

# 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	731 279	19 401	39 908 781	610 389

as of 15 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	718 674 799	544 015 079	174 659 720	26.7

as of 18 August 2021

## Highlights

- The WHO South East Asia Region (SEAR) remains the third most affected with 39.9 million cases, after the Americas (80.1 million cases) and European regions (62.5 million cases). An increase in new cases globally has been reported for the eighth consecutive week, with a 2% increase (n=4 453 796) in week 32, compared to the previous week. During this period, Americas, European and Western Pacific regions have reported an increase in new cases, South East Asia and Africa regions reported a decrease in new cases, whereas the Eastern Mediterranean region reported similar number of cases compared to the last week.
- In week 32, in the SEAR, there has been an 8.5% decrease in new cases (n=731 279) compared to the previous week. This is largely due to the decline in new cases in India, Indonesia, and Bangladesh.
- More than 718 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been administered by ten countries in the SEA Region with more than 560 million doses in India alone.

## Overview of situation (epidemiological week #32 for the period between 09 – 15 August 2021)

- India reported a 7.4% decrease in new cases (n=258 121) in week 32, compared to the previous week and all states and Union Territories in India have reported a decline in new cases. During week 32, the case incidence (cases per week per 100 000 population) decreased in Kerala and North eastern states, previously reporting very high numbers. The test positivity rate (TPR) at the national level is maintained at 2.2%, however, TPR of more than 10% is reported in Kerala and North eastern states namely Manipur, Mizoram, and Sikkim.
- Indonesia reported a decline in new cases for the fourth consecutive week. In week 32, there has been a 17% decrease in new cases (n=188 323) compared to the previous week. Out of 34 provinces, a total of nine - mostly outside Java and Bali - continued to experience an overall increase in the number of reported cases among which four provinces namely Maluku, West Papua, West Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan experienced more than 25% increase in new cases. A very high case incidence (>150 cases per week per 100 000 population) is reported in some provinces outside Java, in Kalimantan (North Kalimantan-421.1 and East Kalimantan-303.2), Sumatra (Bangka Belitung islands-275.2), Sulawesi (Central Sulawesi-177.9) and West Papua (153.7). While new cases are declining in Java, a high case incidence has been reported in DI Yogyakarta (265.3) and Bali (204.1). Though the daily testing numbers are decreasing and the TPR continues to decline. It is still high - 21.8% at the national level; TPR ranges from 8% in DKI Jakarta to 57% in Central Sulawesi.
- Thailand continues to report an increase in new cases for the ninth consecutive week and during week 32, there has been a 7% increase in new cases (n=150 652) compared to the previous week. The majority of the new cases in the last week is reported outside of Bangkok; while Bangkok contributes 20.7% of the new cases. The five provinces reporting the highest numbers of COVID-19 cases are Bangkok, Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakan, Chonburi, and Nonthaburi. The TPR has increased and is at 37.1% at the national level.

- Bangladesh reported a 27% decrease in new cases (n=65 207) during week 32, compared to the previous week. All divisions in the country have reported a decrease in new cases. A total of 70.7% of the new cases in week 32 were reported from two divisions namely Dhaka (50.6%) and Chattogram (20.1%). The number of daily tests continues to decline, and the TPR has also decreased to 23.6% at the national level. However, TPR is more than 20% across all divisions, except for Rajshahi division.
- Myanmar reported a 7.8% decline in new cases (n=24 763) in week 32 compared to the previous week. In the last week, higher number of new cases compared to previous week were reported in Nay Pyi Taw, Shan, Shan North, Shan South, Tanintharyi, Kayah and Chin states/regions. The five states/regions reporting the highest numbers of new cases last week are Bago, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Magway and Shan south. The average number of daily tests were similar to that reported in the past week, but the TPR has decreased and is at 28.5% at the national level.
- Sri Lanka continues to report an increase in number of new cases for the fifth consecutive week. In week 32, there has been a 33.9% increase in new cases (n=24 974) compared to the previous week. All provinces except the Central province reported an increase in new cases compared to the previous week. Southern and Northwestern provinces are reporting more than 50% of new cases compared to the previous week. The majority of the new cases in week 32 were reported in Western Province (57%) followed by Southern Province (13%). Colombo and Gampaha districts in Western province have contributed 45% of new cases in the country in the last week. The TPR is at similar levels compared to that in the previous week and is at 15.8% at the national level.
- Nepal reported similar number of new cases (n=17 395) in week 32 compared to the previous week. The majority of the new cases (53.6%) in week 32 have been reported in Bagmati province, followed by Province 1 (17.69%), and Gandaki province (17.65%). The TPR has reduced slightly but is still high at 23.7% at the national level.
- Maldives reported a 3.5% decrease in new cases (n=781) in week 32, compared to the previous week. Cases continue to decline in Greater Male region (GMR). Outside of the GMR, in the atolls, there are 968 active cases across 47 inhabited islands. The TPR is similar to the previous week and is at 1.9% at the national level.
- Timor-Leste reported an 84% increase in new cases (n=1 036) in week 32 compared to the previous week. Dili municipality is reporting a surge in new cases in the past week. The recent outbreak in Ermera municipality has been confirmed to be due to the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2. The TPR has increased significantly and is at 18% at the national level compared to 10.7% reported in the previous week.
- Bhutan reported a 3.8% increase in new cases (n=27) in week 32 compared to the previous week. Cases continue to be detected in the two active clusters namely Phuntsholing and Samtse - bordering India, and most of the new cases are detected among contacts. The TPR at the national level is at 0.1%.

Figure 1: COVID-19 epidemiological curve for SEAR and inserted table shows reported number of cumulative COVID-19 cases and deaths, and the Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in the 11 countries in SEAR from 1 January 2020 to 15 August 2021

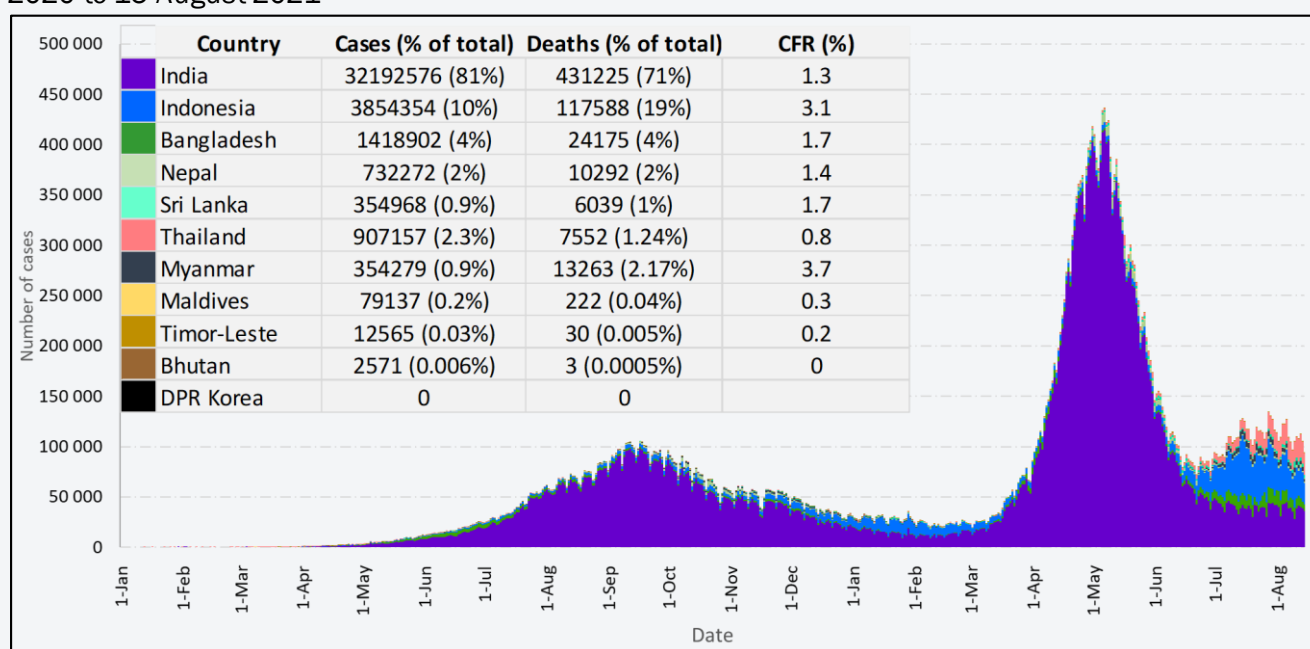






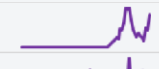


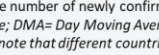
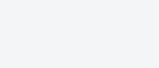
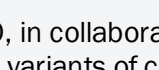
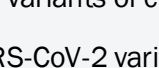


Table 1: Regional COVID-19 situation, as of 15 Aug 2021

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		32 192 576	23 328	431 225	1.3	258 121	-7.4	2.2
Indonesia		3 854 354	14 091	117 588	3.1	188 323	-16.5	21.8
Bangladesh		1 418 902	8 616	24 175	1.7	65 207	-27.0	23.6
Nepal		732 272	25 132	10 292	1.4	17 395	-0.6	23.7
Sri Lanka		354 968	16 577	6 039	1.7	24 974	33.9	15.8
Thailand		907 157	12 997	7 552	0.8	150 652	6.7	37.1
Myanmar		354 279	6 511	13 263	3.7	24 763	-7.8	28.5
Maldives		79 137	146 403	222	0.3	781	-3.5	1.9
Timor-Leste		12 565	9 530	30	0.2	1 036	84.0	18.0
Bhutan		2 571	3 332	3	0.1	27	3.8	0.1
DPR Korea		0						
<b>SEAR total</b>		<b>39 908 781</b>	<b>19 743</b>	<b>610 389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>731 279</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  
 Regarding TPR kindly note that different countries use different testing strategies; Denominator for TPR calculation in Indonesia is number of people tested.

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 17 August 2021

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

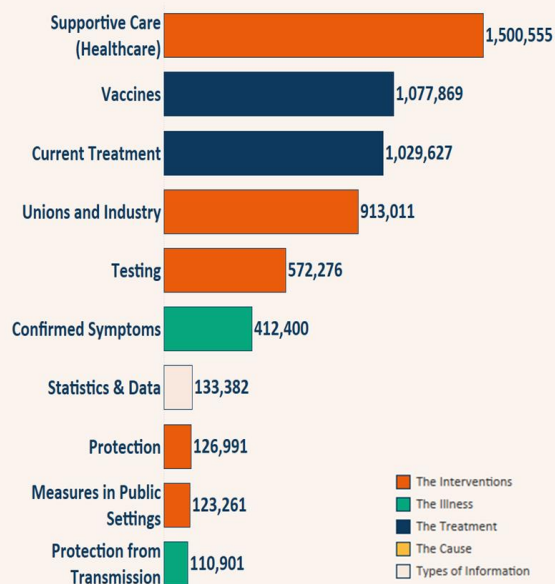
\*\* detection of VOCs only in incoming travelers under quarantine

## Key operational updates

- In this week's SEARO COVID-19 infodemic intelligence report digital conversations around healthcare has increased substantially (over 1.5 million mentions), driven primarily by conversations of certain influencers, particularly in Thailand. Vaccines also dominate the report (over 1 million mentions), driven by Indian users who amplified news items about a nasal spray vaccine.
- The SEARO Rumour and Misinformation Surveillance and Response System (RMSRS) has identified 45 rumours this week. Most of the topics were on vaccines and variants.
- Social media gifs to address some of the most common rumours have been developed.  
<https://www.who.int/southeastasia/outbreaks-and-emergencies/covid-19/What-can-we-do-to-keep-safe/fact-or-fiction>

## Top 10 topics by volume

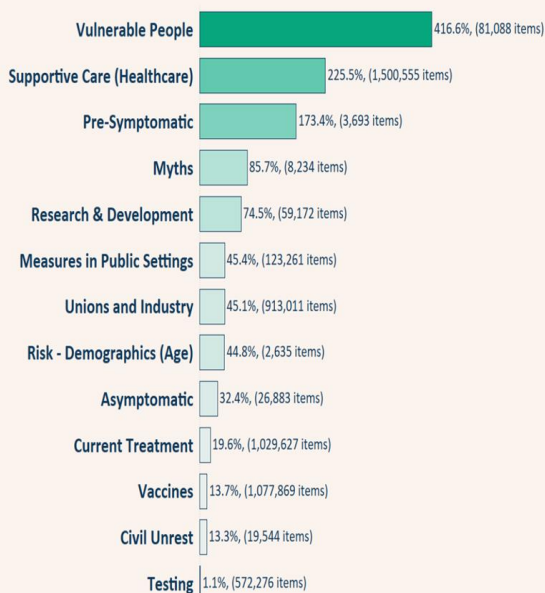
Social media mentions of selected categories per taxonomy



9 – 15 AUG 2021

## Top rising topics

Based on % change of conversation volume from the previous week



## Operations Support and Logistics

- The final list of biomedical equipment for Indonesia and Myanmar based on their needs and gaps assessment was submitted to the WHO headquarters (HQ) for procurement and shipment. WHO HQ has allocated USD 1 million for procurement of biomedical and oxygen supply items for countries categorized as "Situations of Concern (SoC) in the region.
- WHO/SEARO has initiated procurement of 1 000 oxygen concentrators for regional strategic stockpiling to be stored at the warehouse in China.
- WHO visibility items and emergency medical supplies including inter agency emergency health kits<sup>1</sup> (IEHK) and first aid kits were dispatched to Nepal and Bhutan.
- With more visibility of funding, several procurement requests are being placed by WHO Country Offices (WCOs) to support Member States with ongoing COVID-19 surge response. Coordination with countries and WHO HQ to facilitate expedition of the supply requests including personal protective equipment /biomedical /lab diagnostics items through COVID Supply Chain System to the end users and resolving supply challenges faced by countries.

<sup>1</sup> 1 IEHK provides primary healthcare services to 10,000 population for 3 months

## Key country updates

### Bangladesh:

- Bangladesh started COVID-19 vaccination for Rohingya refugees in the world's largest and most densely populated camps from 10 August 2021. Over 1.3 million Rohingyas live in these camps in Cox's Bazar.
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has signed an agreement with Sinopharm-China to produce the Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine in Bangladesh. As per agreement the Incepta Pharmaceuticals Ltd will bring bulk materials for the vaccines which will be bottled and labelled locally in Bangladesh.

### Bhutan:

- Bhutan has vaccinated 74% of its total population with the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine, whereas 63% of the total population is fully vaccinated.
- Active surveillance and testing are ongoing throughout the country with more focus on high risk border area.
- The Ministry of Health along with WHO is advocating for strictly adhering to all COVID-19 preventive protocols through different media channels.
- WHO in collaboration with the Ministry of Health is planning to train journalists and reporters on basic data analysis and interpretation for better reporting.

### DPR Korea:

- No case of COVID-19 has been reported as of 12 August 2021.
- Cumulatively 36 626 persons have been tested with reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at an interval of 10 days (total samples: 72 978) and all were found negative for COVID-19. These include 679 persons who were tested during the period of 5 -12 August 2021, of which 108 were people with influenza-like illness and/or severe acute respiratory infections and rest of the 571 were health care workers.

### India:

- India administered over 8.8 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines on 16 August 2019, the highest single-day COVID-19 vaccination.
- The government granted manufacturing license to the Indian Immunologicals Limited to increase production of the Covaxin COVID-19 vaccine with a view to speeding up of the national COVID-19 vaccination drive.
- The Union Health Minister visited Kerala on 16 August 2021 and met with the Chief Minister and the Health Minister of Kerala to discuss the public health response to COVID-19.
- The central government has decided to release the second instalment of 35% of Emergency COVID-19 Response and Health System Preparedness Package – II (ECRP-II) amounting to USD 1.08 billion approximately to the states to accelerate development of health infrastructure.
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has authorised the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB) as the Central Drug Laboratory (CDL) for testing and lot release of COVID-19 vaccines.

### Indonesia:

- The government extended the implementation of the level 3 and 4 restrictions on public activities until 23 August 2021.
- The number of daily cases of COVID-19 continues to decline, However the number of tests performed is also declining. An independent data initiative (LaporCOVID-19) reported over 19 000 COVID-19 deaths that were not registered in the national government recording system.
- The bed occupancy rate (BOR) of intensive care units reported in seven provinces (East Kalimantan, Bali, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Aceh, East Sumatra and Gorontalo) remained above 70%.
- As of 16 August 2021, 27% of the targeted population has received one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 14% of the targeted population has received full two doses of the vaccine.

### Maldives:

- Maldives started administering Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccine to school children from 12-17 years of age. The government has approved Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccine for other eligible groups such as pregnant women and persons with co-morbidities.
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) has amended guidelines to allow tourists who have completed their vaccination stay in local tourist guesthouses in inhabited islands. Unvaccinated tourists are not allowed to visit islands until the criteria for complete vaccination of 60% of island population or 95% of tourism establishment employees are met.



- The HPA has introduced COVID-19 digital vaccine passport - 'COVID Safe'. The digital passport will provide ease in traveling from one location to the other and provide information on a person's condition in relation to COVID-19. This will be the official digital vaccine passport used by the Ministry of Health.
- The Ministry of Education is strictly monitoring vaccination status of teachers and officials and has temporarily suspended unvaccinated teachers and officials.

#### Myanmar:

- The government announced the extension of public holidays for seven days until 22 August 2021. All educational facilities as well as banks will remain closed, but companies and factories can continue to operate.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) extended "wide stay-at-home" order across the country until 22 August 2021 in line with extension of public holidays.
- An unprecedented increase in number of cases in past months had put significant strain on the health system and oxygen supply. To respond to this, WHO has procured 300 oxygen concentrators, implemented an oxygen tracking tool across development partners, is procuring medicines and protective equipment to replenish health facility stocks and distributing 1.3 million surgical face masks donated by Germany.

#### Nepal:

- The COVID-19 crisis management centre has issued a circular to all district administration offices to enforce smart lockdowns in districts.
- The preliminary report of second round of seroprevalence study showed, over 50% of the total population with antibodies against COVID-19.
- 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.
- WHO handed over 26 000 reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT PCR) kits and 120 tablet computers (tablet) for digitization of COVID-19 vaccination records to the National Public Health Laboratory on 16 August 2021.

#### Sri Lanka:

- The Ministry of Health has issued revised guidelines on restriction of inter-provincial travel with effect from 16 -31 August 2021. As per the new guidelines, only one person from a household would be permitted to go out and purchase essentials, while all shopping malls are shut.
- Sri Lanka has vaccinated 54.58% of its total population with the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine whereas 22.61% of the population is fully vaccinated.
- WHO in collaboration with Sri Lanka College of Microbiologists conducted an Infection prevention and control webinar in view of reducing unnecessary use of PPEs while protecting the health care workers from hospital acquired infections.

#### Thailand:

- The Center for COVID-19 Situation Administration (CCSA) announced to extend the lockdown and nighttime curfew until 31 August 2021.
- With continued increase in case numbers in Thailand, healthcare facilities continue to be stressed.
- Thailand plans to procure additional 12 million doses of Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine. With the short supply of AstraZeneca vaccines, Sinovac shots will be used as the first dose followed by AstraZeneca vaccine.
- The Department of Health has recommended COVID-19 vaccination for children of age between 12-18 years suffering from chronic illnesses, amid concern over rising infections in this age group.

#### Timor-Leste

- With the surge in cases in Ermera municipality, the Ministry of Health along with WHO conducted a two-day training for critical care staff in Ermera on COVID-19 management, respiratory therapy, and infection prevention and control.
- Timor-Leste received 168 000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines donated by the Government of Japan on 13 August 2021, brought in by a UNICEF chartered flight.
- WHO along with UNICEF continue to support advocacy actions to raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention and vaccine uptake using radio, social media, and television.
- The government decided to extend sanitary health fence in Dili and Ermera municipality until 26 August 2021, since the two municipalities are reporting a surge in cases.

## Setting up of Intermediate Care Centers (ICC) for COVID -19 management in Sri Lanka



Photo credit: WHO Sri Lanka

The Sri Lankan Government initiated COVID-19 response with special emphasis on public health and social measures (PHSM) to prevent and control the impending pandemic ahead of the first COVID-19 case detected in the country. Since the beginning of the first wave, with the diagnosis of the first indigenous case on 11 March 2020, the government has expanded PHSM including enforcement of total stringent movement restrictions to strengthen the COVID-19 response. During the first wave that lasted from 27 January 2020 to 03 October 2020, all of the 3 396 cases reported were managed in 10 designated hospitals identified across the country. However, with the increase of the number of cases to 92341 during the second wave from 4 October 2020 to 14 April 2021, there was an urgent need to expand the healthcare facilities for patient management.

Therefore, at the beginning of the second wave, the Ministry of Health decided to increase the patient management capacity in collaboration with provincial health authorities by converting divisional and base hospitals, and certain non-health establishments such as large training institutions to patient management centers. The treatment centers were classified into three categories. Level I Intermediate Care Centers (ICCs) were established to manage asymptomatic patients, while selected divisional and base hospitals were identified as Level II centers to treat mild to moderate symptomatic patients and asymptomatic patients with comorbidities. Level III hospitals, where all specialized services are available, were allocated to treat symptomatic COVID-19 patients with complications. Further, intensive care units (ICUs) and high dependency units (HDU) dedicated to COVID-19 patients were established at Level III hospitals. The Medical officer of Health (MOH) i.e. the Public Health Officer in charge of health promotion and prevention in a designated population, along with his team conducted the triaging and decided on the level of hospital to admit the patients after assessing the patients and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health.

Identified non-health institutions were converted to ICCs and were affiliated to the nearby government hospital. The Sri Lankan Army supported the conversion process by repurposing quarantine centers previously used to quarantine the contacts, to ICCs. A minimum required health staff from the affiliated hospitals were attached to the ICC on a roster basis and a medical officer was appointed as the officer-in-charge. An on-call consultant from the respective hospital was allocated to each ICC to provide expert clinical management opinions during an emergency.

The patients were kept under observation at ICCs and transferred to an identified level II or III center if they become symptomatic during the stay. The ICCs were expanded to the private sector by designating some hotels as ICCs and affiliating the selected hotels to registered private hospitals.

At the end of the second wave, there were 42 ICCs with 10 764 beds. The 3rd wave started on 15 April 2021, and during this period the bed capacity was further expanded to 158 ICCs with 30 373 beds. At present, the government is in the process of further expanding patient management facilities by adding 28 new ICCs with a capacity of 8584 beds. At the peak period in mid May 2021, the bed occupancy reached up to 100% in ICCs. The ICCs were established in each district according to the demand of the reported COVID-19 cases. However, since the Western province did not have adequate number of ICCs to accommodate the demand, most patients in this province were send to ICCs located in other districts. Since all the ICCs were managed by experienced health staff attached to government hospitals, Infection and prevention control measures were managed as per government guidelines. The non-availability of adequate human resources was a challenge identified in expanding the ICCs.

Sri Lanka did not implement any home isolation policy for asymptomatic/pre-symptomatic and mildly symptomatic cases during the first, second, and early phase of the third waves. The ICCs served to reduce the burden on Level II and III facilities that were put to more specialized use and thus prevented the health system from collapsing. The concept of ICCs was well received by the Government of Sri Lanka as a cost-effective and an immediate solution to cope with the exponentially-rising numbers of cases. The government has also extended a strong political leadership and commitment for its implementation. The Ministry of Health, being the main stakeholder together with the Sri Lankan Army, Sri Lankan Navy, Sri Lankan Airforce, and selected private sector organizations, played a major role in establishing the ICCs. WHO has supported the endeavor throughout by providing technical guidance and supporting with some essential medical equipment.



Table 3. Summary of Severity of Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) implemented by countries in South-East Asia Region (10-17 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 lockdown lifted on 11 August 2021.
Bhutan							<b>Bhutan:</b> Restrictions at sub national level to curb spread of COVID-19 cases.
India							<b>India:</b> States in process of resuming schools for select grades. Easing of restrictions at workplace and public transport operations.
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> Schools reopened on 10 August 2021.
Myanmar							<b>Myanmar:</b> Public holidays declared nationwide with stay-at-home orders imposed in 110 townships
Nepal							<b>Nepal:</b> Restrictions extended until 24 August 2021.
Sri Lanka							<b>Sri Lanka:</b> Inter-provincial mobility restrictions imposed nationwide on 16 August 2021.
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 26 August 2021. restrictions.

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

- Ongoing Regional support to countries preparing to receive donated and allocated COVID-19 vaccine: support for finalizing proposals for COVID-19 vaccine Delivery Support (CDS) funding and completing Pfizer readiness checklist
- Ongoing support for COVID-19 vaccine delivery, strengthening vaccine safety surveillance and reporting, conducting vaccine effectiveness studies and planning for mini COVID-19 vaccine post introduction evaluations (mini-cPIE)
- 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 18 August 2021:

Table 4. Summary of vaccination status in the countries of the SEA Region and the vaccine utilization (as of 18 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	10 896 058	5 821 807	5 074 251	9.1	3.4	91%	17-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	25 May 21	8 103 114	7 435 413	667 701			60%	
	Pfizer	21 Jun 21	91 790	50 255	41 535			91%	
	Moderna	13 Jul 21	2 637 188	2 490 479	146 709			48%	
Bhutan	AZ-SII	27 Mar 21	1 035 510	560 963	474 547	74.2	62.8	61%	15-Aug-21
	Pfizer	22-Jul-21							
	Moderna	20 Jul 21							
	Sinopharm	20-Jul-21							
India	AZ-SII*	16 Jan 21	560 652 030	435 720 056	124 931 974	30.7	8.9	100%	2-Aug-21
	Covaxin*	16 Jan 21							
	Sputnik V	14 May 21							
Indonesia	AZ-SKBio	13 Jan 21	10 388 066	8 820 565	1 567 501	20.2	10.7	64%	16-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	23 Mar 21	989 659	655 157	334 502			12%	
	Sinovac	18 May 21	72 280 234	45 212 065	27 068 169			68%	
	Moderna	25 Jul 21	19 637	19 637				0.2%	
Maldives	AZ-SII	01 Feb 21	451 800	244 639	207 161	64.8	54.3	121%	15-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	22 Mar 21	181 703	96 546	85 157			80%	
	Pfizer	13 Apr 21	6 976	4 015	2 961			5%	
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	15.6	11.6	89%	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	2 180 686	1 307 782	872 904	54.3	22.3	80%	17-Aug-21
	Sinopharm	05 Apr 21	13 507 719	9 478 735	4 028 984			83%	
	Sputnik V	06 May 21	173 598	159 081	14 517			96%	
	Pfizer	7 Jul 21	292 373	252 490	39 883			70%	
	Moderna	18 Jul 21	765 651	765 651				51%	
Thailand	AZ-SKBio - SianBio/Japan	16 Mar 21	10 057 783	8 911 490	1 146 293	27.8	7.9	79%	16-Aug-21
	Sinovac	28 Feb 21	11 399 453	7 949 935	3 449 518			74%	
	Sinopharm	25 Jun 21	2 036 818	1 429 136	607 682			41%	
	Pfizer	6 Aug 21	105 096	80 432	24 664			7%	
Timor-Leste	AZ SKBIO, SII, AUS, ITA	07 Apr 21	426 124	306 478	119 646	26.5	10.9	48%	17-Aug-21
	Sinovac	14 Jun 21	66 256	42 237	24 019			66%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>718 674 799</b>	<b>544 015 079</b>	<b>174 659 720</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>90%</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

\*Persons fully vaccinated: Persons who have received 2 doses of a vaccine that has 2-dose schedule (e.g. AZ vaccines) or 1 dose, if vaccine is 1-dose schedule (e.g. Jansen vaccine)