces of Kalimantan (North Kalimantan 413.9 and East Kalimantan 316.8) and Sumatra (Bangka Belitung Islands 271.2, and Riau islands (171.1), while some cities in Java reported declining cases but still high case incidence (DKI Jakarta 252.9, DI Yogyakarta 334.8, Bali 196.3). As of 7 August, 92% of samples sequenced in the country were identified as Delta variant. The daily testing numbers are decreasing and the test positivity rate (TPR) has also decreased from the previous week, but still high at 23.5% at the national level; TPR ranges from 11% in DKI Jakarta to 85% in Central Sulawesi.
- Thailand continues to report an increase in new cases for the eighth consecutive week and during week 31, there has been a 19.6% increase in new cases (n=141 191) compared to the previous week. An increasing proportion of new cases (approximately 75%) are reported outside Bangkok. Top 5 provinces

reporting the highest number of COVID-19 cases are Bangkok, Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakan, Chonburi and Nonthaburi. The TPR has increased and is at 33.2% at the national level.

- Bangladesh reported a 10.4% decrease in new cases (n=89 367) during week 31, compared to the previous week. All divisions in the country have reported decrease in new cases except for Chattogram division. In week 31, 70.5% of the new cases were reported from two divisions namely Dhaka (45.1%) and Chattogram (25.4%). The number of daily tests decreased in week 31, but the TPR has remained stable at 29% at the national level. TPR is more than 20% across all divisions, except for Rajshahi.
- Myanmar reported a 19% decline in new cases (n=26 851) in week 31 compared to the previous week. In the last week, a decline in cases was reported in all states/regions except for Shan, Shan East, Shan South and Tanintharyi. The top 5 states/regions reporting the highest number of new cases last week are Bago, Mandalay, Yangon, Magway and Ayeywardy. The average daily tests in week 31 has reduced further to 12 589 compared to 13 207 daily tests in week 30; the TPR has reduced to 30.8% in week 31 compared to 37.6% in the previous week.
- Sri Lanka continues to report an increase in number of new cases for the fourth consecutive week; in week 31, there has been a 25.7% increase in new cases (n=18 645) compared to the previous week. All provinces except for Eastern and Uva provinces are reporting an increase in new cases during this period. Northwestern and Central provinces are reporting more than 50% of new cases compared to the previous week. Majority of the new cases last week were reported in Western Province (61.4%) followed by Southern Province (9.7%). Colombo district in Western province alone contributes to ~30% of new cases. Daily testing is increasing compared to the previous week and the TPR has increased and is at 16.1% at the national level. The proportion of Delta variant is increasing and is predominant in the Western province and Galle district.
- Nepal reported an increase in new cases for the fourth consecutive week and in the week 31 there has been a 4.1% increase in new cases (n=17 507) compared to the previous week. Majority of the new cases (52.9%) are reported in Bagmati province. The TPR has increased and is at 24.3% at the national level.
- Maldives reported a 1.5% increase in new cases (n=809) in the week 31, compared to the previous week. Cases continue to decline in the Greater Male region (GMR), while an increasing number of new cases are reported outside of the GMR in the atolls. Outside of the GMR in the atolls, there are 924 active cases across 41 inhabited islands. The TPR at the national level is maintained at 2.1%.
- Timor-Leste reported an 8.9% decrease in new cases (n=563) in week 31 compared to the previous week. Dili and Ermera municipalities are reporting a surge in new cases. The recent outbreak in Ermera has been confirmed to be due to the Delta variant of SARS CoV-2. The TPR has increased and is at 10.7% at the national level.
- Bhutan reported a 18.8% decline in new cases (n=26) in the week 31 compared to the previous week. Cases are detected in the two active clusters namely Phuntsholing and Samtse which share a border with India and most of the new cases are detected among contacts, followed by imported cases. The TPR at the national level has decreased and is at 0.2%.

Figure 1: Cumulative reported number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in countries in SEAR from 1 January 2020 to 8 August 2021.

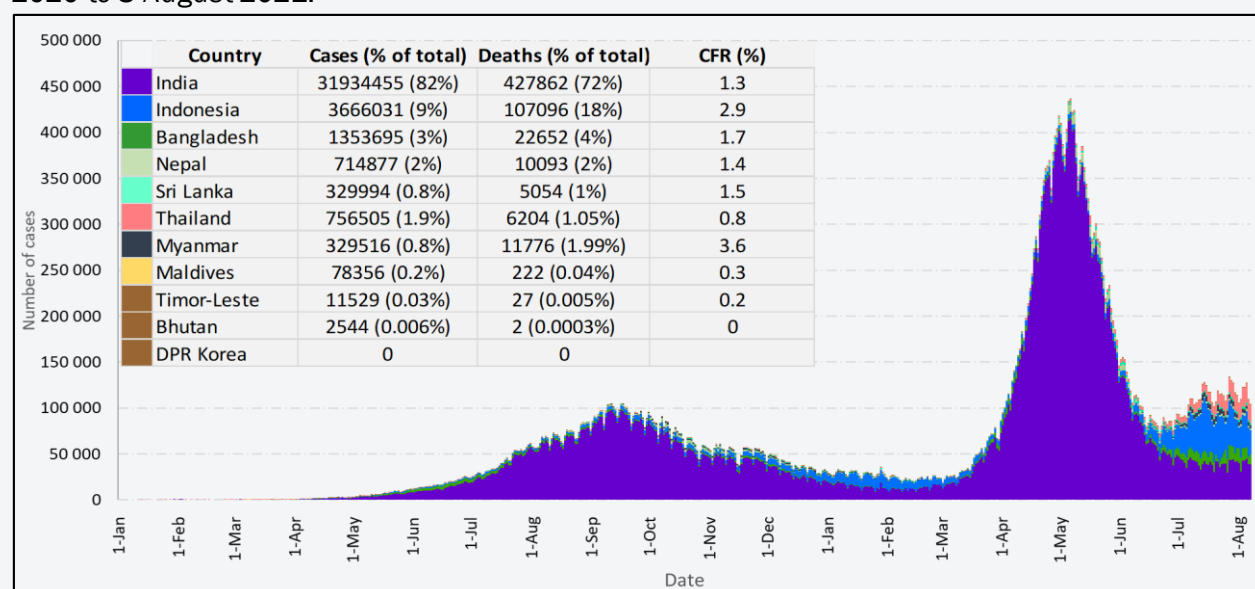


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 8 August 2021

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		31 934 455	23 141	427 862	1.3	278 631	-1.9	2.4
Indonesia		3 666 031	13 403	107 096	2.9	225 635	-17.6	23.8
Bangladesh		1 353 695	8 220	22 652	1.7	89 367	-10.4	29.1
Nepal		714 877	24 535	10 093	1.4	17 507	4.1	24.3
Sri Lanka		329 994	15 411	5 054	1.5	18 645	25.7	16.1
Thailand		756 505	10 838	6 204	0.8	141 191	19.6	33.2
Myanmar		329 516	6 056	11 776	3.6	26 851	-19.0	30.8
Maldives		78 356	144 958	222	0.3	809	1.5	2.1
Timor-Leste		11 529	8 744	27	0.2	563	-8.9	10.7
Bhutan		2 544	3 297	2	0.1	26	-18.8	0.2
DPR Korea		0						
<b>SEAR total</b>		<b>39 177 502</b>	<b>19 381</b>	<b>590 988</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>799 225</b>	<b>-5.1</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 10 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

## Key Operational / Country Updates

### Key operational updates

#### Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

- The SEARO Weekly COVID-19 infodemic intelligence reports revealed that vaccines continue to be the dominant topic of conversation, although the volume has dipped since last week to less than 1 million. Other high-volume topics include employment (especially the impact on women), and the highest rising topic is on technology – specifically new apps.
- SEARO continues to respond to rumours through the SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS). In week 31, there were total of 35 rumours detected. They were on vaccines, cures, mask wearing and other topics. Most of them, however, were marked low risk based on the rumour assessment criteria, as they are not yet high engagement or trending or shared by an influencer and are therefore being monitored.
- To enable countries and partners to exchange RCCE experiences and learn from each other, an informal platform has been set up.

## Clinical management

- The clinical management teams at three levels of WHO (headquarters, regional office and country office) discussed issues related to the management of COVID-19 related oxygen supply for patients, and the use of oxygen in overwhelmed health facilities of Myanmar. Additionally, support strengthening of COVID-19 care pathways during the surge was also discussed.

## Laboratory

- WHO/SEARO facilitated the request for genomic sequencing of COVID-19 samples of Myanmar and Maldives from the National Institute of Health (NIH), Thailand.
- WHO provided recommendations on the Illumina MiSeq platform (instrument to perform genomic DNA sequencing) requested by Maldives with respect to long term sustainability, in terms of limited use and compatibility with the bilateral collaborative project for strengthening genome sequencing with Public Health England.
- WHO shared the summary report of the SARS-CoV-2 external quality assurance programme (EQAP) and the satisfaction survey form with all Member States of SEAR.

## Operations Support and Logistics

- WHO supported procurement and in-kind shipment of life saving essential supplies of oxygen concentrators to Myanmar (300 units) and Indonesia (700 units), which were delivered between 6 - 11 August 2021.
- WHO supported Nepal in the procurement and in-kind shipment of 26 000 reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT PCR) kits, which were delivered on 11 August 2021.
- WHO coordinated with Member States namely Myanmar, Indonesia and Bangladesh to assess their biomedical needs and gaps, to be supported with available funding of USD 1 million from WHO headquarters.
- Maintaining strong strategic partnership with UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private institutions to support collaborative emergency support to member states responding to COVID-19
  - <https://twitter.com/WHOSEARO/status/1425066160937070600>
  - <https://twitter.com/WHOIndonesia/status/1424673831474528265?s=20>
  - <https://twitter.com/WFPLogistics/status/1422533645676556290>

## Key country updates

### Bangladesh:

- The weeks-long strict lockdown imposed on 23 July 2021 ended on 11 August 2021.
- Bangladesh started COVID-19 vaccination for Rohingya refugees in the world's largest and most densely populated camps from 10 August 2021. The government decided to extend the 6-day vaccine target since more people lined up for vaccinations.
- Pregnant women and lactating mothers are now eligible for COVID-19 vaccination across the country as advised by the National Immunization Technical Advisory Group.

### Bhutan:

- Royal Government of Bhutan donated 230 000 doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Nepal on 6 August 2021.
- Gradual unlocking of Phuntsholing district based on risk assessment is being initiated.
- Government is still following 21-days mandatory quarantine and PCR confirmation before release from quarantine facility for people coming from other countries.
- Ministry of Health along with WHO is advocating to strictly adhere to all COVID-19 preventive protocols through different media channels.

### DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 5 August 2021.
- Cumulatively 35 947 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 71 620) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 693 persons who were tested during the period of 30 July – 5 August 2021, of which 112 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest 581 were health care workers.

#### India:

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has decided to allow foreign nationals residing in India to get registered on CoWin portal to take the COVID-19 vaccine.
- The government has approved the Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) single dose COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use in country.
- MoHFW organized an interactive workshop with radio stations in five states of southern India to promote awareness regarding COVID-19 appropriate behaviour and vaccination.
- Scientists from four BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries to carry out genomic sequencing and mathematical modelling of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Over 39 000 oxygen concentrators have been allocated to various states to ensure availability of medical oxygen in rural and peri-urban areas.
- The Drugs Controller General of India (DGCI) has issued permissions to manufacture/marketing of Amphotericin B Liposomal injection to six additional firms. Liposomal Amphotericin-B used in the treatment for Mucormycosis.
- The DGCI has approved study on mixing of Covaxin and Covishield COVID-19 vaccines in India on recommendation of Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO).

#### Indonesia:

- The government extended the implementation of the level 2, 3 and 4 restrictions on public activities until 16 August 2021 in Java and Bali and for other provinces it was extended until 23 August 2021. The decision was made considering the current epidemiological situation at the national and subnational levels, particularly related to the increasing trend of cases and mortality.
- In partnership with the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) and UNICEF, WHO supported Ministry of Health in developing a monitoring and evaluation tool for COVID-19 vaccination and integrating it into Routine Immunization
- The unprecedented increase in number of cases in past months, had put significant strain on health system and oxygen supply. Towards easing this, WHO has procured 700 oxygen concentrators and supporting equipment to be distributed to health facilities.
- WHO retrieved publications from two major national databases, Garuda and SINTA (Science and Technology Index) with support from the National Research and Innovation Agency making them more visible to national and global researchers through the [WHO COVID-19 research database](#).

#### Maldives:

- The Ministry of Health has extended the State of Public Health Emergency until 1 September 2021.
- Maldives Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (MTAGI) has decided to administer the Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccine to school children from 12-18 years of age from August 2021. The government received 128 700 doses of Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccine donated by United States government under the COVAX facility.
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) has released a new guideline to incentivize vaccination from 1 September 2021. The Director General of Public Health announced several restrictions from 1 September 2021 for unvaccinated people to encourage vaccinations.
- The schools reopened for physical classes from 10 August 2021 for new academic year of 2021-2022. The Ministry of Education has asked all school officials and staff to get vaccinated before entering schools.

#### Myanmar:

- The Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) extended the “stay-at-home” order across the country until 15 August 2021 with the exemption for pharmacy shops and basic commodities.
- All schools will be remained closed until 15 August 2021 as per order issued by MoHS.
- The government announced extension of the precautionary restriction measures to prevent importation of COVID-19 through air travel extended until 31 August 2021.
- MoHS approved COVID-19 testing and treatment in the City Private Hospital in Mandalay.
- Myanmar received the second batch of 1 million doses of Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine on 8 August 2021 as part of total purchase agreement of 10 million doses.

#### Nepal:

- Nepal has received over 1 million doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines in week 31 from the Government of Japan under COVAX facility (847 320 doses) and from Government of Bhutan (230 000 doses).



- The government has launched 'Nepal Mask Week' from 7 -14 August 2021 to highlight the importance of wearing a mask correctly and garner public commitment to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by wearing a face mask.
- Prohibitory order imposed by the District Administration in Kathmandu valley since 29 April 2021 has been further extended by two weeks from 12 August 2021 until 24 August 2021.

#### Sri Lanka:

- The Ministry of Health has issued guidelines on integrated home -based isolation and management of asymptomatic and mild cases of COVID-19. Eligible patients will be registered in the 'Patient Home Isolation and Management System (PHIMS)' and monitored by a medical team assigned to each district.
- Sri Lanka received 4.93 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines – Sinopharm (4 million) AstraZeneca (728 460), Pfizer-BioNTech (187 410), and Sputnik V (15 000) COVID-19 vaccines in the last week.
- Over 99% of the targeted group (all above 30 years of age) for vaccination by the government were vaccinated with first dose and 31% of the same group received the second dose.
- The MoH and Sri Lankan Army have started a special home mop up vaccination for those unable to travel to centres while two vaccination clinics are operating 24X7 (round the clock) to supplement the national vaccination campaign.

#### Thailand:

- With continued increase in case numbers in greater Bangkok and North East of Thailand, healthcare facilities continue to be stressed.
- The National Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC) is developing a nasal spray vaccine for domestic production. The virologist at BIOTEC believe that the nasal spray could deliver protection right at the source of transmission, developing antibodies in the nasal passage where COVID-19 typically enters the body.
- The government has decided to administer Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine to vulnerable groups in 13 out of 29 dark red zones (maximum controlled areas under lockdown restrictions).

#### Timor-Leste

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) announced that 12 out of 20 COVID-19 samples sent to Peter Doherty Institute Melbourne, Australia for genome sequencing were found to be the Delta variant (variant of concern).
- The government decided to extend sanitary health fence in Dili and Ermera municipality until 26 August 2021. The two municipalities are reporting a surge in cases.
- Over 43.5.2% of the total population has received the first dose, while 15.4% are fully vaccinated.
- WHO and UNICEF are providing technical support to the Ministry of Health and six sub technical working groups to develop the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine implementation plans.

## Operation support and logistics to SEAR Member States: A regional overview



Image: @WHO SEARO

WHO South-East Asia is home to over a quarter of the world's population and Health Emergencies department at WHO regional office for South-East Asia has been supporting all 11 Member States (MS) in the Region in response to COVID-19 and other emergencies.

In 2019, at the 72<sup>nd</sup> session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia, all Member States of the Region, vulnerable to natural disasters like earthquakes, cyclones and floods, as well as emerging diseases and outbreaks, unanimously adopted the Delhi Declaration on Emergency Preparedness to strengthen and operationalize cross-border capacities for disaster reduction and response.

Aligning with the Delhi Declaration as well as the fact that regional strategic stockpiling is a crucial mechanism for emergency preparedness and response readiness, US\$ 300 000 of South East Asia Regional Health Emergency Fund (SEARHEF) was used to procure and stockpile essential emergencies medical supplies and equipment at regional level prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This in turn proved to be critical for the immediate initial response to COVID-19.

The unprecedented global pandemic situations of COVID 19 has created a whole new level of demand and at the same time, an unparalleled level of complexity and challenges across the world in procuring to meet these demands. This is due to disruptions in global manufacturing, and fractured global supply chains, creating shortages in the face of soaring demand and increased market competition. Further complicating the situation, trade restrictions were imposed, and commercial flights were grounded.

The COVID-19 Supply Chain System was introduced in April 2020 to massively scale up the procurement and delivery of personal protective equipment (PPE), testing and diagnostics supplies, and biomedical equipment in a well-coordinated and organized manner. WHO has been mandated to take the lead responsibility in the procurement and shipment of essential COVID-19 supplies along with other UN agencies and partners. Although WHO is striving to improve the COVID-19 Supply Portal for better delivery timeline and reduce shipment delays. This WHO led platform has played a vital role in fair allocation and distribution of quality assured pre-qualified products to meet the critical shortages in countries and at lower rates.

Since the start of COVID-19 response in January 2020, WHO has provided much needed operational and logistics support to member countries with PPE, diagnostics, and biomedical supplies and equipment.

Supplies delivered to the Region (in Million USD)				
	Regions	Shipped	To be shipped	Total amount
1	AFRO	89.5	4.1	93.6
2	SEARO	59.5	0.7	60.2
3	EURO	52.8	7.1	59.9
4	EMRO	52.4	15.8	68.2
5	AMRO	34.4	1.2	35.6
6	WPRO	21.1	3.9	25

Top items delivered to the Region		
	Item	Total quantity
Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves	8 650 500
	Medical masks	6 950 500
	Respirator Mask	3 068 695
Diagnostics	Ag RDTs	3 365 000
	Swabs & VTMs	3 203 200
	RT PCR Kits	2 786 340
Biomedicals	Oxygen Mask	79 500
	Oxygen Concentrators	7 818
	Nasal oxygen Cannula	38 290

In the past three months (May-July 2021), WHO/SEARO has supported Member States with procurement, donations and deliveries of essential COVID-19 supplies worth almost USD 20 million in response to several COVID-19 surges in the Region. During the surge in India in April 2021, when hospitals were full and there was a shortage of oxygen, WHO quickly mobilized USD 10 million to immediately procure and supply 4 000 oxygen concentrators, 400 000 RT PCR kits, 124 multipurpose tents to establish auxiliary health facilities, 424 medical beds, 1.3 million respirator masks and 650 000 swabs & viral transport media (VTM) within a short span of two weeks. In fact, WHO was the first UN agency to deliver oxygen concentrators to India.

WHO continues to support member countries in the region with critical COVID-19 supplies through a centralized COVID-19 Supply Chain System, regional stockpiles at various strategic regional warehouses, and strategic partnerships with other UN partners, NGOs, and private entities.

WHO support to Member States in SEAR (May-July 2021)		
	Items	USD
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>COVID-19:</b> In kind donation of PPE with free shipment by Asia European Foundation (ASEF) coordinated with WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) and WHO donation of 500 000 respirator masks <b>Cholera outbreaks:</b> 100 cholera kits donated from Dubai stocks with in-kind air shipment support	800 000
<b>India</b>	<b>COVID 19:</b> 4 000 oxygen concentrators, 124 tents, 400 000 RT PCR kits, 424 medical beds, 650 000 swabs & Viral Transport Media (VTM) and 1.3 million respirator masks delivered for 2nd wave of COVID response in May 2021. In-kind donation of 3.7 million gloves by WHO was supplied to the country in July 2021.	11 million
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>COVID 19:</b> 1.62 million antigen based rapid diagnostics kits	
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>COVID 19:</b> WHO's support with 2 000 oxygen concentrators, 26 000 RT PCR Kits, 250 000 Dexamethasone with in-kind shipment supported by WFP/Temasek. Three water treatment facilities and one set of 96 beds Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) treatment facility (USD 1.9 million) donated by WFP. 500 000 gloves and 700 000 respirator masks in kind donation in July. <b>Flash Flood and Landslide:</b> 100 000 PPEs, multipurpose tents, 10 Inter agency Emergency Health Kits (1 kit provides primary healthcare services to 10,000 population for 3 months) and 5 Cholera kits	5 Million
<b>Timor Leste</b>	<b>COVID 19 and Flash Flood:</b> PPEs, 80 multipurpose tents, Cholera kits, 200 Oximeters, 200 infrared thermometers from regional stocks in Delhi and Dubai	1.5 Million
<b>Total</b>		<b>18.5 Million</b>



Table 3: Summary of International Travel Measures Implemented by Countries in SEAR (as of 10 August 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 travelers from Brazil, South Africa and United Kingdom who will undergo 7-day home quarantine and 7-day self-monitoring)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure	Not applicable
Indonesia	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	No restriction on entry and visa	No quarantine (tourist) 14-day facility quarantine (non-tourist)	RT-PCR based COVID-19 negative test result within 72 hours prior to departure and PCR test within 05 -07 days of arrival	Quarantine requirement exempted with full vaccination or history of past infection within 60 days
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, 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 from unrestricted countries 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 travelers 12 years and above); RT-PCR based COVID-19 test on day 14 after arrival (all travelers 2 years or above)	Quarantine requirement exempted with full vaccination and negative result from on-arrival PCR testing
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	Quarantine requirement exempted with full vaccination

- The 12th Regional Immunization Technical Advisory Group (ITAG) meeting held on 9-11 August 2021 to assess the progress in the deployment of COVID-19 vaccines in SEAR Member States, identify challenges/gaps as well as actions to address them. The ITAG made recommendations in various areas as planning, service delivery, human resource and training, cold chain and waste management, vaccine safety surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of COVID-19 vaccines, as well as demand generation and risk communication.
- 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>.

Table 5. Summary of vaccination status in the countries of the SEA Region and the vaccine utilization (as of 12 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	AZ-SII/Japan	27 Jan 21	10 479 060	5 820 063	4 658 997	8.6	2.8	88%	10-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	7 039 183	6 827 383	211 800			87%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	77 845	50 255	27 590			77%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	2 075 532	2 071 746	3 786			38%	
Bhutan	AZ-SII	27 Mar 21	1 018 510	543 182	475 328	71.8	62.9	75%	8-Aug-21
	Pfizer	22-Jul-21							
	Moderna	20 Jul 21							
	Sinopharm	20-Jul-21							
India	AZ-SII*	16 Jan 21	478 544 114	372 626 926	105 917 188	26.4	8.1	100%	2-Aug-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBio	13 Jan 21	8 962 962	7 793 781	1 169 181	19.1	9.4	56%	8-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	815 159	548 848	266 311			10%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	65 284 642	42 428 765	22 855 877			65%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	59 540	59 540				0.74%	
Maldives	AZ-SII	01 Feb 21	437 340	236 165	201 175	60.9	52.6	118%	6-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	168 822	90 282	78 540			74%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	5 894	2 956	2 938			101%	
Myanmar	AZ-SII	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	AZ-SII	27 Jan21	2 288 792	1 828 484	460 308	14.6	7.3	97%	6-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	07 Apr 21	3 263 220	2 530 793	732 427			126%	
	Janssen	19 July 21	1 009 423		1 009 423			66%	
Sri Lanka	AZ-SII/Japan	29 Jan 21	2 050 882	1 183 071	867 811	51.8	16.0	75%	27-Jul-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	11 703 483	9 057 321	2 646 162			72%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	173 597	159 081	14 516			96%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	252 777	251 751	1 026			81%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	758 251	758 251				51%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBio - SianBio/Japan	16 Mar 21	8 887 739	8 234 544	653 195	24.2	6.7	127%	24-Jul-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	10 043 016	6 606 930	3 436 086			80%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	1 473 615	1 113 014	360 601			37%	
	Pfizer	6 Aug 21	43 845	31 866	11 979			3%	
Timor-Leste	AZ SKBIO SII AUS ITA	07 Apr21	375 774	283 023	92 751	24.9	8.8	90%	19-Jul-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	59 637	39 191	20 446			60%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>620 720 696</b>	<b>473 017 970</b>	<b>147 702 726</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>7.8</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; SriLanka: Epidemiologyunit, MoH; Thailand: DDC, MOPH; Timor-Leste: MoH